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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR

1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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REPORT

OF

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1917.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

I have the honor to submit a report of the business of the Department of Justice during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, together with some recommendations for new legislation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I renew the following recommendations contained in my last annual report:

1. AMENDMENT OF COMMODITIES CLAUSE OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

In *United States* v. *Delaware & Hudson Co.* (213 U. S., 366), the Supreme Court construed the commodities clause as prohibiting a railroad from transporting articles produced, mined, or purchased by it only where it has an interest in the articles in a legal or equitable sense at the time of transportation. It further held that a railroad does not necessarily have an interest in a legal or equitable sense in articles produced, mined, or purchased by a bona fide corporation of which the railroad is a stockholder. In a later case (*United States* v. *Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.*, 220 U. S., 257) the court held that if the corporation owning the articles transported by the railroad was so identified with the railroad as in fact to be but an arm of the railroad, then the railroad would have an interest in the articles in the sense of the statute. The following plan was devised to meet the requirements of the statute as thus construed:

A railroad engaged, say, in mining coal, either directly or indirectly through a controlled corporation which is but a part of itself, will organize a new corporation, the stock of which is distributed

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ratably amongst the stockholders of the railroad and the management of which will be dominated by officers of the railroad. Thereupon the railroad will sell to the new corporation at the mouth of the mines its production of coal under a contract which puts the new corporation largely, if not completely, within the power of the railroad.

This plan was challenged in the case of *United States* v. *The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. and The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.* The Government lost in the district court, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which, in an opinion handed down on June 21, 1915, unanimously reversed the decision of the lower court (238 U. S., 516).

I stated in a previous report that even should the Government be successful in this case in the Supreme Court, the commodities clause would still fall short of accomplishing its purpose—the divorce of transportation from production. This is not less evident now that the case has, in fact, been decided in favor of the Government, since railroads are still able to claim that the clause does not prohibit them from engaging in production along their lines, provided only that they sell the articles produced before transporting them.

I therefore urge an amendment which will prohibit a railroad from transporting in interstate commerce articles which it manufactured or produced, or which were manufactured or produced by any corporation controlled by it or affiliated with it by having the same controlling stockholders, irrespective of whether such railroad or such controlled or affiliated corporation has an interest in the articles at the time of transportation. It is also necessary, if transportation and production are to be completely divorced, that Congress prohibit any railroad owned or controlled by a producing or trading corporation, and not operated merely as a plant facility, from transporting in interstate commerce articles produced or owned by such corporation.

A bill to carry out this recommendation was introduced in the Sixty-third Congress, third session, by the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce (H. R. 20470).

2. Arrest and Removal of Persons Indicted for Crime.

In its provision for the removal of indicted persons to the districts where the indictments were returned the Federal criminal procedure is greviously defective. A person indicted in a particular district, if found in another district, may successfully resist removal if a United States commissioner in the district where he is found is willing to find lack of probable cause; or he may give bond to appear, fail to do so, and, upon forfeiture of his bond and further removal

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proceedings, give a second bond, and so on indefinitely. At present several persons indicted for grave felonies are thus enjoying absolute asylum within this Union and practical immunity from prosecution.

It is notorious that removal proceedings are more cumbersome, expensive, and uncertain than extradition proceedings.

As the criminal process of a State after indictment runs to any place within the State, so should a Federal warrant run to any part of the United States after indictment, but with privilege to the defendant to give bail.

This defect in the Federal criminal procedure has been frequently pointed out by my predecessors:

By Attorney General Wickersham in his report for 1909, page 20.

By Attorney General Bonaparte in his report for 1908, page 10.

By Attorney General Bonaparte in his report for 1907, volume 1, pages 5–6.

By Attorney General Moody in his report for 1906, pages 3–4.

By Attorney General Moody in his report for 1905, pages 6–10.

By Attorney General Moody in his report for 1904, pages 4–11.

I therefore advise that section 1014 of the Revised Statutes be amended so that the judge into whose court an indictment is returned may consider the testimony introduced before the grand jury and enter an order making the warrant of arrest run to all parts of the United States. A bill to this end has heretofore been introduced. (H. R. 10769, 64th Cong., 1st sess.)

3. Appointment of Additional Judges Where Incumbent is Over 70 Years of Age.

Judges of United States courts who have attained the age of 70 and have served 10 years may retire upon full pay. In the past many judges have availed themselves of this privilege. Some, however, have remained upon the bench long beyond the time when they were capable of adequately discharging their duties, and in consequence the administration of justice has suffered. The power of Congress to correct this condition is limited by the provision of the Constitution that judges shall hold their offices during good behavior.

I renew the suggestion made by my predecessor that Congress pass an act providing that when any judge of a Federal court below the Supreme Court fails to avail himself of the privilege of retiring now granted by law, the President be authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint another judge who shall have precedence over the older one. This will insure at all times the presence of a judge sufficiently active to discharge promptly and adequately the duties of the court. A bill to carry out this recom-

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mendation was introduced in the Sixty-fourth Congress, first session (S. 706).

4. Preparation and Printing of Records and Fees for Same.

There is great need for legislation with reference to the preparation and printing of the records of cases in the appellate courts. The act of February 13, 1911 (36 Stat., 901), entitled "An act to diminish the expense of proceedings on appeal and writ of error or of certiorari," has led to confusion. The Supreme Court should be empowered to promulgate uniform rules governing the preparation and printing of records for all of the appellate courts of the United States and to fix the fees and charges in connection therewith.

5. Killing a Federal Officer.

Under section 140 of the Federal Penal Code it is a crime to assault, beat, or wound an officer of the United States engaged in serving or executing process, but there is no Federal law making it a crime to kill an officer under these circumstances. It is suggested that section 140 of the Penal Code be amended so as to make it a crime against the United States to kill an officer under the circumstances therein mentioned. A bill to this effect has heretofore been introduced (S. 6221, 64th Cong., 1st sess.).

6. Revision of Juvenile Court Laws.

Impressed with the importance of considering the question of the amendment, revision, and codification of the laws in force in the District of Columbia pertaining to children and to the jurisdiction, practice, and procedure of the Juvenile Court of the District, my predecessor, on March 6, 1914, appointed a committee, composed of Bernard Flexner, of Chicago, chairman; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor; Rev. William J. Kerby, professor of sociology, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; Walter C. Clephane, Washington, D. C.; and William H. Baldwin, Washington, D. C., to study the present laws and needs of the District in this particular and to advise the Attorney General, accompanying its report with a draft of a code adequate to give the District satisfactory laws upon these subjects, and which might be used as a general model.

This committee, acting without compensation, devoted a very large amount of time to the problem and submitted to me a report thereon, a copy of which was embraced in my annual report for 1915, including the draft of two bills—one to emancipate from certain disabilities children who have judgments of conviction for crime of record against them in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia; the

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other to completely revise the law creating that court with the primary purpose of changing the procedure from that of a criminal court to a procedure resembling that of the court of chancery. The first of these bills has become law, and the other, after careful consideration by the House and Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress (H. R. 8348), was passed by both Houses, but failed to become a law on account of a disagreement among the conferees upon certain amendments made in the Senate.

I deem it important that the juvenile court should not continue to be handicapped in its work by the present antiquated laws, and earnestly renew my recommendation for the passage of legislation substantially conforming to the recommendations of the above-named committee.

7. Sending Threatening Letters.

Under existing law it is no offense to send threatening letters through the mails unless in furtherance of a scheme to defraud or as a means of accomplishing extortion. Letters threatening injury to life or property may be sent with impunity. Obviously this should not be so.

8. Thefts of Government Property.

Section 36 of the Federal Penal Code provides that thefts of property of the United States furnished for the military or naval service shall be punished as prescribed in section 35. That section prescribes two different punishments. The punishment for its violation being thus uncertain, section 36 is of little force. Obviously the uncertainty should be removed.

9. The Statute of Limitation in Bankruptcy Cases.

Criminal prosecutions under the bankruptcy act must be brought within one year as the law now stands. This seems too short a period. Unquestionably it has defeated justice in some cases. To illustrate, most of the cases of embezzlement by trustees in bankruptcy have been disclosed by the periodical examinations of the offices of referees in bankruptcy conducted by the Bureau of Investigation of this department. Speaking generally, it has never been found possible to conduct such investigations oftener than once every two years, except, of course, where there was reason to suspect wrongdoing. It frequently happens, therefore, that by the time such embezzlements are discovered the statute of limitation has barred prosecution. The period of limitation in such cases should be extended to three years.

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10. Presence of Stenographers Before Grand Juries.

There is a division of opinion in the circuit courts of appeals and district courts on the question as to the lawfulness of having a stenographer present to report the proceedings of grand juries. In order that all doubts may be removed, the presence of a stenographer in the grand-jury room for the purpose of reporting the proceedings should be specifically authorized by statute. A bill to that end was introduced in the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress (S. 4784).

11. Reappraisements in Customs Cases.

I recommend that the law be amended so that a party dissatisfied with the appraisement made by a local appraiser may have a reappraisement before a single general appraiser with the right of appeal on the law and the facts to a board of three general appraisers, the appeal to be heard on the record made before the single general appraiser. This procedure, if authorized, by avoiding two separate trials as now, would save the time of witnesses, importers, attorneys, and general appraisers, and at the same time protect the rights of both the Government and the importers.

Again, under the law as it now stands, the importer may by an indirect method appeal to the Court of Customs Appeals from the decisions of the general appraisers on questions of law involved in reappraisement proceedings, whereas the Government has no appeal. I recommend an amendment which would permit either side to appeal directly from the general appraisers to the Court of Customs Appeals on questions of law involved in reappraisement proceedings.

12. Compensation of Clerks of Courts.

It has been recommended heretofore that the clerks of the United States district courts be paid a fixed salary, regardless of fees. I concur in this recommendation, since I believe it will accomplish a saving, will increase the efficiency of the clerks' offices and relieve the Government of the necessity of passing upon a variety of questions which under the present system arise in connection with the auditing of the accounts of clerks. A bill to this effect was introduced in the Sixty-fourth Congress, first session (S. 3055).

13. Labeling Interstate Shipments.

In the enforcement of the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico under the joint resolution of 1912 and presidential proclamations, it has been found that the embargo has been evaded, through the concealed shipment of arms in packages, boxes, etc., ostensibly containing other articles and falsely labeled.

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This could be largely prevented by amending section 235 of the Criminal Code so as to read as follows, the new matter being in italics:

Every package containing explosives or other dangerous articles, *or arms or munitions of war*, when presented to a common carrier for shipment shall have plainly marked on the outside thereof the contents thereof; and it shall be unlawful for any person to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by land or water, for interstate or foreign transportation, or to carry upon any vessel or vehicle engaged in interstate or foreign transportation, any explosive, or other dangerous article, *or arms or munitions of war*, under any false or deceptive marking, description, invoice, shipping order, or other declaration, or without informing the agent of such carrier of the true character thereof, at or before the time such delivery or carriage is made. Whoever shall knowingly violate, or cause to be violated, any provision of this section, or of the three sections last preceding, or any regulation made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in pursuance thereof, shall be fined not more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than eighteen months, or both.

I recommend such an amendment.

14. Employment for Federal Prisoners.

For more than 17 years the prisoners at the Atlanta and Leavenworth penitentiaries have been mainly employed in constructing additional buildings and making enlargements, so that accommodations might be afforded for Federal convicts who, for lack of room, were confined in State institutions. This work now having been about finally completed and the accommodations at the penitentiaries having thus been expanded until they are ready to lodge the entire body of convicts, these men must be maintained in idleness to their own hurt and the Government's loss unless provision to meet the emergency is speedily made.

At this writing, just after the summer recesses of the courts, there are about 1,200 prisoners at Atlanta and about 1,500 at Leavenworth. The aggregate for both institutions can be treated as holding close to 3,500. Of these there are now or shortly will be available for industrial pursuits about 700 at Atlanta and about 1,000 at Leavenworth. It is essential that this labor be promptly and intelligently utilized, in order to make the penitentiaries approach a self-sustaining basis and to safeguard the welfare of the prisoners and the discipline of the institutions.

While the Attorney General is charged with the duty of administering these institutions, he is powerless to provide for the present crisis. Congress alone can determine the kind of employment and make provision for its inauguration, and such action is imperatively demanded.

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The study of the subject of prisons and prison reform seems by common consent to lead to the conviction that industrial labor for those confined within the walls, and agricultural pursuits for those not so confined, is the sensible solution of the problem.

Acting along these lines, my last two reports suggested the establishment of two factories, one at Atlanta and the other at Leavenworth, coupled with a recommendation in favor of the acquisition of additional agricultural land at both places.

The entire situation is fully discussed on pages 69 to 72 of my last annual report, to which attention is respectfully called. By authority of Congress a commission was organized which carefully considered the problem and presented a report to the last Congress recommending the establishment of a furniture factory at Leavenworth and a textile mill at Atlanta, the entire output of both enterprises to be sold exclusively to the Government. Congress recently made appropriations for the construction of the necessary buildings, and I now recommend that the additional legislation necessary for the completion of these plans be passed at the earliest possible date. Among other things, it will be necessary to provide for the purchase and installation of the necessary machinery and the initial working capital sufficient to safeguard the carrying on of the enterprises without financial embarrassment. I further recommend that payment be authorized to prisoners or their families of a portion of the earnings of these industries. A further discussion of the problem will be found on pages 90 and 91 of this report.

15. Authority to Sue a Corporation in any District in Which it Transacts Business.

Under existing law the United States can not maintain, against objection, a transitory action against a corporation in any district other than that in which is located its principal place of business within the State of its creation. This rule often operates to the disadvantage of the public. For instance, a New Jersey corporation may do its main business in a far-off State and there commit some trespass or conversion of public timber. The place of the trespass would naturally be the place also where the witnesses would reside. Nevertheless, the corporation can not be sued without its consent in that district.

I repeat the recommendation contained in the Annual Report of the Attorney General for 1910 that the law be amended so as to allow the Government to sue any corporation in any district in which it actually transacts business. A bill to this effect was introduced in the Sixty-fourth Congress, first session (H. R. 6808).

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I also submit the following additional recommendations:

1. UNAUTHORIZED WEARING OF THE ARMY OR NAVY UNIFORM OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Under existing law (act of June 3, 1916, ch. 134, sec. 125) the wrongful wearing by persons not in the military or naval service of the United States of its duly prescribed army or navy uniform is made a misdemeanor. This law does not reach the case of imposters wearing the uniform of friendly foreign nations. I therefore recommend that a similar statute be enacted making it a misdemeanor to wear in the United States or any of its possessions the army or navy uniform or regalia, or any imitation thereof, of any friendly foreign nation, except where the person wearing the same is entitled to do so by the laws of the country to which such uniform or regalia belongs. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of War have authorized me to say that they join in this recommendation.

2. AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The following changes in the bankruptcy law are recommended:

(*a*) Referees in bankruptcy should be placed upon the same plane as clerks of the United States district courts by fixing a maximum limit for their compensation and requiring them to pay the excess into the Treasury of the United States.

(*b*) Provision should be made for the appointment in each district of one or more official trustees to take possession of a bankrupt's property automatically upon adjudication, or upon order of court in case of a contested adjudication. This would obviate the appointment and consequent cost of receivers, would prevent much scandal growing out of alleged manipulations of trusteeships and estates by referees and attorneys, and would bring to the trustee's office the benefits resulting from experience.

3. ASSIGNMENT TO OCCASIONAL SERVICE OF JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

The business in the district courts and circuit courts of appeals frequently is of such character and volume as to demand for its dispatch some assistance to the judges regularly sitting therein. Limited provision for such emergencies has already been made by existing law, and there would seem to be no reason why the entire Federal judiciary should not be made as mobile a force as possible.

In pursuance of this purpose it has been suggested that the Chief Justice of the United States be given power to assign the judges of the Court of Customs Appeals to special service in other Federal courts when the business of that court will permit and the public interest so requires. Legislation to this end is accordingly recommended.

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4. Punishment for Violation of President's Proclamation.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense a willful violation of the presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies promulgated under section 4067 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishment.

5. Regulation of Entry and Departure of Persons from United States.

I recommend the passage of a law conferring on the President power to regulate or provide for the regulation of the entry and departure of all persons, both citizens and aliens, to and from the United States and its possessions during a state of war.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTITRUST LAWS.

The abnormal economic conditions resulting from the world war have brought about substantial increases in the prices of practically every commodity, in consequence of which a large number of complaints have been made of alleged violations of the antitrust laws.

In dealing with these complaints there are two broad limitations upon the powers of this department under the antitrust laws:

First, increases in prices, brought about not by agreement, conspiracy, or monopoly but by a common selfish impulse of traders to take advantage of the extraordinary condition of the times, are not punishable under the antitrust laws, no matter how completely lacking in economic justification, no matter how extortionate.

Second, sales of commodities by retailers to consumers in the various cities and communities generally fall outside the field of interstate commerce and therefore are not within reach of the Federal antitrust laws.

Within these limitations the Department of Justice has brought to bear its full energy. The various United States district attorneys and the various agents of the Bureau of Investigation throughout the country were instructed to make inquiry in their respective communities for the purpose of ascertaining whether the prevailing high prices were due to agreements or conspiracies in restraint of interstate trade. In addition, a special legal and investigating force was organized for this single purpose.

As a result of this investigation several prosecutions have been instituted and the department is still continuing its efforts, although the situation has been to some extent changed by the enactment of the food and fuel control act and the organization of the Food and Fuel Administrations with power to fix prices in some cases and otherwise control markets—a power which is now being actively exercised.

During the past year 18 cases have been instituted—6 civil and 12 criminal; and 15 cases have been finally determined—7 civil and 8

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criminal. There are pending at this time 37 cases—19 civil and 18 criminal.

Of the 37 cases now pending, 14 have reached the Supreme Court, the more important being the Reading case, the Lehigh Valley case, the Steel case, the Harvester case, and the United Shoe Machinery case, which were argued during the last term and restored to the docket for reargument; the Kodak case, the Motion Picture case, the American Can case, the Corn Products case, and the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific case. The Reading case and the Lehigh Valley case have been reargued and are awaiting decision.

1. Cases Finally Determined.

LUMBER CASES.

This group of cases was instituted to remove the restraints imposed upon the lumber business by combinations and associations of dealers in certain sections of the country. In the case against Hollis and others in the district of Minnesota, the court sustained the contentions of the Government in every particular, and on August 10, 1917, a final decree was entered granting the relief asked. In view of the decision in the Hollis Case, it is expected that the similar cases against Hartwick and others in the eastern district of Michigan, and the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association and others in the district of Colorado, will be disposed of by the entry of consent decrees.

PLUMBERS' CASES.

Conditions in the plumbing-supplies trade have also been the subject of a group of cases. After the trials of the cases instituted in the southern district of Iowa and the district of Utah (included in my report for last year), resulting in verdicts of guilty, the defendants in the case pending in the western district of Pennsylvania entered pleas of *nolo contendere* and were fined amounts aggregating $5,265.

To supplement the three proceedings by indictment, a proceeding in equity was instituted in the western district of Pennsylvania in May, 1917, charging the National Association of Master Plumbers, its affiliated State and local associations, and their officers and members, with combining and conspiring to restrain interstate trade and commerce in plumbing goods by concertedly refusing to sell goods which they did not themselves install and by refusing to install goods which they did not themselves sell, coupled with the practice of refusing to patronize manufacturers and wholesale dealers who sold plumbing goods directly to consumers or to nonmember retailers. This case was not contested, and an agreed decree enjoining the defendants from further committing the acts complained of was entered on May 19, 1917.

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THE WAR MUNITIONS CASES.

There have been two prosecutions of conspiracies to restrain, prevent, and hinder the foreign commerce of the United States in munitions of war.

One, in the northern district of California, was against Franz Bopp, German consul general at San Francisco, and several others. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. Four of them, including Bopp, were sentenced to pay fines of $5,000 each, in addition.

The second case, in the southern district of New York, was against Von Rintelen, Martin, Lamar, Buchanan, Taylor, Fowler, Schulteis, and Monnett. The jury found Von Rintelen, Lamar, and Martin guilty, and each was sentenced to imprisonment for one year. There was a disagreement as to Buchanan, Fowler, Taylor, and Schulteis. The indictment was dismissed as to Monnett.

MONUMENT DEALERS CASE.

The National Retail Monument Dealers Association of America and certain of its officers and members were indicted in the district of Maryland for combining and conspiring to restrain trade and commerce in monuments and memorials by the compilation and circulation of so-called "honorary lists" of producers, manufacturers, and wholesalers who refused to sell to so-called illegitimate retailers and to ultimate purchasers, and by inducing members of the association not to purchase monuments and memorials from any producer, manufacturer, or wholesaler not on such lists. On September 12, 1917, the court accepted pleas of *nolo contendere* by the several defendants and fined them amounts aggregating $6,255.

POTATO SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION CASE.

Five officers and members of the Aroostook Potato Shippers Association were indicted in the district of Massachusetts for combining and conspiring to restrain interstate trade in potatoes by threatening, blacklisting, and boycotting dealers and fining members who failed to observe the arbitrary rulings of the association designed to enable it to dominate and control the trade in potatoes produced in Aroostook County, Me. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty against all of the defendants, and on October 10, 1916, the court imposed fines aggregating $3,500.

WOVEN LABEL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION CASE.

The Woven Label Manufacturers Association comprised practically all of the woven label manufacturers in the United States and had adopted rules, regulations, and policies under which it con-

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trolled and dominated the entire trade in labels, hangers, tabs, and like articles, from the manufacturer to the consumer. Among other things, the association adopted arbitrary and fictitious schedules of costs, established uniform list and resale prices and terms of sale, and issued what was in effect a blacklist. A petition was filed against the members of this association at New York City on October 8, 1917, and on the same date an agreed decree was entered dissolving the association and enjoining the formation of a similar association or the further observance of the unlawful practices of the old association.

SMOKELESS COAL CASES.

The general investigations made into conditions in the coal trade in January and February, 1917, resulted in the return of three indictments in the southern district of New York against the Aileen Coal Co. et al., the Algoma Coal & Coke Co. et al., and the Baker-Whiteley Coal Co. et al.

In the Aileen case 108 corporations and 59 individuals were charged with having entered into a combination to eliminate competition and increase the price of semibituminous or smokeless coal, known in the trade as New River coal and Pocahontas coal, by means of a plan concertedly adopted and executed. After a trial lasting nearly a month, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal on July 12, 1917.

In the Algoma case a large number of corporations and individuals were charged with eliminating competition by selling their product through a common sales agency (Castner, Curran & Bullitt (Inc.)). In view of the verdict of acquittal in the Aileen case, which was the strongest of the group, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in this case on July 19, 1917.

In the Baker-Whiteley case the same plan as that involved in the Aileen case was utilized in the sale of so-called bunker coal. About one-half of the defendants, who were likewise defendants in the Aileen case, entered pleas in bar of *autrefois acquit* on the ground that the bunker transactions constituted part of the offense charged in the Aileen case. These pleas were sustained by the court on July 20, 1917. The case was dismissed as to the remaining defendants.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION CASES.

The Prince Line (Ltd.) and others, and the American-Asiatic Steamship Co. and others, were charged with combining to restrain and monopolize ocean transportation between ports in the United States and ports in South America and the Far East, respectively, by means of pooling agreements, rebates, etc. Both cases were de-

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cided adversely to the Government in the district court and appeals were taken to the Supreme Court. On January 22, 1917, the Supreme Court reversed the decrees of the lower court, but the agreements having been dissolved in consequence of the European war, did not go into the merits, but remanded the cases with directions to dismiss the bills without prejudice.

2. PENDING CASES INSTITUTED PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1916.

United States v. *Reading Co. et al.* (Anthracite Coal Combination).—The decision of the district court in this case was favorable to the Government in substantial part, i. e., it was held that the union through a holding company of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. and the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.—two of the great anthracite coal-producing companies—is a combination in restraint of trade. In some important respects, however, the decision was adverse to the Government. Both the Government and the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court. The case was argued at the beginning of the October term, 1916, and having been restored to the docket for reargument it was again argued in the early part of the present term.

United States v. *Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. et al.*—The petition in this case charged that the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in combination with affiliated corporations, has monopolized trade and commerce in anthracite coal produced along and transported over its lines, in violation of the antitrust act; and that the same railroad is transporting in interstate commerce anthracite coal in which it has an interest, in violation of the commodity clause of the act to regulate commerce. The district court dismissed the petition, whereupon the Government appealed to the Supreme Court. The case was argued at the beginning of the October term, 1917, and having been restored to the docket for argument it was again argued early in the present term.

United States v. *International Harvester Co. et al.*—This case is pending in the Supreme Court on the appeal by the defendants from the decision of the district court sustaining the contentions of the Government and ordering the combination dissolved. It was argued in April, 1915; reargued in March, 1917; and on May 21, 1917, again restored to the docket for reargument.

United States v. *United States Steel Corporation et al.*—In conformity with the decision of the circuit judges, sitting as a district court, a decree dismissing the Government's petition in this case was entered in September, 1915. The Government appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case was argued in March, 1917. On May 21, 1917, it was restored to the docket for reargument.

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United States v. *United Shoe Machinery Co. et al.*—The district court for the district of Massachusetts decided this case adversely to the Government and entered a decree dismissing the petition. The Government appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending, having been argued in March, 1917, and restored to the docket on May 21, 1917, for reargument. This case has been advanced for hearing on January 7, 1918.

There is also pending in the District of New Jersey an ancillary proceeding against the United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey et al., the disposition of which will await the outcome of the main case.

United States v. *Eastman Kodak Co. et al.*—A decision favorable to the Government was handed down in August, 1915, and a decree granting the relief sought was entered in January, 1916. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case is being prepared for argument during the present term.

United States v. *Motion Picture Patents Co. et al.*—The Government prevailed in the district court and a decree granting the relief prayed for in its petition was entered in January, 1916. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

United States v. *American Can Co. et al.*—The district court handed down an opinion in this case on February 23, 1916, and on July 7, 1916, a decree was entered adjudging that the American Can Co. was organized as a combination in restraint of trade. However, the only relief granted was the retention of the bill, i. e., keeping the combination under the supervision of the court. Considering that to be inadequate, the Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States v. *Corn Products Refining Co. et al.*—A decision favorable to the Government was handed down in the district court for the southern district of New York on June 24, 1916, and a decree ordering among other things the dissolution of the combination was entered in November, 1916. The defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States v. *Southern Pacific-Central Pacific Railway Co. et al.*—This case was argued before three circuit judges sitting as a district court. In an opinion filed March 9, 1917, it was decided adversely to the Government, one judge dissenting. The Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States v. *Quaker Oats Co. et al.*—This case was heard by three circuit judges, sitting as a district court. The decision of the majority was against the Government, one judge dissenting. The Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States v. *Associated Billposters et al.*—The defendants were charged with entering into a combination and conspiracy in restraint

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of trade and commerce in posters. A decision favorable to the Government was handed down in the district court in March, 1916, and a decree granting the relief sought was entered in July, 1916. The defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States v. *Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.*—This case involves a rule of the board of trade under which members are required to bid a uniform price in purchasing grain at country points tributary to Chicago when the board is not in session. The court decided in favor of the Government and a decree was entered in December, 1915. The defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States v. *Keystone Watch Case Co. et al.*—This case is pending in the Supreme Court on cross appeals from the decision of the lower court, which was in part favorable and in part adverse to the contentions of the Government.

United States v. *American Sugar Refining Co. et al.*—This is a proceeding against an alleged combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of sugar. The case was ready for argument in October, 1915, when the court ordered that the hearing be postponed until the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Harvester and Steel cases.

United States v. *United Shoe Machinery Co. et al.*—This proceeding is pending in the eastern district of Missouri and involves the question whether the so-called tying clauses in a series of leases used by the defendants in the conduct of their business are violative of section 3 of the Clayton Act. Among other proceedings, a motion to dismiss the petition, involving largely the merits of the case, has been overruled. The taking of testimony is proceeding.

United States v. *Michael Artery et al; United States* v. *Michael Boyle et al.*—These cases comprise 10 indictments, 8 of which charge certain so-called business agents of Chicago labor unions with combining and conspiring to prevent the unloading in Chicago of goods shipped from other States, and two of which charge a conspiracy between labor unions and certain manufacturers in Chicago to prevent the installation in Chicago of electrical appliances and lighting fixtures manufactured elsewhere. Demurrers to the 10 indictments have been overruled. The trial of the case against Boyle and others resulted in a verdict of guilty, and on March 22, 1917, the defendant Boyle was sentenced to one year in jail and fined $5,000; one defendant was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $500; and the remaining defendants were fined amounts aggregating $13,000. All defendants have appealed to the circuit court of appeals, where the case is now awaiting argument.

United States v. *Rockefeller et al.*—(New Haven case).—The trial of 11 of the principal defendants in this case was begun in October,

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1915, and on January 9, 1916, the jury acquitted 6 of the defendants and reported a disagreement as to the other 5.

United States v. *Charles S. Mellen et al.*—This indictment charges the defendants with conspiring to prevent the construction by or in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of certain lines of railroad in New England, thereby forestalling threatened competition with the New Haven system.

United States v. *Isaac Whiting et al.* (2 cases).—The indictments in these cases charge the defendants with conspiring to restrain and monopolize trade in milk throughout the New England States. Some of the defendants have entered pleas of *nolo contendere* and the case against them has been continued pending disposition of the case against the remaining defendants.

United States v. *Booth Fisheries Co. et al.*—This indictment was returned in the western district of Washington and charges the defendants with maintaining a combination to fix the price of fish in certain parts of the country. Awaiting trial.

United States v. *Western Cantaloupe Exchange et al.*—The defendants were indicted in the northern district of Illinois for combining to restrain and monopolize interstate trade in cantaloupes. Set for trial February 4, 1918.

3. Cases Instituted Since July 1, 1916.

United States v. *Cowell et al.*, district of Oregon.—Indictment returned October 27, 1916, charging certain officers and agents of nine cement manufacturing companies with engaging in a combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in cement on the Pacific coast. Among other things, the indictment alleged that the defendants apportioned territory and maintained uniform prices. On April 30, 1917, certain of the defendants entered pleas of guilty and were fined amounts aggregating $10,000. As to the remaining defendants the demurrers interposed by them were overruled and the case is now awaiting trial.

United States v. *Pan American Commission Corporation, Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, et al.*, southern district of New York.—Petition filed January 30, 1917, charging the defendants with entering into a combination to monopolize the sale and increase the price of sisal (used in the manufacture of binder twine) in the United States. The taking of depositions on behalf of the Government has been completed.

United States v. *Jensen Creamery Co. et al.*, district of Idaho.—Indictment returned February 24, 1917, against 8 corporations and 11 individual defendants, charging them with combining and conspiring to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in creamery and dairy products in the Northwestern States.

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United States v. *Aileen Coal Co. et al.* (Smokeless Coal Combination), southern district of New York.—Indictment returned March 5, 1917. See *supra*, page 19.

United States v. *Algoma Coal & Coke Co. et al.*, southern district of New York.—Indictment returned March 5, 1917. See *supra*, page 19.

United States v. *Baker-Whiteley Coal Co. et al.* (Bunker Coal Combination), southern district of New York.—Indictment returned April 9, 1917. See *supra*, page 19.

United States v. *Simpson et al.*, District of Columbia.—Indictment returned April 2, 1917, charging defendants with entering into an agreement as to the prices at which they would sell milk in the District of Columbia during the months of May to September, inclusive, 1916, and in pursuance of which uniform and increased prices were fixed and maintained.

United States v. *Mead et al.*, southern district of New York.—Indictment returned April 12, 1917, charging defendants with entering into a combination in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and commerce in news print paper. Among other things it is charged that the defendants agreed to refrain from competing with each other, to cooperate in discouraging the erection of new mills or the installation of new machinery, to make simultaneous representations as to the alleged increased cost of production and alleged shortage of paper, and to curtail production and concertedly work for materially higher prices, etc. Set for trial November 12, 1917.

United States v. *Chicago, Mosaic & Tiling Co. et al.*, northern district of Illinois.—Indictment returned May 5, 1917, charging defendants, each a member or a representative of a member of the Chicago Mantel & Tile Contractors' Association, with combining and conspiring to restrain interstate trade and commerce in wall and floor tiles. Among other things, the defendants refused to deal with nonmembers, induced manufacturers to refuse to sell tiles to nonmembers, maintained uniform prices, etc. Pending on demurrer.

United States v. *National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States et al.*, western district of Pennsylvania.—Petition filed May 19, 1917. See *supra*, page 17.

United States v. *M. Piowaty & Sons et al.*, district of Massachusetts.—Indictment in two counts returned May 24, 1917, charging defendants with combining through the instrumentality of the National Onion Association to control the onion crop and regulate the quantity placed on the market in such manner as to bring about a very substantial increase in price. On September 12, 1917, a demurrer was sustained as to the first count and overruled as to the second count.

United States v. *Gilman et al.*, northern district of Illinois.—Indictment returned June 2, 1917, charging defendants, each a dealer in eggs and a member of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, with

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purchasing large quantities of eggs as dealers and then concertedly adopting and following a practice of making fictitious trades among themselves on the board at prices higher than the true market prices, thereby artificially enhancing the price of eggs throughout a large section of the country. Pending on demurrer.

United States v. *New England Fish Exchange et al.*, district of Massachusetts.—Petition filed June 21, 1917, charging defendants with combining to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in the products of the New England fish industry. Among other things it is alleged that practically all fish brought in on the North Atlantic coast are marketed through the defendants and that they have entered into agreements involving the fixing of maximum prices for buying and minimum prices for selling fish.

United States v. *St. Clair et al.*, District of Columbia.—Indictment returned July 6, 1917, charging defendants St. Clair, Dulin and Cook, agents for the Havenner Baking Co., and defendant Greene, agent for the Corby Baking Co., with combining and conspiring to arbitrarily fix and raise the price of bread and with refusing to sell bread to certain dealers who decline to maintain the established price of 10 cents per loaf.

United States v. *National Retail Monument Dealers Ass'n of America et al.*, district of Maryland.—Indictment returned July 24, 1917. See *supra*, page 18.

United States v. *Webster et al.*, southern district of New York.—Indictment returned August 30, 1917, charging defendants with engaging in a conspiracy to restrain and monopolize trade and commerce in automobile accessories through the instrumentality of the National Association of Automobile Accessory Jobbers, the membership of which comprises the principal manufacturers and jobbers of automobile accessories in the United States. The alleged object of the association is to control the entire trade in automobile accessories and eliminate all competition therein, and to that end it adopted comprehensive resolutions to be observed by all members in the conduct of their business, and issued a list of so-called legitimate jobbers which is intended and understood as a blacklist of all jobbers whose names do not appear thereon, etc.

United States v. *Kluge et al.* (Woven Label Manufacturers' Association case), southern district of New York.—Petition filed October 8, 1917. See *supra*, page 18.

United States v. *Nash Brothers, et al.*, district of North Dakota.—Indictment returned July 30, 1917, charging defendants with combining and conspiring to restrain and monopolize interstate trade in fruit in certain States in the Northwest. Among other things, indictment charges that the defendants sought to prevent their competitors from purchasing fruit from growers and distributors, and cut prices

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to cause them to sustain losses in the sale of any fruit so purchased. Demurrers were overruled on September 27, 1917, and the case is now awaiting trial.

CASES UNDER THE ACT TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

1. Under the Commodity Clause.

In the cases against the Lehigh Valley Co. and the Reading Co., under the Federal antitrust laws, referred to above, the defendants are also charged with transporting anthracite coal in which they have an interest in violation of the commodity clause.

The Lehigh Valley case was decided against the Government by the district court on the authority of the decision of the district court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania in the case of *United States* v. *Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. et al.* The latter case, however, has since been reversed by the Supreme Court. The Lehigh Valley case was appealed to the Supreme Court, was argued there in October, 1916, reargued in November, 1917, and is now awaiting decision.

In the Reading case the decision, in so far as it related to alleged violations of the commodity clause, was also adverse to the Government. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court where the case was argued in October, 1916, reargued in November, 1917, and is now awaiting decision.

The case in the western district of New York against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., charged with transporting in interstate commerce anthracite coal mined by the Susquehanna Coal Co., with which it is united in ownership and management, is awaiting trial.

2. Rebates and Unlawful Discriminations.

Since the last report 56 cases have been instituted and 38 concluded under the provisions of the act to regulate commerce and the so-called Elkins Act prohibiting the giving or receiving of rebates and discriminations. The following is a summary of such cases:

(a) cases instituted.

United States *v.* Fred L. Aarons, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 1 of the act; 2 counts.

United States *v.* Charles M. Anderson, soliciting freight agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* Peter N. Berg and The Moran Co., district court, northern California, May 23, 1917, indictment charging the filing of a false claim; 1 count.

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United States *v.* Peter N. Berg and Richard L. Stevens, district court, northern California, May 23, 1917, indictment charging the filing of false claims; 2 counts.

United States *v.* Logan Billingsley, Fred Billingsley, Wm. H. Pielow, and Wm. Frazier, district court, western Washington, December 21, 1916, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 20 of the act; 7 counts.

United States *v.* Bodcaw Lumber Co., district court, western Arkansas, November 16, 1916, indictment charging acceptance of concessions on shipments of lumber; 25 counts.

United States *v.* Charles M. Brunett, Henry Brunett, and Antonio Cantone, district court, western New York, April 13, 1917, indictment charging violation of antipass law; 1 count.

United States *v.* John Burke, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging securing free transportation in violation of section 1 of the act; 3 counts.

United States *v.* George Burt, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* California Fruit Distributors and Harry W. Adams, district court, northern California, May 21, 1917, indictment charging filing of false claims; 2 counts.

United States *v.* Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway Co., district court, western North Carolina, November 2, 1916, indictment charging grant of concessions to the Clinchfield Coal Corporation by the device of extension of credit; 2 counts.

United States *v.* Clinchfield Coal Corporation, district court, western North Carolina, November 2, 1916, indictment charging receipt of concessions from the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway Co.; 2 counts.

United States *v.* J. H. Crosby, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging violation of section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* I. K. Dye, district court, southern West Virginia, September 22, 1917, indictment charging grant of discriminations in the matter of car supply while general manager of the Coal & Coke Railway Co.; 5 counts.

United States *v.* Federal Lead Co., district court, eastern Missouri, May 4, 1917, indictment charging acceptance of concessions from the Illinois Southern Railway Co. in respect to demurrage; 15 counts.

United States *v.* G. N. Gill, district court, western Kentucky, October 22, 1917, indictment charging false billing; 1 count.

United States *v.* Great Northern Express Co., district court, Idaho, June 2, 1917, indictment charging extending privileges and facilities not published in tariff; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Mark Herring, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging violation of section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* H. H. Hutchinson, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging violation of section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* Illinois Southern Railway Co., district court, eastern Missouri, May 4, 1917, indictment charging grant of concessions to the Federal Lead Co. in respect to demurrage; 15 counts.

United States *v.* Martha Jones, district court, Wyoming, September 17, 1917, indictment charging violation of the antipass act; 1 count.

United States *v.* Loren S. Kizer, district court, middle Pennsylvania, May 18, 1917, indictment charging grant and giving concessions while agent of the Erie Railroad Co.; 5 counts.

United States *v.* Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. and Fred. E. Signer, general eastern freight agent, district court, southern New York, October 26, 1917,

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indictment charging grant of discriminations to Charles Schaefer & Son and against other shippers of hay; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., district court, southern New York, October 26, 1917, indictment charging failure strictly to observe its tariffs in respect to reconsignment and diversion; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., F. E. Signer, general eastern freight agent, Charles Schaefer, sr., and Charles Schaefer, jr., district court, southern New York, October 26, 1917, indictment charging conspiracy to violate the Elkins Act; 1 count.

United States *v.* Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., district court, southern New York, October 26, 1917, indictment charging grant of concessions to Charles Schaefer & Son in respect to boat demurrage; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., district court, western Arkansas, November 16, 1916, indictment charging grant of concessions on carload shipments of lumber; 25 counts.

United States *v.* Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., and William Buchanan, district court, western Arkansas, November 16, 1916, indictment charging receipt of rebates on shipments of lumber; 25 counts.

United States *v.* C. G. McEwen and John Rogers, district court, western Kentucky, October 22, 1917, indictment charging false billing; 1 count.

United States *v.* Mississippi Central Railroad Co., district court, southern Mississippi, February 20, 1917, indictment charging falsification of records; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Mobile & Ohio Railway Co., district court, southern Mississippi, March 16, 1917, indictment charging falsification of records in the matter of car repairs; 5 counts.

United States *v.* Mark Murphy, district court, northern Illinois, April 23, 1917, indictment charging violation of section 1 of the act; 4 counts.

United States *v.* San Massaro, district court, Wyoming, May 22, 1917, indictment charging violation of the antipass act; 1 count.

United States *v.* J. M. Nelson, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging violation of section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad Co., district court, Nevada, May 1, 1917, indictment charging securing and acceptance of concessions on company material; 10 counts.

United States *v.* North American Mercantile Co., K. Kawashima, submanager, and Ludwig S. Nachman, district court, northern California, November 20, 1916, indictment charging false billing; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Northern Express Co., district court, Idaho, June 2, 1917, indictment charging extending privileges and facilities not published in tariff; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Northern Pacific Railway Co., district court, Idaho, June 2, 1917, indictment charging grant of concessions to the Dover Lumber Co.; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Northern Pacific Railway Co., district court, Idaho, June 2, 1917, indictment charging failure strictly to observe its tariffs providing for absorption of switching charges on shipments of lumber; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Ouachita & Northwestern Railroad Co., district court, western Louisiana, June 1, 1917, indictment charging acceptance of concessions; 10 counts.

United States *v.* E. L. Patrick, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging securing free transportation in violation of section 1 of the act; 4 counts.

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United States *v.* John C. Price, general manager, Tuckerton Railroad Co., district court, May 1, 1917, indictment charging grant of concessions to the Tuckerton radio station; 5 counts.

United States *v.* Wm. Reibolt, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging violation of section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* F. A. Rude, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging violation of section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., district court, western Arkansas, November 16, 1916, indictment charging grant of rebates on shipments of lumber; 25 counts.

United States *v.* Charles Schaefer, sr., and Charles Schaefer, jr., district court, southern New York, October 26, 1917, indictment charging soliciting, accepting and receiving discriminations from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Charles Schaefer, sr., and Charles Schaefer, jr., district court, southern New York, October 26, 1917, indictment charging acceptance of concessions on boat demurrage from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Martin E. Schlesinger, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* Spokane International Railway Co., district court, Idaho, June 2, 1917, indictment charging failure strictly to observe its tariff on lumber shipments; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Charles Spruks, district court, middle Pennsylvania, May 18, 1917, indictment charging soliciting, accepting and receiving concessions; 11 counts; and charging false billing; 3 counts.

United States *v.* Strong Machinery & Supply Co., district court, southern New York, April 15, 1917, indictment charging the filing of a false claim with the Erie Railroad Co.; 1 count.

United States *v.* Louis W. Thomas, district court, Wyoming, September 17, 1917, indictment charging violation of the antipass act; 1 count.

United States *v.* Tuckerton Railroad Co., district court, New Jersey, May 1, 1917, indictment charging grant of concessions to the Tuckerton radio station; 5 counts.

United States *v.* Clyde W. Weber, soliciting freight agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, district court, Minnesota, June 8, 1917, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 1 of the act; 1 count.

United States *v.* Western Express Co., district court, Idaho, June 2, 1917, indictment charging extending privileges and facilities not published in tariff; 10 counts.

United States *v.* Roy L. White, district court, Wyoming, May 22, 1917, indictment charging violation of the antipass act; 1 count.

(B) CASES CONCLUDED.

United States *v.* Clarence M. Anderson, district court, Minnesota, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 1 of the act. July 7, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $100 imposed.

United States *v.* Peter N. Berg and The Moran Co., district court, northern California, indictment charging the filing of a false claim. June 20, 1917, plea of guilty entered by the Moran Co. and fine of $100 imposed. Case pending as to Peter N. Berg.

United States *v.* Peter N. Berg and Richard L. Stevens, district court, northern California, indictment charging the filing of false claims. July 7, 1917, plea of guilty entered by Richard L. Stevens and fine of $200 imposed. Case pending as to Peter N. Berg.

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United States *v.* Logan Billingsley, Fred Billingsley, Wm. H. Pielow, and Wm. Frazier, district court, western Washington, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 20 of the act. June 16, 1917, plea of guilty entered by Logan Billingsley and sentence of 13 months in State penitentiary imposed. Case pending as to other defendants.

United States *v.* Bodcaw Lumber Co., district court, western Arkansas, indictment charging acceptance of concessions on shipments of lumber. May 15, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $13,334 imposed.

United States *v.* Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., district court, southern New York, indictment charging grant of concessions to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., and failure to observe demurrage tariffs. February 7, 1917, verdict of not guilty.

United States *v.* Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad Co., district court, northern Illinois, indictment charging knowingly accepting and transporting shipments at less than legal rates. Demurrer to indictment overruled. May 15, 1916, verdict of guilty. November 13, 1916, fine of $20,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Erie Railroad Co., district court, northern New York, indictment charging grant of rebates to Globe Elevator Co. December 9, 1916, plea of *nolo contendere* entered and fine of $3,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Farwell Ozmum Kirk & Co., district court, Minnesota, indictment charging false billing. January 8, 1917, *nolle prosequi* entered.

United States *v.* Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, Frank P. Dwyer, agent, and Empire Circuit Co., district court, western New York, indictment charging conspiracy to violate section 6, in connection with transportation of theatrical companies. December 8, 1916, verdict of guilty as to Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada and Frank P. Dwyer, agent, and fines of $5,000 and $2,500, respectively, imposed. December 21, 1916, plea of guilty entered by Empire Circuit Co. and fine of $1,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Herbert Herzstein, district court, New Mexico, indictment charging willful defeat of lawful through rate by device of rebilling shipments at an intermediate point. April 11, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $1,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Herbert Herzstein, district court, New Mexico, indictment charging false representation as to weights of shipments of corn. April 11, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $1,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Martha Jones, district court, Wyoming, indictment charging violation of antipass act. September 17, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $100 imposed.

United States *v.* R. B. Louden, jr., district court, southern Iowa, indictment charging false billing. March 21, 1917, jury disagreed.

United States *v.* R. B. Louden, jr., district court, southern Iowa, indictment charging false billing. March 21, 1917, jury disagreed. October 22, 1917, verdict of not guilty.

United States *v.* Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., district court, western Arkansas, indictment charging grant of concessions on carload shipments of lumber. May 15, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $20,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., and William Buchanan, district court, western Arkansas, indictment charging receipt of rebates on shipments of lumber. May 15, 1917, *nolle prosequi* entered.

United States *v.* Hal Mangum, district court, eastern Missouri, indictment charging presentation of a false claim. May 23, 1917, plea of *nolo contendere* entered and fine of $500 imposed.

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United States *v.* Sam Massaro, district court, Wyoming. Indictment charging violation of antipass act. May 23, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $100 imposed.

United States *v.* Memphis Furniture Co., district court, western Tennessee, indictment charging false billing. November 6, 1916, plea of guilty entered and fine of $1,600 imposed.

United States *v.* L. B. McCargar Manufacturing Co., district court, western Missouri, indictment charging presentation of false claims. March 12, 1917, verdict of guilty and fine of $1,500 imposed.

United States *v.* Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad Co., district court, Nevada, indictment charging securing and accepting concessions on company material. July 6, 1917, plea of *nolo contendere* entered to 1 count and fine of $2,000 imposed; 9 counts dismissed.

United States *v.* Ouachita & Northwestern Railroad Co., district court, western Louisiana, indictment charging acceptance of concessions. October 26, 1917, verdict of guilty on 1 count.

United States *v.* Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., district court, Illinois, indictment charging grant of rebates to W. H. Merritt Co. December 7, 1915, verdict of guilty. November 13, 1916, fine of $20,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., district court, northern Illinois, indictment charging grant of concessions to B. A. Eckhart of Eckhart Milling Co. December 7, 1915, verdict of guilty. November 13, 1916, fine of $50,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Pennsylvania Company, district court, northern Illinois, indictment charging grant of rebates to W. H. Merritt Co. December 7, 1915, verdict of guilty. November 13, 1916, fine of $20,000 imposed.

United States *v.* N. Rahall, district court, southern West Virginia, indictment charging presentation of a false claim. April 3, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $50 imposed.

United States *v.* William Reibolt, district court, Minnesota, indictment charging violation of section 1 of the act of June 21, 1917. Plea of guilty entered and fine of $100 imposed.

United States *v.* St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., district court, western Arkansas, indictment charging grant of rebates on shipments of lumber. May 15, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $6,666 imposed.

United States *v.* St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., Union Pacific Railroad Co., Western Tie & Timber Co., J. A. Middleton, F. T. M. (Frisco) and E. A. Nixon, V. P. Western Tie & Timber Co., district court, western Missouri. Indictments charging conspiracy to violate the Elkins Act. November 6, 1916, demurrer to indictment sustained.

United States *v.* Perry Small, traffic manager, Welsbank & Co., district court, northern California, indictment charging presentation of false claims. December 8, 1916, verdict of not guilty.

United States *v.* G. Sommers & Co., district court, Minnesota, indictment charging false billing. January 8, 1917, *nolle prosequi* entered.

United States *v.* Swift & Co., district court, northern Illinois, indictment charging receipt of concessions from the Ann Arbor Railroad Co. and false billing. May 3, 1916, verdict of guilty. November 13, 1916, fine of $60,000 imposed.

United States *v.* Louis W. Thomas, district court, Wyoming, indictment charging violation of antipass act. September 17, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $300 imposed.

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United States *v.* Union Manufacturing Co., and J. T. Prince, sales manager, district court, southern Florida, indictment charging false billing. Demurrer to indictment sustained by district court. District court reversed and case remanded for trial by the Supreme Court of the United States. December 20, 1916, verdict of guilty as to defendant corporation, and not guilty as to Prince. March 19, 1917, fine of $1,500 imposed against defendant corporation.

United States *v.* Union Pacific Railroad Co., and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., district court, western Missouri, indictment charging the grant of concessions to the Western Tie & Timber Co. November 6, 1916, demurrer to indictment sustained.

United States *v.* Western Tie & Timber Co., district court, western Missouri, indictment charging receipt of concessions from the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. November 6, 1916, demurrer to indictment sustained.

United States *v.* Roy L. White, district court, Wyoming, indictment charging violation of antipass act. May 23, 1917, plea of guilty entered and fine of $100 imposed.

3. Cases Arising Out of Orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

United States v. *Merchants & Manufacturers' Traffic Association of Sacramento*, appeal from northern district of California, was a suit to enjoin an order eliminating certain cities from the coast terminal group which theretofore had taken coast terminal rates. The order was entered on an application of the transcontinental carriers for relief from the provisions of section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, commonly known as "the long-and-short-haul" clause. The district court granted an injunction. The Government appealed and the Supreme Court reversed. (242 U. S., 178.)

United States v. *The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.*, appeal from western district of Pennsylvania, was a suit to enjoin an order directing the company to desist from refusing to supply an adequate number of oil tank cars to transport the normal output of two shippers of oil upon reasonable request therefor. The district court granted an injunction. The Government appealed to the Supreme Court and the judgment was affirmed. (242 U. S., 208.)

Manufacturers' Railway Co. v. *United States*, and *Manufacturers' Railway Co.* v. *United States*, appeals from the eastern district of Missouri, are two cases commenced to enjoin an order fixing $2.50 as the maximum which the Manufacturers' Railway Co. may charge for delivering loaded cars to trunk lines at the plant of Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis. The district court dismissed both bills, the petitioners appealed to the Supreme Court, the cases were advanced, argued, and submitted and are now awaiting final decision.

United States v. *Illinois Central Railroad Co.*, appeal from eastern district of Illinois, was a suit to enjoin the commission from proceeding to hear and determine the amount of reparation to which certain shippers were entitled by reason of the failure of the com-

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pany to furnish an adequate supply of coal cars for their normal output of coal. The district court enjoined the commission, the Government appealed to the Supreme Court, and the judgment was reversed. (244 U. S., 82.)

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. v. *United States*, appeal from western district of Kentucky, is a suit to enjoin an order denying authority of the carriers to charge higher rates for the transportation of freight southbound to Bowling Green than they charged to Nashville, and to charge higher rates for the transportation of northbound to Bowling Green than they charged to Louisville. The district court dismissed the petition and the company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. v. *United States*, appeal from eastern district of Pennsylvania, was a suit to enjoin an order denying the authority of Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. to continue its ownership of the capital stock of Lehigh Valley Transportation Co. under the Panama Canal act. The district court dismissed the petition, the company appealed to the Supreme Court, and the judgment was affirmed. (243 U. S., 412.)

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. v. *United States*, appeal from western district of Kentucky, is a suit to enjoin an order directing the carriers to remove a discrimination in rates on lumber from southern territory to Paducah, Ky., and Cairo, Ill. The district court dismissed the petition and the companies appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the district court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. *United States*, district of Massachusetts, is a suit to enjoin an order directing the carriers to desist from the discrimination of absorbing dockage charges at the Commonwealth Pier, owned by the State of Massachusetts, and refusing to absorb dockage charges of other piers handling freight under similar circumstances. The case has not been brought to a hearing by the Commonwealth.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. v. *United States*, and three similar cases, northern district of Texas, are suits to enjoin orders of the commission which allowed reparation, but the companies have never brought them to a hearing.

Dorcheat Valley Railroad Co. v. *United States*, western district of Louisiana, was a suit to enjoin an order fixing divisions between the company, which owned a "tap line," and the trunk line, which the company alleged was inadequate and confiscatory. The district court dismissed the petition on final hearing and no appeal was taken.

Illinois Central Railroad Co. and Morton Salt Co. v. *United States*, northern district of Illinois; *Central Vermont Railway Co.* v *United States*, district of Nebraska; and *Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.*

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v. *United States*, western district of Virginia, were suits to enjoin orders of the commissions. In all cases the district courts denied motions for interlocutory injunctions and the cases have never been brought to final hearings.

Union Iron Works v. *United States*, northern district of California, was a suit to enjoin an order removing discriminations in favor of San Francisco and certain other Pacific coast terminals against interior points, under section 4, known as the "long-and-short-haul" clause. The district court denied application for interlocutory injunction and the petition was subsequently voluntarily dismissed by the petitioners.

Skinner & Eddy Corporation v. *United States*, district of Oregon, is a suit to enjoin an order to remove discriminations in favor of Portland and other Puget Sound terminals against interior points under section 4, known as the "long-and-short-haul" clause. The district court denied application for interlocutory injunction, and the petitioners appealed to the Supreme Court where the case is now pending.

Northwest Steel Co. v. *United States*, district of Oregon. A companion to *Skinner & Eddy Corporation* v. *United States*, *supra*.

Benjamin F. Bush, Receiver, v. *United States*, western district of Kentucky, is a suit to enjoin an order directing the carriers to remove a discrimination against Paducah, Ky., in favor of Cairo, Ill., in rates on lumber and lumber products from southern points. The district court denied application for interlocutory injunction and dismissed the petition. The companies appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

Illinois Passenger Fare Cases, appeals from northern district of Illinois. By cross bills naming the United States as defendant, the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois sought to enjoin an order directing the carriers to remove the discrimination in passenger fares in favor of traffic between points wholly within the State of Illinois against traffic between points in the State of Illinois and the State of Missouri. The district court denied application for interlocutory injunction, the utilities commission appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

Brown Drug Co. v. *United States*, northern district of Iowa, is a suit to enjoin an order directing express companies to remove a discrimination in express rates in favor of traffic between certain points wholly within the State of South Dakota, against Sioux City, Iowa, and the same points in South Dakota. The district court denied application for interlocutory injunction. Subsequently the case was submitted for final hearing and has not been decided.

Eastern Texas Railroad Co. v. *Railroad Commission of Texas*, western district of Texas, is a suit in which by a cross bill the Rail-

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road Commission of Texas sought to enjoin an order in what is known as the "Shreveport case." (234 U. S., 342.) The district court denied the motion for interlocutory injunction and the case is awaiting final hearing.

Chestnut Ridge Railway Co. v. *United States*, middle district of Pennsylvania, is a suit to enjoin an order fixing divisions between the petitioner and the trunk line. No application has been made for injunction and the case is pending on the pleadings.

City of St. Louis v. *United States*, eastern district of Missouri, is a suit to enjoin an order allowing an increase in passenger fares between the city of St. Louis and points in Illinois on an interurban electric railway contrary to the terms of an ordinance of the city. There has been no hearing and the case is pending on the pleadings.

New York Central Railroad Co. v. *United States*, district of Indiana, is a suit to enjoin the action of the commission in approving the rules and regulations with respect to locomotive headlights. There has been no hearing and the case is pending on the pleadings.

CASES UNDER OTHER INTERSTATE-COMMERCE LAWS.

1. Safety-Appliance Acts.

During the year there were forwarded to the United States attorneys for prosecution charges of 542 alleged violations of these acts. Of the cases disposed of, both old and new, judgment was confessed as to 478 violations, while cases involving 10 alleged violations were dismissed. There were decisions by the district courts on 125 violations, out of which number the Government was successful in 88 and unsuccessful in 37. The circuit courts of appeals handed down decisions favorable to the Government in cases involving 49 counts and decisions adverse to the Government in cases involving 11 counts. The total amount of penalties collected was $54,100. Penalties pending payment at the end of the year amounted to $31,000.

2. Hours-of-Service Act.

There were reported to the United States attorneys for prosecution 1,197 alleged violations of the act. Of the cases disposed of, both old and new, judgment was confessed as to 811, and proceedings involving 878 alleged violations were dismissed by the Government. The district courts passed upon 323 counts, decisions as to 125 of which were favorable to the Government. The circuit courts of appeals handed down decisions favorable to the Government in cases involving 42 counts and decisions adverse to the Government in cases involving 14 counts. The Supreme Court passed upon 3 cases involving this act, *Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.*

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v. *United States*, *United States* v. *Northern Pacific Railroad Co.*, and *Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.* v. *United States*. The first was decided favorably to the Government, the second adversely, and in the third writ of error sued out by the railroad company was dismissed. During the year there was collected and paid into the Treasury $42,478 in penalties for violations of the act, leaving $21,871 in penalties pending payment.

The decisions in the *Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe* and the *Northern Pacific* cases are important and are hereinafter referred to more in detail.

3. Ash-Pan Act.

There were no violations of this act reported to the United States attorneys during the past year, and none pending at the close of the year.

4. Twenty-eight Hour Law.

During the year there were transmitted to the United States attorneys charges and preliminary proofs of 1,390 alleged violations of the law. For 310 violations penalties amounting to $37,048.08 were recovered. Sixteen counts were determined adversely to the Government. There were 2,540 cases pending at the close of the year.

5. Food and Drugs Act.

Under this act there were 782 cases, involving 1,159 violations of the statute, forwarded to the United States attorneys. There were 424 cases involving 735 violations which were criminal and 358 civil cases. During the past year 847 cases were terminated, 412 of which were criminal and 435 civil. There were 411 decrees of condemnation and forfeiture under which goods in 201 cases were ordered destroyed. Pending at the close of the year there were 313 cases, 213 of which were criminal and 100 civil. Fines amounting to $19,677.50 were assessed during the year. In addition to the foregoing, various health officers, collaborating with the Department of Agriculture, instituted 29 cases, 15 of which were criminal and 14 civil. These resulted in the recovery of fines of $295.

6. Insecticide Act.

During the year 89 cases under this act were reported, 84 of which were reported as criminal offenses and 5 as civil. Cases charging 102 violations were terminated during the year, 96 of which were criminal and 6 civil. Fines were imposed in 75 cases, amounting to $2,550. At the end of the year prosecutions for 44 violations were pending.

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7. Meat-Inspection Act.

There were 271 alleged violations reported to the United States attorneys under this act, and there were fines on 100 of the counts. At the close of the year, 244 counts were still pending. Fines in 100 cases, amounting to $1,790, were imposed. Seven cases were dismissed, and in 12 grand juries refused to find true bills.

8. Animal-Quarantine Acts.

There were reported to the United States attorneys 211 alleged violations of the acts. Of the cases terminated during the year, 58 resulted in convictions and 2 were decided adversely to the Government. Fines amounting to $6,385 were imposed in 58 convictions. Nine cases were dismissed and 170 violations were pending at the end of the year.

9. Plant-Quarantine Act.

Fifteen cases were reported to the United States attorneys during the year, 14 of which are pending, 1 having been closed on payment of a fine of $25. Nine cases pending at the close of the fiscal year 1916 have not been disposed of, making a total of 23 cases pending at the close of the year.

10. Virus Act.

No cases were reported to the United States attorneys under this act during the past fiscal year and there were no cases pending at the close thereof.

11. Migratory-Bird Law.

The case of *United States* v. *Shauver*, involving the constitutionality of the law, was argued in the Supreme Court in October, 1915. The case was not decided, but assigned for reargument, which has not been had. No cases involving alleged violations of this law were reported during the year, but 25 cases reported in previous fiscal years are still pending.

12. Lacey Act.

There were reported to the United States attorneys 40 alleged violations of this act. Thirty-two cases were closed during the year, 29 by convictions and the imposition of fines aggregating $1,522. In one case the defendant was sentenced to jail for 30 days. One defendant was acquitted and one case was dismissed. Thirty-seven cases were pending at the close of the year.

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13. ADAMSON LAW.

One hundred and fifty-five suits to enjoin enforcement of this law were filed by various railroad companies in the district courts throughout the country on the ground that same was unconstitutional.

In order to facilitate decision by the Supreme Court of important questions a stipulation was entered into by the Attorney General and counsel for plaintiffs in the case of *New and Ferris, Receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway*, v. *Wilson, United States Attorney*, whereby it was agreed that plaintiff "shall keep its books and accounts in such manner that, if the constitutionality of the act is upheld, it shall ascertain the amounts due to the employees affected under the construction placed upon the act by this court and shall promptly pay them said amounts."

Judge Hook, sitting as district court, entered a final order, overruling the motion of the Government to dismiss the bill and enjoining enforcement of the law upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. An appeal was taken immediately to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of Judge Hook and sustained the constitutionality of the law (243 U. S., 332), as is more fully described in another place in this report.

Stipulations for payment of men similar to that in the *New* case were entered into in other cases, which were not pressed pending the Supreme Court decision, and the department has pursued a policy of refusing to consent to the dismissal of the bills in any of these cases until the carriers have shown full compliance with the provisions of the stipulations.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PUBLIC-LAND LAWS.[1]

On June 30, 1916, there were pending 480 civil and 57 criminal cases affecting public lands. During the year ended June 30, 1917, 170 civil and 55 criminal cases were instituted, and 288 civil and 36 criminal cases were disposed of, leaving 362 civil and 76 criminal cases pending on July 1, 1917. Of the civil matters terminated, 124 cases were decided in favor of the Government, 23 were compromised, 112 were lost, and 29 were discontinued. In the criminal matters disposed of 23 defendants were convicted and plead guilty, 2 defendants were discharged on orders of nol. pros., and 37 were discharged

[1] In the following pages relating to litigation over public and Indian lands the term "case" is used to designate a single legal proceeding (which may involve one or several distinct transactions), with this exception: Many of the proceedings referred to under the head "Suits to cancel unlawful conveyances of Indian allotments Five Civilized Tribes," involve large numbers of conveyances and defendants claiming thereunder. The proceedings are in course of being disposed of in parts, and therefore, as a matter of convenience in referring to them, the word "case" is used to indicate the individual transaction rather than the suit in which it has become involved.

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by acquittal, quashing of indictments, etc. Damages were recovered during the year in the sum of $143,448.82 and costs in the sum of $7,210.53: Collections on civil judgments during the year amounted to $111,554.86, including $13,523.92 realized on judgments entered during prior years. Fines in criminal cases aggregating $3,127 were imposed and costs in the sum of $1,937.43 were assessed, and $4,422.42 was collected. The Government recovered title to 9,694 acres of public lands, and unlawful fences inclosing 8,176 acres of public lands were abated. (See Exhibit 20.)

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1917 there were 27 cases involving public lands pending in the circuit courts of appeals, and 23 were docketed in those courts and 17 disposed of during the year, leaving 33 pending on July 1, 1917. In 6 of the cases decided the Government won and in 11 it lost. There were also pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 1917 in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia 3 cases affecting public lands. Five such cases were docketed in that court during the year and 7 decided, 6 in favor of and 1 against the Government, leaving 1 pending on July 1, 1917. (See Exhibit 19.)

There were pending in the Supreme Court of the United States on July 1, 1916, 18 cases involving public lands, and during the year ended June 30, 1917, 14 such cases were docketed in that tribunal and 10 disposed of, 8 in favor of and 2 adversely to the United States, leaving 22 pending on July 1, 1917. (See Exhibit 19.)

On July 1, 1916, there were pending in the lower courts 1,835 civil cases and 8 criminal cases involving Indian lands. During the year ended June 30, 1917, 279 civil and 8 criminal proceedings were begun and 779 civil and 8 criminal cases terminated, leaving 1,335 civil and 8 criminal cases pending on July 1, 1917. Of the civil cases disposed of, 218 were terminated favorably to the Government and 163 adversely, 296 were compromised and 102 discontinued. The criminal cases disposed of resulted in the conviction of 4 defendants and the acquittal of 6. (See Exhibit 17.)

There were 29 cases involving Indian lands pending in the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals on July 1, 1916, and 9 were docketed and 22 terminated in those courts during the fiscal year 1917, leaving 16 pending on July 1, 1917. Of the cases terminated 5 were in favor of and 16 adverse to the United States, and 1 case was discontinued. There was also pending on July 1, 1916, in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia 1 case affecting Indian lands and 2 such cases were docketed during the fiscal year 1917 and none disposed of, leaving 3 cases pending on July 1, 1917. (See Exhibit 18.)

In the Supreme Court of the United States there were pending on July 1, 1916, 10 cases affecting Indian lands. During the year

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ended June 30, 1917, 8 such cases were docketed in that court and 5 disposed of (2 in favor of and 2 adverse to the Government and 1 discontinued), leaving 13 cases pending on July 1, 1917. (See Exhibit 18.)

1. Oregon & California Railroad Land-Grant Suit.

In my last annual report, after referring to the act of June 9, 1916 (Public No. 86), by which Congress revested in the United States title to so much of the lands involved as remained unsold prior to July 1, 1913, I stated that the Supreme Court had granted the Government's motion to advance the case and it had been set for hearing on February 26, 1917.

While the action of the circuit court of appeals in certifying certain questions to the Supreme Court was taken prior to June 9, 1916, and was therefore without reference to the act of that date, the parties to the litigation joined in asking the court to pass upon the validity of the act, and the court did so, holding in its decision of April 23, 1917 (243 U. S., 549), that it was within the power of Congress to revest title to the unsold lands in the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior has practically completed his investigation for ascertaining the amount of accrued taxes due on these lands, and is about ready to request the Treasury Department to make proper payments to the State and several counties. I understand that he has also classified a large part of the lands and will soon open them to disposition in accordance with the terms of the act of June 9, 1916.

This department is preparing to institute proceedings in the district court in Oregon for the purpose of securing a judicial determination of the amount of money already received by the railroad company on account of the land grant, in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of June 9, 1916, to the end that we may ascertain what further amount should be paid to the company. When this has been done, the amount due the company will be paid as rapidly as the proceeds accruing from the sale of the lands and timber permit.

2. The Coos Bay Wagon Road Case.

When my last annual report was submitted, the case against the Southern Oregon Co., involving what is known as the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant in the State of Oregon, was pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on an appeal from a decision of the district court which substantially followed the decision of the Supreme Court in the case involving the Oregon & California Railroad land grant. (238 U. S., 393.) Since then the

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court of appeals on February 13 of the present year rendered a decision affirming the decree of the district court. (241 Fed., 16.)

The defendant has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending. In this connection it may be stated that the defendant has requested a conference with representatives of this department for the purpose of reaching an agreement looking to a settlement of the case on terms to be submitted for the approval of Congress.

3. Litigation Concerning Oil Lands Reserved by Executive Order.

Prior to the fiscal year 1917 there had been instituted 25 suits in California and 3 suits in Wyoming involving lands aggregating 5,958 acres, of an alleged value of $20,775,000. During the last fiscal year 46 suits were instituted in California affecting 8,378.50 acres, alleged to be worth $17,700,000, and since July 1, 1917, 18 suits were instituted in the western district of Louisiana affecting 672.24 acres, estimated at $571,500.

The California and Wyoming lands in suit are embraced in the Executive withdrawal order of September 27, 1909, the validity of which was sustained by the Supreme Court on February 23, 1915, in *United States* v. *Midwest Oil Company* (236 U. S., 459). The foundation of these suits is that the defendants who claim the lands are trespassers in that their locations were made in fraud of the law or in violation of the withdrawal order or both.

A receiver has been appointed pending the litigation in 24 suits in California, and there has been impounded approximately $9,000,000 in oil and money. In one California case a bond to secure the Government against loss through continued operations was accepted from the defendant, and in one Wyoming case the defendant is operating under a stipulation to impound the net production. In one California case where no oil well was being operated, the application for a receiver was denied. In three California cases the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, on appeal from interlocutory orders appointing a receiver, reversed the orders for insufficiency of the showing made on behalf of the Government. This decision does not determine the merits nor preclude the Government from renewing its application for a receiver upon a more complete showing.

Decisions on the merits have been rendered by the district court in 13 cases, 11 for the Government and 2 for the defendants. Of the 11 which were favorable, 7 were referred to a master for an accounting to determine the damages suffered by the Government. These proceedings are in progress and are nearing completion. One of the

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decisions against the Government was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and no appeal was taken. The other case decided against the Government is pending on an application for rehearing in the district court. In three cases the district court held that it was without jurisdiction because of the pendency of proceedings in the General Land Office on applications for patent. These cases also are pending on applications for rehearing.

Among the suits filed during the last fiscal year were 17 against the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co. involving an equal number of quarter sections in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 2 in California. In all of these cases proceedings upon applications for patent are pending in the General Land Office, and it was intended that these suits should be instituted for the purpose of protecting the property pending determination of title by the Land Department and thereafter for such further relief as only a court of equity is competent to afford. Owing to a misunderstanding of the instructions given in this respect the bills were drawn upon a wrong theory, namely, that the court could determine the title between the Government and the claimant independently of the Land Office proceedings. For this reason the bills had to be amended or dismissed. As the title to all of the 17 quarter sections depends upon the same principal facts, the old bills will be dismissed on the Government's motion as soon as an order of dismissal without prejudice can be obtained, and one new bill will be filed covering the entire area and in accordance with the instructions originally given.

The suits brought in Louisiana involve lands lying adjacent to Ferry Lake and embraced in the withdrawal order of December 15, 1908, and the confirmatory order of July 2, 1910. Nearly all of the defendants have answered and the suits will be pressed to a hearing as rapidly as possible.

4. Suits Against the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. Concerning Oil Lands.

As has been stated in previous reports, these suits are for the cancellation of railroad land-grant patents to some 160,000 acres of oil land said to be worth about $500,000,000. In the first case, known as the "Elk Hills Case," a decree of cancellation was entered August 5, 1915, revesting title in the Government to 6,000 acres. An appeal was taken by the railroad to the circuit court of appeals, where the case was argued on May 10, 1917. Decision has not yet been rendered.

The remaining cases are six in number. In the principal one (No. 46, civil) the testimony has been taken and, under agreement, such of it as is applicable may be used in the other five cases. The prepa-

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ration of the cases for argument has been somewhat delayed by the death of the Government's leading counsel, but is now proceeding expeditiously, and it is expected that the cases will be presented to the court within the next few months.

5. The Oklahoma River Bed Cases.

There are five of these cases growing out of the discovery of valuable deposits of oil and gas under the beds of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers in Oklahoma. In two of them, pending in the western district of Oklahoma, the Osage Indians claim to the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas River where that stream bounds the Osage country. The remaining three cases are pending in the eastern district of Oklahoma. Two of these involve the Arkansas and one the Cimarron River, the Creek Indians claiming the entire river bed of both streams, where they flow through the Creek country.

In all five cases the State of Oklahoma and its lessees claim that the title to the river bed is vested in the State, contending that the rivers are navigable. Riparian allottees in both districts claim to the thread of the stream, contending that the rivers are not navigable. The Government in all of the cases claims the river beds for the Indians, contending with the allottees against the State that the Cimarron is not navigable and that the Arkansas is not navigable above the Grand River, and also that title to the river beds is vested in the Indians irrespective of navigability. The Government also contends in favor of the tribes that the allottees are restricted to the meander lines. In the case of the Osages, the minerals are reserved to the tribe. The value of the properties actually in controversy is said to be about $20,000,000.

Receivers have been appointed, one in the eastern and one in the western district of Oklahoma. There is now approximately $725,000 in the hands of the receiver in the eastern district, being royalty impounded pending final determination of this litigation.

The two cases in the western district were consolidated, tried, and submitted in January, 1916. Decision has not yet been rendered. It was stipulated by all the parties to all the suits in both districts that the evidence submitted in the two cases in the western district may be used in the three cases in the eastern district.

On account of the extension of the proven oil and gas field in the Creek country, additional stretches of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers in the Creek country have been leased to operators by the State of Oklahoma and have been brought into these suits by supplemental bills filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

On account of the extension of the oil and gas territory in the Creek country, it may be necessary to file additional supplemental

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bills to bring in additional stretches of the river beds, as same may be, from time to time, leased by the State. This is advisable, in order that the entire matter may be settled in one suit, and thus avoid delay and additional expense.

6. UNITED STATES *v.* EXPLORATION CO. (LTD.) ET AL.

This case, referred to in previous reports, is pending in the Supreme Court and will be argued during the present term.

7. SUNK-LAND CASES IN ARKANSAS.

Since 1908 the United States has asserted title to certain unsurveyed lands in eastern Arkansas aggregating approximately 150,000 acres. These areas were erroneously returned by the original surveys as "lakes," whereas they were in fact uplands temporarily overflowed at the time of survey by flood waters of the Mississippi River. They are claimed by the defendants as swamp lands under conveyances from the State and also as riparian proprietors of adjacent lands. The amount involved, including the value of the lands and of timber taken therefrom, is approximately $4,500,000. Twelve suits in equity in all have been instituted to quiet title in the United States. The test case, *United States* v. *Lee Wilson & Co.*, has been argued in the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal by the defendants, the Government having prevailed in the district court and circuit court of appeals. (214 Fed., 630; 227 Fed., 827.)[1]

In my last report I referred to five of the cases in which the Government sought to quiet title to some 13,000 acres of land, decisions in which favorable to the Government as to 11,538.57 acres of land were rendered in the district court on June 19, 1916. In November, 1916, decrees were entered in these five cases and the time for appeal has expired, but the court made an order calculated to retain jurisdiction with the view of making its decree conform to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Lee Wilson & Co.

Five additional suits have been filed since June 30, 1917, the proceedings in which have been suspended awaiting the final determination of the test case. A bill in one other case has been prepared and will probably be filed before this report is printed.

Practically all of the lands involved are occupied by homestead entrymen who have cleared and put into cultivation large portions of their claims. Final decisions in favor of the Government will inure to their benefit.

8. WATER RIGHTS.

The work of protecting the water rights of the United States has gone forward during the year. One of the suits, mentioned in my

[1] On November 5, 1917, since this report was written, the Supreme Court affirmed the decisions of the lower courts.

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last report, to enjoin certain Government officials as individuals from regulating the levels of Lake Tahoe to the alleged damage of riparian owners has been heard on a motion for injunction and also on motion to dismiss the bill on the ground that the suit is really one against the United States. No decisions have yet been announced and in the meantime negotiations are pending for a settlement.

The two important suits brought to preserve the Indian water rights in the Uintah Basin, Utah, will be set for hearing in the near future. During the two irrigating seasons since the commencement of these suits the waters of the streams involved have been distributed by a commissioner appointed by the court, with the result that the rights of the Indians as set forth in the bills of complaint have been fully protected.

In the proceeding brought by the Government to adjudicate all of the water rights of the Truckee River, Nev., a number of motions to dismiss made by various defendants were argued and overruled; and substantial progress has otherwise been made in that suit.

The Supreme Court has officially called my attention to an original suit there pending between the States of Wyoming and Colorado involving the rights of those States and their citizens, respectively, to the waters of certain interstate streams. Suggesting that the decision to be rendered may have far-reaching effects upon the rights of the Government to water for its reclamation projects, the court has invited my participation in a reargument of the case. A brief in behalf of the United States is now in course of preparation.

Certain requests made by the Secretary of the Interior for new litigation in connection with water rights are receiving the attention of the Government attorneys; and they are also cooperating with the officials of the administrative bureaus concerned in handling several complicated matters involving water rights that as yet are not in litigation and as to which litigation may not be necessary. In this latter class is the matter of making a satisfactory settlement of Indian and private rights preliminary to the undertaking of the project recently authorized by Congress for irrigating some 60,000 acres of Indian and private lands with waters of the Gila River in Arizona.

9. Occupations of National Forests by Power Companies.

I have heretofore reported the success of the Government in the United States District Court for Utah in five suits, and in the circuit court of appeals in one of the same suits, all brought to restrain various power companies from operating power plants, water conduits and transmission lines within national forests without complying with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. I have also

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reported that in three of these suits appeals were taken by defendants direct to the Supreme Court on the main issues, and cross appeals by the Government on the minor question of damages for past use and occupation. The Supreme Court has now decided all the principal questions involved in favor of the Government. (243 U. S., 389.)

In its opinion the court sustained the power of Congress to regulate the occupation and use of the public and reserved lands and to prescribe the conditions upon which rights therein may be acquired by others. The opinion flatly repudiates the proposition sought to be maintained by the power companies and by Utah and various other Western States which filed briefs through their attorneys general, that the interest of the public land States in the unappropriated waters found within their limits—assuming that the States have any peculiar interest therein—would enable them to authorize the taking of Federal lands for the purpose of diverting and carrying water and applying it to beneficial uses.

The court also decided that the act of May 14, 1896 (29 Stat., 120), and the more recent and more comprehensive act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), have superseded so far as power uses are concerned any right previously existing under the acts of July 26, 1866, and July 9, 1870 (R. S., secs. 2339 and 2340), to acquire rights of way for canals and reservoirs under State customs and regulations, and have placed the whole matter upon the basis of revocable permits to be obtained from the Interior and Agricultural Departments.

Four of the cases are now pending in the district court for the ascertainment of damages. In the remaining case the decree of the district court was reversed by the circuit court of appeals with directions for further proceedings on the question of vested rights; but the mandate was withheld until the foregoing decision of the Supreme Court was announced, whereupon the Government applied for a rehearing and the same is now pending in the circuit court of appeals.

10. Northern Pacific Railway Suits.

These cases, which were referred to in my last report, will be argued in the Supreme Court during the present term.

11. Suits to Cancel Unlawful Conveyances of Indian Allotments.

(A) FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The character and extent of this litigation have been described in previous reports. During the past fiscal year 4,137 of the disputed conveyances involved, embracing 511,820.81 acres, have been finally passed upon, 1,731 by decrees favorable to the Government and 2,406

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by dismissals. Of the latter, however, a large number, embracing 144,654.71 acres, were dismissed because the lands involved were restored to the Indians without trial; so that, all told, during the year, title to 328,507.46 acres was recovered for the Indians. A total of 23,383 cases has been disposed of since the inception of this litigation, leaving 4,134 cases, embracing 670,260.72 acres, pending July 1, 1917.

(B) SUITS AFFECTING TITLE TO SEMINOLE ALLOTTED LANDS.

The Seminole Nation was the first of the Five Civilized Tribes with which a treaty was concluded by the Dawes Commission. The allotment of land to the members of this tribe was completed by the commission early in the year 1901. Homesteads of the members were not designated until 1904 and 1905. Both the Indian members of this tribe and the freedmen members were ignorant and illiterate, few of them could speak or write the English language, and in the case of the Indian members few of them could understand English. None of them had any adequate idea of the value of his lands. The Seminole Nation became the scene of unusual graft, fraud, and crime. Early in 1906 and 1907 certain shrewd, designing, and unscrupulous persons, taking advantage of the ignorant and helpless condition of the members of the Seminole Tribe, by trick, subterfuge, false pretenses, and duress, proceeded to deprive the Indians of their lands, in some instances acquiring title for a consideration as low as $10, and in other cases by forgeries without any consideration at all. In these conditions a special appropriation was sought and received from Congress and under the provisions accompanying it an attorney was appointed with headquarters at Wewoka, in the Seminole Nation, and assigned to the protection of the rights of these citizens. A large number of court proceedings, practically all brought in the State court, as well as many office matters, have been handled by this attorney. The efforts of the attorney in the civil suits have resulted in saving property of large value to the Indians; and the criminal cases have resulted in the conviction of many of those engaged in fraudulent practices against the Indians and a number of them are now serving terms in the penitentiary. The ultimate effect of these efforts has been to reduce very largely the frauds against these Indians. There are now pending in the State courts of Seminole County, Okla., only 19 cases, in 2 of which judgment will be entered in the near future; 2 are pending on motion for a new trial; 1 is on appeal to the State supreme court; and the remaining 14 are at issue and ready for trial upon the merits. It is believed that these remaining cases will be disposed of during the present fiscal year. In any event, however, those that may thereafter remain can

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be handled by the regular force of the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma and the special appropriation heretofore made for the purpose may be discontinued.

(c) ALLOTMENTS IN THE WHITE EARTH INDIAN RESERVATION.

On July 1, 1916, 1,130 suits, which had been filed to clear title to certain allotted lands of the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn., were pending in the district court; 20 suits were instituted and 439 were terminated during the past fiscal year, leaving 711 pending on June 30, 1917. Three of these suits, generally known as "Omnibus bills," affect approximately 300 allotments. Therefore about 1,000 allotments of 80 acres each are involved in the suits now pending.

In accordance with the plan for settlement of this litigation outlined on page 51 of my last annual report 280 cases have been settled and dismissed on payment of an additional consideration for the lands involved by the defendants, while decrees have been entered in 60 cases clearing title to the lands, making a total of 340 cases terminated in favor of the Government. In these cases 4,582.74 acres of land were restored to the Government in trust for the allottees and the sum of $113,042.15 was recovered and paid to the Department of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians. Ninety-nine cases were dismissed because the Indian allottees were found to be mixed bloods and had received fair value for their allotments.

In addition to the cases finally terminated tentative agreements have been made for the settlement of approximately 300 cases in which final decrees had not been entered on June 30, 1917.

The Department of the Interior had recommended additional suits to clear title to about 280 allotments. During the past fiscal year settlements have been made covering 43 of these allotments, and a total additional consideration of $14,309.13 has been recovered without legal proceedings. In a large number of these matters the parties who claim an interest in the lands have agreed to reconvey them to the allottees. These conveyances have not been recorded on account of unpaid taxes. In the case of the *United States* v. *Morrow et al.* (243 Fed., 854) the circuit court of appeals has recently held that these lands are not taxable. Unless this case is appealed the question of taxation apparently will be settled and these conveyances may then be recorded, thereby recovering several thousand acres of land without suit.

In a large number of the pending cases it has been necessary to obtain service and amend the bills, in order to revive against the heirs of deceased defendants, to bring in additional parties and to set up subsequent conveyances. The issues are being joined and the cases are being assigned for trial before a special master in instances where satisfactory settlements can not be made.

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In my last annual report I mentioned the case of *United States* v. *Waller*, in which was submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit the question of the capacity of the Government to sue to redress wrongs done to incompetent mixed-blood Indians of the White Earth Reservation in whom fee simple titles to their allotments had been vested by the Clapp amendment. (34 Stat., 353.) The circuit court of appeals certified this question to the Supreme Court, which answered in the negative. (243 U. S., 452.) This leaves the Government without any standing in court where the defendants are able to show that the Indian in question is a mixed blood.

Since June 30, 1917, additional results have been attained as follows:

Three additional suits have been instituted and 105 terminated, leaving 609 pending on October 29, 1917. Seventy-eight cases were terminated in favor of the Government (23 by decrees of cancelation restoring 1,841.62 acres of land to the Indians and 55 by dismissal on payment by defendants of additional consideration amounting to $28,916.01); and 27 were dismissed because the Indians were found to be mixed bloods and to have received fair value for their lands. In 12 matters recommended for suit the parties have either released mortgages or reconveyed to the Indians, thus clearing or recovering 960 acres for the allotees without suit; and in 5 other cases settlement without suit has been effected by the payment of additional consideration aggregating $3,018.97. Eighteen cases have been tried before the special master and he has found for the Government in each case. No exceptions have been filed and final decrees will be taken at the next term of court. Tentative agreements for settlements, now awaiting the approval of this and the Interior Department, have been made in 111 cases in which the defendants have paid $16,133.58 as additional consideration.

12. Suits to Cancel Illegal Allotments.

At the request of the Secretary of the Interior a number of suits have been filed during the past few years to cancel allotment patents or certificates issued to allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes whose names had been erroneously placed or retained on the final citizenship rolls. A number of the allotments thus involved are of large value, because of the discovery of oil and gas either upon the allotment or upon the adjacent property. On July 1, 1912, there were 28 of these cases pending and there have been 22 instituted since that date. Thirty cases have been disposed of, 16 in favor of and 10 adversely to the Government, and 4 were discontinued. Four of the cases were appealed to the circuit court of appeals where the Gov-

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ernment lost in two and prevailed in two. A fifth case, known as the Bessie Wildcat case, which was appealed to the circuit court of appeals, was certified to the Supreme Court, where upon the bringing up of the entire record the Government's contentions were denied. (244 U. S., 111.) Some of the pending cases will be controlled by this decision. The case of *United States* v. *Minnie Atkins et al.*, the decision in which will control others of the pending cases, was submitted to the court in April and May last, but was subsequently reopened on motion of counsel for one of the defendants on the ground of newly discovered evidence and further testimony is now being taken. In the 16 cases decided in favor of the Government allotment patents embracing 2,454.06 acres were canceled.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

1. Neutrality and Other Criminal Cases Connected with the European War.

Vigorous prosecution has been made of all cases involving violations of our neutrality and German criminal activities in this country in connection with the European war. In every such case tried, the Government has secured a conviction of at least some of the defendants. This should serve to discourage attempts of foreign sympathizers to use this country as a base for illegal operations designed to attack another country with which the United States is at peace.

Among the more important cases were the following:

1. *United States* v. *Bopp, Von Schack, Von Brincken, Crowley, Cornell, et al.*—In this case the German consul general at San Francisco and his assistants in the consulate were convicted of conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition from this country in violation of section 13 of the Federal Penal Code, and also of violating the Sherman Antitrust law in connection with a plot to blow up bridges, tunnels, docks, and steamers carrying war supplies. They were sentenced in January, 1917, as follows: Bopp, Van Schack, Crowley, and Von Brincken, each to two years at McNeil's Island Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000, and Mrs. Cornell one year and a day at the penitentiary, with concurrent sentence of one year for each in the county jail.

Bopp, Von Schack, and Von Brincken have taken an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. They are now interned as alien enemies. Crowley and Mrs. Cornell are now serving their sentences.

2. *United States* v. *Rintelen, Lamar, Martin, et al.*—In this case the German agent, Franz Rintelen, and his American associates, Lamar and Martin, were convicted, in New York, of a conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law in connection with a plot to tie up war munitions and promote strikes for the purpose. They were, in May, 1916, sentenced as follows: Rintelen, Lamar, and Martin, each to serve one year's imprisonment in Mercer County Prison, Trenton, N. J.

3. *United States* v. *Werner Horn.*—The defendant, who alleged himself to be a German reserve officer, after his appeal to the Supreme Court was dismissed, was tried at Boston and convicted of transporting, in violation of law, dyna-

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mite on an interstate passenger train, in connection with the blowing up of the international bridge at Vanceboro, Me. He was sentenced in June, 1917, to 18 months' imprisonment at Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

4. *United States* v. *Kleist, Becker, Karbade, Praedel, Parades, and Schmidt.*—In this case these officers and members of the crews of German steamship companies were convicted in New York of conspiracy to destroy ships through the use of fire bombs secretly placed thereon. They were sentenced in May, 1917, as follows: Kleist and Schmidt to two years at Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000; Becker, Karbade, Praedel, and Parades, six months in jail and to pay a fine of $500.

Others indicted with them—Walter T. Scheele, a German chemist; Otto Wolport and Eno Bode, two pier superintendents of German steamship companies; Von Igel; Von Papen—have not yet been tried.

5. *United States* v. *Hans Tauscher, Alfred Fritzen, et al.* In this case the defendants were indicted at New York for conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition in violation of section 13 of the Federal Penal Code, in connection with a plot to destroy the Welland Canal in Canada in September, 1914. Defendant Tauscher was tried in June, 1916, and was acquitted; the jury apparently believing Tauscher's story that he had been deceived by Capt. Von Papen as to the destined use of the dynamite which Tauscher helped in furnishing. Defendant Fritzen pleaded guilty and was sentenced in May, 1917, to 18 months at Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1.

6. *United States* v. *Sander and Wunnenberg.*—In this case the defendants were tried in New York and convicted of a conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition or enterprise in violation of section 13 of the Federal Penal Code in connection with a plot to send spies to Europe in aid of the German cause. They were each sentenced in May, 1917, to two years at Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $2.500.

7. *United States* v. *Hastings.*—This defendant was engaged in the same plot with Sander and Wunnenberg. He pleaded guilty at New York and was sentenced in May, 1917, to one year and one day at Atlanta Penitentiary.

8. *United States* v. *Jacobson, Gupta, Boehm, Wehde, et al.*—The defendants were indicted for conspiracy to violate section 13 of the Federal Penal Code and also for a violation of section 13 in connection with a plot to promote a Hindu insurrection. The case was tried, at Chicago (after the end of the year for which this report is made), and the defendants were found guilty and sentenced in October, 1917, as follows: Jacobson, Wehde, and Boehm each to serve three years in the penitentiary and pay fines of $3,000 for violation of section 13, and each to serve two years in the penitentiary and pay fines of $10,000 for conspiracy to violate section 13, sentences to run concurrently; Gupta to serve 18 months in jail and pay a fine of $100 for violation of section 13 and to serve 18 months in jail and pay a fine of $100 for conspiracy to violate section 13, sentences to run concurrently.

9. *United States* v. *Theodor Fridland, Johann Olsen, and Ole Olsen.*—Defendant Fridland pleaded guilty, in New York, on November 6, 1916, to a charge of conspiracy to ship antimony and nickel out of this country without having filed manifests with the collector of customs, as provided by Revised Statutes, section 4200. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500. The other two defendants were not apprehended.

10. *United States* v. *Joseph Newman, Oscar M. Newman, William Henn, Svenn du Rietz, and Hans R. Hanssen.*—Defendants were indicted in New York in April, 1917, for a conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with the exportation of rubber without filing manifests as provided by Revised Statutes, section 4200. Henn pleaded guilty and was fined $25. Joseph Newman, Svenn du Rietz, and Hanssen were convicted in October, 1917, and sentenced to

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pay fines of $600, $300, and $20, respectively. Oscar Newman was found not guilty. Svenn du Rietz and Joseph Newman have sued out a writ of error to the circuit court of appeals.

11. *United States* v. *Blair and Addis.*—This case involved a violation of the law against foreign enlistments, in connection with recruiting for the English Army at San Francisco. The defendants, having secured in the circuit court of appeals a reversal of their conviction on a point of law, pleaded guilty in August, 1917, and were fined $1,000 each.

12. *United States* v. *John Lubken, George Sunkel, Jonas Edward Jensen, Heinrich Wattenburg, Johann Wilhelm Buse, Moritz von Thulen, August Neuse, and William Schwarting.*—The defendants, members of the crew of the German steamship *Liebenfels*, were tried at Charleston, S. C., and convicted of violating the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1152), in connection with the sinking of the steamship in a navigable channel at Charleston on February 1, 1917. They were each sentenced, in March, 1917, to serve one year in the Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500.

13. *United States* v. *Johann Klattenhoff, Paul Wierse, et al.*—Klattenhoff was captain of the *Liebenfels*, and Wierse a Charleston newspaper man. Indictments were brought against them in connection with the same crime committed by the crew of the *Liebenfels*. Klattenhoff pleaded guilty to one indictment and received a sentence of one year at the Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500, and in October, 1917, was convicted under another indictment and sentenced to serve an additional six months at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $100. Wierse was convicted, after a trial at Charleston, in October, 1917, and sentenced to serve two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

14. *United States* v. *Albert Kaltschmidt, Gustav Jacobson, Charles Respa, et al.*—Defendants were indicted at Detroit, Mich., for conspiracy to violate section 13 of the Federal Penal Code, in connection with a military expedition against Canada for the purpose of dynamiting munition factories. The case is set for trial at Detroit at an early date.

15. *United States* v. *Hamburg-American Steamship Co., Bunz, et al.*—The defendants were convicted in 1915 of a conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with false manifests on ships sent from New York and elsewhere to coal the German fleet in 1914. They were sentenced in December, 1915, as follows: Bunz, Koetter, and Hachmeister to 18 months and Poppinghouse to one year and a day at Atlanta Penitentiary. An appeal is still pending before the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

16. *United States* v. *Franz von Rintelen and Andrew D. Meloy.*—In this case the defendants are under indictment in New York for conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with use by Rintelen, a German agent, of false passports in leaving this country. The case is pending.

17. *United States* v. *Franz Rintelen.*—Two further indictments are pending in New York for perjury and forgery in connection with defendant's false passport.

18. *United States* v. *Walter T. Scheele, Gustav Steinberg, and Wolf von Igel.*—The case is pending, owing to absence from the country of the defendants, who were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with the shipment of lubricating oil under the false designation of fertilizer.

19. *United States* v. *C. D. Bunker & Co., Swayne & Hoyt, J. L. Bley, Gustav Traub, et al.*—The case is still pending in San Francisco, defendants being indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with false manifests and shipments of coal to the German fleet from San Francisco on the steamship *Sacramento*.

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20. *United States* v. *Bopp, Von Schack, Von Brincken, Ram Chandra, Bagwhan Singh, et al.*—This case is pending and will be tried in San Francisco in November, 1917. Over 100 defendants, largely Hindus, together with the German consul general, Bopp, were indicted for conspiracy to violate section 13 of the Federal Penal Code in connection with a military enterprise to promote a Hindu insurrection in India.

21. *United States* v. *Paul Koenig et al.*—The case is still pending in New York, defendant having been now interned as an alien enemy. The indictment was for violation of section 13 of the Federal Penal Code in connection with a plot to set on foot a military expedition in 1914, directed against the Welland Canal.

22. *United States* v. *Herbert Kienzle and Max Breitung.*—Defendants were indicted for a conspiracy to place explosive bombs on ships in connection with which Robert Fay and others were convicted on a separate trial. The case is still pending in New York, Kienzle having been now interned as an alien enemy.

In order to make the showing more complete it may be stated that the following convictions were obtained prior to June 30, 1916, in cases arising out of the European war:

23. *United States* v. *Soloman et al.*—Defendants were sentenced to pay fines aggregating $2,100 for conspiracy to defraud in connection with false shipping manifests in an effort to get rubber to Germany.

24. *United States* v. *Thompson.*—Defendant was sentenced to three months in jail and to pay a fine of $500 for violating section 10 of the Penal Code in recruiting men for service in the British Army.

25. *United States* v. *Schiller.*—Defendant sentenced to life term in Atlanta Pententiary for piracy.

26. *United States* v. *Fay, Scholtz, Daeche, et al.*—Defendants sentenced to eight, four, and three years, respectively, at Atlanta Penitentiary for conspiracy to place explosive bombs on rudders of vessels. Fay was an officer in the Germany Army.

27. *United States* v. *Jaeger et al.*—Defendants sentenced to pay fines aggregating $3,400 for conspiracy to defraud in connection with false shipping manifests in an effort to get rubber to Germany.

28. *United States* v. *Zelinka et al.*—Defendant sentenced to imprisonment for one week and to pay a fine of $200 for conspiracy to defraud in connection with a false passport.

29. *United States* v. *Hans Adam von Wedel, Ruroede, et al.*—Defendant Ruroede sentenced for three years at Atlanta, and others were fined $300 each for conspiracy to defraud in connection with false passports. Von Wedel, a German officer, became a fugitive and is supposed to have been drowned in a German submarine attack.

30. *United States* v. *Stegler et al.*—Defendants Madden and Cook sentenced to 10 months and Stegler to 60 days in jail for conspiracy to defraud in connection with false passports.

31. *United States* v. *Stahl.*—Defendant sentenced to 18 months at Atlanta for perjury in grand-jury proceedings relative to *Lusitania* affidavit.

2. Preparations for War.

Immediately upon the receipt by the Government of the German submarine note of January 31, 1917, this department was called upon to deal with many problems relating to the German merchant

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ships in ports of the United States and the activities of German spies and other agents and sympathizers.

On February 2, 1917, in anticipation of attempts at violence by German sympathizers, United States attorneys were instructed by wire "to take prompt measures to locate and prosecute, so far as Federal law can reach them, all persons who may attempt to engage in activities detrimental to the United States in connection with the foreign situation. If necessary, request active cooperation of State and local officials." Instructions were also sent to the United States attorneys in New York and San Francisco to move for increase of bail of all defendants convicted in neutrality cases, and to urge upon the court "the great national danger which may come from allowing to be at large under present conditions men who have not hesitated in time of peace to engage in crimes of so serious a nature."

On the same day telegrams were sent to United States attorneys at all ports where German ships were lying, instructing them, acting with the marshals and collectors of customs and other officials, to take prompt measures against the attempt at destruction or sinking or escape of such ships by their crews. Attention was called to appropriate criminal statutes, and vigorous action was urged if the situation seemed to demand the same.

On February 4 and February 7, 1917, instructions were sent to United States attorneys in regard to the prosecution of officers and crews of German merchant vessels who might violate the criminal statutes of the United States. They were specially instructed to vigorously prosecute any persons concerned in the sinking of ships in navigable channels in violation of the same. Among the most important results of these instructions were the indictments, convictions, and sentences to prison of those responsible for the sinking of the German steamship *Liebenfels* at Charleston, S. C. At one or two other places similar results were secured.

Certain German ships were already in custody of the United States courts on civil or criminal libels—the *Appam* at Norfolk, the *Odenwald* at Porto Rico, the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* at Boston; and as to these ships, the Attorney General at once wired requests to the United States district judges to enter orders authorizing the United States marshals to take out such parts of the machinery as might be necessary to prevent escape and to have officers and crews removed or guarded in order to prevent injury to the vessels, and to protect the vessels in the custody of the court. Such orders were entered by the various courts.

Plans were considered for cooperating with local authorities in the protection of danger points.

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Over a week before the declaration by Congress of a state of war with Germany the department took precautions to call upon all United States attorneys and marshals, and through them local prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs, to be on their guard and to cooperate in detecting and preventing hostile acts.

On March 27, 1917, letters of instruction to use special vigilance were sent to the United States attorneys and marshals, reading in part as follows:

In the present unsettled condition of the country's affairs at home and abroad it is important that every available precaution should be taken to guard against acts hostile to the interests and welfare of the people and the Government, and to this end to use all possible loyal instrumentalities now in existence in furtherance of the work of general and constant vigilance to detect and thwart such hostile and unfriendly acts and to discover those promoting or engaged in them before they can accomplish their purpose.

Information secured from State and county officers should be transmitted to the department promptly, together with such comment and suggestions as your knowledge of such officers and of local conditions cause you to believe will better enable the department to act intelligently. Important data requiring quick action should be sent by telegraph or, where conditions permit and the necessity is urgent, by telephone. Very confidential matter should be sent in code.

You are cautioned in carrying out these suggestions to avoid any action which would tend to stir up the foreign population of the country by unwarranted arrests or to cause apprehension on the part of such population of unfair treatment and to arrange that all contemplated arrests, in so far as circumstances permit, be submitted to the department for consideration. This course is also desirable in order to avoid confusion and interference with other investigations which might be under way.

This matter should be managed confidentially as far as it is possible to do so.

You are directed to give careful consideration to the provisions of sections 4067, 4068, 4069, 4070 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the removal of alien enemies. These sections only become effective after proclamation by the President and the establishment by him of regulations or orders within the language of the statute.

In connection with these sections of the statutes, consult at once with the United States district judge of your district with regard to what steps and procedure should be taken in carrying them into effect should the President issue a proclamation, with a view to being prepared for prompt action should it be required.

You are directed to make careful examination of the statutes of your State, with a view to having them invoked in cases not covered by the Federal Statutes, particularly statutes relating to violations of the peace, destruction of property, conspiracy, vagrancy, binding over to keep the peace, etc., and to the application of these statutes in a manner which might not ordinarily and readily occur to the average prosecutor. In the same connection you are requested to furnish as soon as possible to the department a brief statement of such statutes now in force in your State and the manner of their enforcement.

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A letter was also sent to chiefs of police throughout the country, March 27, 1917, as follows:

While the department appreciates the fact that, in common with all loyal American citizens, you and your force are doubtless fully awake to the possibility of efforts being made in the event of war by agents of foreign Governments and other persons unfriendly to the United States to injure its interests, it feels it to be its duty at this time to specially direct your attention to these matters in order that no possible precaution may be overlooked.

Among other things, the department believes that very careful investigation should be made to ascertain the location of any stores or arms or ammunition in the hands of or accessible to possible alien enemies or their sympathizers, to discover and keep watch upon meeting places of bodies of men in sympathy with enemies of this country, that diligent efforts be made to see that careful guard is kept over all supplies of dynamite and other explosives, to keep careful check on the sale and transportation of explosives, to see that every possible precaution against incendiary fires is taken, to see that especially pernicious agitators are restrained in so far as the law will permit, etc.

In connection with all of these matters, the department requests your continued cooperation with it or its local representatives, and will appreciate your keeping it informed at all times of matters of this character which seem to be of importance.

The problem of dealing with alien enemies resident in the United States received long and careful consideration, and plans were prepared for registration and internment, if such steps should become necessary. Careful study was made of the provisions of Revised Statutes, sections 4067–4070 (which embody a statute originally passed in 1798 with reference to alien enemies in time of war), and regulations were drafted, under this statute, which were substantially embodied by the President in his proclamation of April 6, 1917.

Meanwhile, prior to the passage of the joint resolution of Congress of April 6, 1917, elaborate preparation was made for the arrest of upward of 63 alien enemies whom past investigation had shown to constitute a danger to the peace and safety of the United States if allowed to remain at large. These arrests were made immediately after the President issued his proclamation. The long lists of other Germans and German sympathizers which had been accumulated in the department files as a result of its investigations since August, 1914, were classified, and the more dangerous alien enemies of these were subsequently interned under the President's proclamation from time to time as circumstances necessitated or made advisable.

Some of those interned have been paroled with the necessary bonds and restrictions. There have been 295 arrests of alien enemies under the President's proclamation up to June 30, 1917. (Up to Oct. 30 there have been 895.)

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3. Action of the Attorney General under the President's, Proclamation of April 6, 1917, Relative to Alien Enemies.

Acting under the authority granted him in Revised Statutes 4067, the President on April 6, 1917, issued the following proclamation relative to alien enemies:

[Existence of war—German Empire.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day "That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared";

Whereas it is provided by section 4067 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed, as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety";

Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069, and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Germany, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the Revised Statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

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All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid, or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States;

And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession, at any time or place, any firearm, weapon, or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, maxim or other silencer, bomb or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives.

2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document, or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the Army or Navy.

5. An alien enemy shall not write, print, or publish any attack or threats against the Government or Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the person or property of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, or of the States or Territories, or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein.

6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile act against the United States, or give information, aid, or comfort to its enemies.

7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in, or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by Executive order as a prohibited area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe.

8. An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by Executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without a permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President.

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9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes.

10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe.

11. If necessary to prevent violations of these regulations, all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate, any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the States marshal, or his deputy, or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord [SEAL.] one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

[No. 1364.]

On the same date an Executive order was issued authorizing the Attorney General to take such measures as were necessary to enforce this proclamation. A copy of this Executive order follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 6, 1917.*

To the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES:

You are hereby charged with the duty of execution of the proclamation issued by me dated April 6, 1917, and of the regulations therein contained regarding conduct of alien enemies, and you are specifically directed to cause the arrest of such alien enemies as in your opinion are subject to arrest or deportation or removal or restraint under said regulations and to issue or cause to be issued such permits or licenses as are therein provided for and to take any other action prescribed or authorized therein.

WOODROW WILSON.

In anticipation of the issuance of this proclamation there was forwarded to the United States attorneys, upon the eve of the outbreak of the war, a circular calling attention to Revised Statutes, 4067, the possibility of the issuance of a proclamation regulating the conduct of alien enemies thereunder, and calling attention to such cases as had been decided in the courts in this connection. The circular, dated April 1, 1917, reads as follows:

While it has not yet been decided whether any action will be taken by the President under Revised Statutes, sections 4067–4070, as to regulation of alien enemies your attention is especially called to these provisions.

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Under section 4067 the President may, if he shall issue a proclamation:

(*a*) "Direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States to alien enemies."

(*b*) "The manner and degree of restraint to which they shall be subject."

(*c*) "In what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted."

(*d*) "Provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom."

(*e*) "Establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

After issue of proclamation, arrest and detention of alien enemies may be made in two ways:

First. By direct order of the President, without recourse to the courts. In this connection read carefully *Lockington* v. *Smith* (1819) 1 Peters Circuit Court Reports, 466, 472 et seq., 15 Fed. Cas., No. 8, 448; *in re Lockington* (Pa.) Brightly N. P. 269.

Second. By complaint to a court, judge, or justice and issue of warrant, under Revised Statutes, section 4069.

Under section 4069 provision is made for complaints against—

"any alien resident and at large * * * to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the intent or tenor" of the President's proclamation;

or

contrary to "other regulations which the President may have established."

Upon such complaint, and after hearing, the court, judge, or justice has very broad powers, and may—

(*a*) "Order such aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States,"

or

(*b*) "to give sureties for his good behavior,"

or

(*c*) "be otherwise restrained, conformably to the proclamation or regulations established as aforesaid,"

and

(*d*) "to imprison,"

or

(*e*) "otherwise secure such aliens."

"War gives to the sovereign full right to take the persons * * * of the enemy." (See *Brown* v. *United States* (1814), 8 Cranch, pp. 122, 123, 126.)

If the President shall determine to issue a proclamation, you will be directed by wire to take action under section 4069 or by summary arrest as the department shall decide, against such alien enemies at large in your district, "to the danger and public peace and safety," as the department considers necessary to detain.

As apparently section 4069 contemplates that the warrant of arrest shall be issued by the judge and not by a United States commissioner, and as the form of complaint and the nature of the procedure have not been settled by any modern precedents, I advise that, in order to be fully prepared for any emergency, you should consult with the United States district judge or judges and draft forms which will meet with their approval.

Upon the promulgation of the proclamation and the authorization to enforce it, the Attorney General at once issued a circular to all United States attorneys and marshals instructing them to give full publicity to the statement that no German alien enemy in this country who had not previously been implicated in plots against the interests of the United States need fear action by the Department of Justice so long as he obeyed the law and refrained from discussing the war.

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In enforcing regulations 4, 9, 10, and 12, the Attorney Genera issued instructions to the officials of the Department of Justice and forms setting forth the conditions under which temporary permits might be issued to alien enemies to go within the forbidden areas under regulation No. 4; to leave and enter the country under regulations Nos. 9 and 10; and for parole under regulation No. 12. (For these forms, see Exhibit No. 30, page 605.)

A circular relating to regulations Nos. 1 and 2 was also issued addressed to the chiefs of police of all the towns and cities in the United States, which read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, April 10, 1917.

CHIEF OF POLICE:

Under the proclamation of the President dated April 6, 1917, it is unlawful for alien enemies to have in their possession the following articles:

Any firearm, weapon, or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, bomb, or explosive, or material used in the manufacture of explosives; any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document, or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

Your cooperation in enforcing this proclamation is earnestly desired; and you are requested, if possible, to post notices or otherwise notify all alien enemies within your locality to bring to police headquarters and surrender any and all articles which it is unlawful to have in their possession. A detailed receipt should be given for all articles so surrendered, and at the close of the war such articles should be returned.

Any alien enemy who fails to surrender such articles within twenty-four hours after public notice given by you will be subject to summary arrest if such articles shall be found in his possession and the articles will be seized and forfeited to the use of the United States.

Respectfully,

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

The first circular of instructions, however, issued to the local officials of the department related to all the regulations of the proclamation. It read as follows:

DIRECTIONS TO UNITED STATES MARSHALS AND UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917, AS TO ALIEN ENEMIES.

(1) Regulations Nos. 1 and 2 shall be strictly enforced by the marshal, and any alien enemy found with the forbidden articles in his possession after April 24, 1917, shall be at once arrested and detained, the articles shall be seized, and the case reported to the Attorney General. If the marshal, however (after conference with the special agent of the Department of Justice, if there is one in the locality, and after approval of the United States attorney or assistant United States attorney), shall be satisfied that the alien enemy is not a danger to the public peace or safety and had no knowledge of the President's proclamation, he may refrain from making arrest; or if the alien enemy shall show good cause why temporarily he should be permitted to retain such articles the marshal, after similar conference and approval, may permit such articles to be retained, temporarily, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary.

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(2) Regulation No. 4 shall be enforced by the marshal as follows:

(a) Alien enemies residing within one-half mile of a fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the Army or Navy, shall be required to remove therefrom before June 1, 1917; provided, however, that any alien enemy who prior to June 1, 1917, comes within the purview of regulation 12 of the President's proclamation shall be required to remove at once and shall be subject to summary arrest.

Any alien enemy who fails to remove prior to June 1, 1917, shall be summarily arrested. Alien enemies who do not reside within one-half mile of the places above referred to and who come within one-half mile of said places will do so at their own risk and may be summarily arrested.

The marshal may issue a permit to anyone to continue to reside in the forbidden locality or to come within the forbidden locality for the purpose of passing through such ½-mile area or of being employed or doing business within the same if, after such proof as the marshal may require, he is satisfied that such continued residence or such passage through or such employment will not be dangerous to the community or to the United States. Permits must not be issued, however, until after the marshal shall have conferred with the special agent of the Department of Justice (if there is one in the locality), and until after the employer of the applicant shall certify in writing, in such form as the Attorney General shall prescribe, that he desires to employ or to continue to employ the applicant, and that he is satisfied that such employment will not be to the injury of the community or of the United States or until the applicant (if he is himself the head of a business) shall give such security or assurance as shall be prescribed that he will strictly obey the law and the President's proclamation; and the marshal, before issuing any permit, shall secure the approval of the United States attorney or assistant United States attorney.

All permits issued will be revocable at any time if the interests of the United States so require. Whenever permission is given to more than one alien enemy to reside or to be employed within a forbidden locality, a violation of law or of the President's proclamation by any holder of such permit may result in the revocation of the permits of every alien enemy within such locality. It will therefore be necessary in their own interest that all alien enemies should see that each obeys the law and the proclamation.

(3) Any alien enemy who tears down, mutilates, abuses, desecrates, or insults the United States flag in any way, or displays an enemy flag or insignia, is to be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 and subject to summary arrest and confinement.

(4) Until further instructions, detention of alien enemies for violating No. 12 or any other of the regulations contained in the President's proclamation should be made by the marshal after summary arrest and not under warrant secured from the court, judge, or justice.

The name of any alien enemy found to violate such regulations or to come within the class of persons set forth in regulation 12 should be at once wired, by the marshal or the United States attorney, to the Attorney General, with a brief statement of facts; but summary arrest should not be made by the marshal until after receipt of specific authority from the Attorney General. If, however, the alien enemy is likely to be an imminent danger to the community or to the United States, an emergency summary arrest may be at once made by the marshal, after first conferring with the special agent of the Department of Justice (if there is one in the locality) and after approval of the United States attorney or assistant United States attorney. In case of such emergency summary arrest, the marshal or the United States attorney should wire at once to the Attorney General the name of the person and a brief statement of facts. The powers hereby given should be exercised with great care, so that innocent

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and harmless alien enemies may not be disturbed; but in case of known violators or where there are reasonable grounds to believe an intended violation, and in case of an emergency, the marshal should act with promptness and vigor.

Arrests should be made, however, at such reasonable hour and with as little degree of publicity and of physical restraint of person as is compatible with the amount of resistance and likelihood of escape and other circumstances.

(5) Confinement of persons arrested shall be made by the marshal temporarily in the place of confinement usual for Federal prisoners in the district; but arrangements will be made for transfer later to detention camps, or immigration stations, or military reservations, forts, or camps, or otherwise, as the Attorney General shall direct.

(6) In exceptional cases, where the Attorney General shall decide that the circumstances warrant, alien enemies under arrest or subject to summary arrest may be allowed to make application for parole. Preliminary statement of the facts shall be submitted by the United States attorney to the Attorney General, and if the latter shall deem the facts sufficient a blank form of parole application will be forwarded. When the applicant shall fill out and file this form, final decision as to granting the parole will be made by the Attorney General. All paroles will be revocable at any time if the interests of the United States so require. Every person given parole may be required to furnish bond for good behavior, and will be obliged, also, to furnish a supervisor who shall be an American citizen and who shall keep in close touch with the parole applicant and promptly report any violation of the parole conditions. Every person paroled will be obliged to remain within certain specified territory and to report to his supervisor, and otherwise, as directed by the Attorney General. Violation of parole will in every case result in summary arrest and confinement, or trial in the criminal courts, according to the nature of the case.

As stated above, however, paroles will be granted only in special and exceptional cases.

(7) Full publicity should be given to directions Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6 hereof.

All permits issued, however, shall be on blank forms approved by the Attorney General and shall be filled out in duplicate or triplicate as he shall decide, copy to be mailed to him as soon as issued. Careful records of all permits and arrests shall be kept by the marshal and reports duly made thereof to the Attorney General in such manner and form as may be prescribed.

Careful record shall be kept by the United States attorneys of all applications for parole and action thereon.

Deputy marshals, wherever specially authorized by the United States marshals, may act in accordance with the provisions of this circular.

By order of the President.

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

APRIL 16, 1917.

On the same date there was transmitted the following instructions, addressed to the United States marshals, relative to the delivery to the War Department of prisoners arrested under regulation No. 12:

Whenever arrests shall have been made pursuant to order of the Attorney General, under the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, and in accordance with the printed circular of directions sent to you under date of April 16, 1917, and such alien enemies are in confinement in your district, as prescribed in such circular, this department will immediately confer with the War Department, which will designate the nearest place available where such prisoners may be received by the military authorities, and will instruct the commanding officer thereof to make ready to receive such prisoners. The name of the place designated by the War Department will be at once communicated to you, together with instructions to convey the prisoners

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there in such manner as may be most conveniently arranged by you and the accounting officer of the designated place. The delivery to the commanding officer is to be made by this department at the post, fort, or place where he is, unless the prisoners are in such a number that a military guard will be necessary, or unless for other reasons a military guard seems advisable. In such case, you are instructed to inform this department of that fact.

The War Department has had prepared certain descriptive cards which may be filled out in triplicate. One copy is to be delivered, together with the prisoners, to the commanding officer of the designated military establishment, one copy forwarded to the Secretary of War, and one copy transmitted to this department.

A receipt must also be prepared, for the signature of the commanding officer, stating the name, address, rank (if any), nationality, and sex, which receipt must be prepared and signed in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the commanding officer, one copy to be retained by yourself, and one copy to be sent to this department.

The descriptive cards referred to above are forwarded herewith under separate cover.

Respectfully,

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

Owing to the fact that it was found necessary, for the purposes of the Red Cross, to keep an accurate list of the disposition made of all alien enemies arrested under regulation No. 12, there was sent on May 23 the following instructions to all the local officials of the department:

Your attention is called to the fact that arrests under regulation No. 12 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, must not be made under any circumstances, except in strict compliance with paragraph No. 4 of the printed directions to United States marshals and United States attorneys for the enforcement of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, as to alien enemies, issued under date of April 16, 1917, and heretofore sent to you.

If any person is now under arrest in your district by a Federal official under the said proclamation, which arrest has not been made by specific authority from the Attorney General, or is not an emergency summary arrest made by the marshal after conference with the special agent and after approval by the United States attorney or assistant United States attorney as set forth in said printed directions, the name of such person, together with a full statement of the facts, should be transmitted at once by wire to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General will promptly either order his release or issue the requisite authority for his arrest.

Hereafter whenever any arrest is ordered by the Attorney General, or is otherwise made in compliance with the said printed instructions under the President's proclamation, full report must be sent at once by the marshal when arrest is effected.

By order of the President.

T. W. GREGORY.

MAY 23, 1917.

Thereafter the marshals reported to the department on the 15th of each month on the form given below:

Information with respect to alien enemies detained under the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, in the ..... district of .....

Name.....

Date of arrest or detention.....

Authority for arrest or detention and date of authorization.....

.....

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Place of first detention.....
If transferred to other authorities, to whom?.....
.....
Place of present detention.....
Date of transfer from first place of detention.....
Date of release.....
Date of parole.....

....,
United States Marshal.

For the arrest under regulation 12, the form of warrant issued by the department read as follows:

In pursuance of authority delegated to him by order of the President of the United States, April 6, 1917, the Attorney General of the United States hereby authorizes and directs you to cause the arrest by the United States marshal, under regulation No. 12 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, promulgated in pursuance of Revised Statutes, 4067, and detain at the usual place of confinement in your district, or, if such usual place be not suitable, at such other place as may, in your discretion, seem hygienic and safe, the following German alien enemy, on the ground that his presence at large in your district is a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States. (Here insert name.)

Such person is to be detained until further order of the President.

By order of the President.

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

However, owing to the fact that it seemed an unnecessary expense to telegraph the whole warrant, the procedure was changed as of October 1, 1917, to the method described in the following circular:

DIRECTIONS TO UNITED STATES MARSHALS AND UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATION NO. 12 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917, AS TO ALIEN ENEMIES.

The department calls your attention to certain alterations which are hereby made in the procedure relative to the enforcement of regulation No. 12 of the President's proclamation.

(1) After October 1, 1917, when it is desired to arrest an alien enemy under regulation No. 12, a telegram will be sent to both the United States attorney and the United States marshal in the following form:

"You are hereby authorized to arrest, under regulation No. 12 of the President's proclamation, ..."

At the same time there will be mailed to the United States attorney a printed letter in the following form:

"In pursuance of authority delegated to him by order of the President of the United States April 6, 1917, the Attorney General of the United States hereby authorizes and directs you to cause the arrest by the United States marshal, under regulation No. 12 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, promulgated in pursuance of Revised Statutes 4067, and detain at the usual place of confinement in your district, or, if such usual place be not suitable, at such other place as may, in your discretion, seem hygienic and safe, the following German alien enemy, on the ground that his presence at large in your district is a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States: (Here will be inserted the name of the alien enemy.)

"Such person is to be so detained until further order of the President.

"By order of the President:

"T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*"

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and to the United States marshal a printed letter in the following form:

"In pursuance of authority delegated to him by order of the President of the United States, April 6, 1917, the Attorney General of the United States hereby authorizes and directs you to arrest under regulation No. 12 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, promulgated in pursuance of Revised Statutes 4067, and detain at the usual place of confinement in your district, or, if such usual place be not suitable, at such other place as may, in your discretion, seem hygienic and safe, the following German alien enemy, on the ground that his presence at large in your district is a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States: (Here will be inserted the name of the alien enemy.)

"Such person is to be so detained until further order of the President.

"By order of the President:

"T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*"

It is not in the contemplation of the department that the above instructions shall vary the instructions relative to an emergency summary arrest on pages 2 and 3 of the directions to United States attorneys and marshals relative to the enforcement of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, dated April 16, 1917. The specific authority referred to in line 6 of the second paragraph of direction No. 4 is in all cases to be considered the telegram authorizing arrest and not the subsequent confirmatory letter.

The following instructions, however, are to be considered as superseding any previous instructions in this matter with which they may conflict:

(2) Immediately after any arrest under the President's proclamation, whether such arrest be an emergency summary arrest or under presidential warrant as above provided for, the marshal for the district in which the arrest is made should telegraph to the Attorney General the name of the alien enemy arrested, the date and place of arrest, and the place of present detention. This information should also be given by the marshal immediately to the United States attorney for his files.

Furthermore, any subsequent change in the place of detention, or the release or parole or other disposition of any alien enemy, together with the date thereof, should be reported immediately to the department for its files. It is suggested that the form already provided be used.

(3) In addition to the requirement that a full report of the facts in each case should be made to the department prior to every arrest or in case of an emergency summary arrest, directly after such arrest, the United States attorney is instructed, as soon as possible after such arrest, and in any event within two weeks thereafter, to transmit a recommendation as to the subsequent action which, in his opinion, should be taken in the case, together with a statement of the facts as they stand at the time of the recommendation. If the presence at large of the alien enemy, either conditionally or unconditionally, would be, in the opinion of the United States attorney, a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, he should recommend permanent detention. If, on the other hand, he feels that, consistent with such peace and safety, the alien enemy may be released, he should so recommend, suggesting as specifically as possible the exact terms upon which parole may be granted if parole be desirable, or in appropriate cases recommending an unconditional release.

Furthermore, if the United States attorney feels that at the expiration of two weeks the facts are not sufficiently developed to warrant a recommendation, he should so inform the department, giving full account of the evidence to date and his reasons for deferring recommendation.

(4) It is extremely important that replies to department letters and telegrams with regard to alien enemies should be forwarded as soon as possible and that all action with regard to alien enemies be expedited.

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(5) In every case where the department decides to transfer an alien enemy to the War Department for either temporary or permanent internment the marshal will be informed by the department to what military post he should deliver the prisoner. Upon receiving this information he should inform the commandant of the designated post of the time when he expects to deliver the prisoner.

(6) The marshal should not handcuff alien enemies arrested under the President's proclamation unless in his opinion it is absolutely necessary to prevent escape. Alien enemies are not convicts and should be treated with consideration consistent with their secure detention.

(7) At the time of the delivery of an alien enemy to the commandant of a military post, he should be handed over to such commandant with the descriptive card required by the War Department, and also a copy of the printed letter authorizing the arrest of the alien enemy, such copy to be attested by the marshal as a true copy. Printed forms of such copies will be furnished to the marshal by the department. The commandant should be informed that the prisoner is to be detained under section 12 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917.

The expense of transferring the prisoner, subject to the usual limitations, will be paid from the department.

When the delivery is completed the department should be immediately advised.

(8) Alien enemies arrested under the President's proclamation may, at the discretion of the marshal, confer, in the place of confinement, with their attorneys or with members of their families, under proper safeguards, and may send and receive letters, provided the same are censored by the marshal or other Government agent. Improper use of the privilege, attempt to escape, or attempted transmission of information to the enemy, will result in immediate cancellation of these privileges. The department should be informed immediately if any of the above occurrences transpire.

By order of the President:

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

As can be seen from the above circulars the plan of this department was to take up the case of each individual alien enemy arrested separately and decide, at the end of a period long enough to permit a thorough investigation, what disposition the interests of the country and of justice required. If it was found feasible to parole him he was required to fill out the following blank which was transmitted to the department and approved:

No. P. ——.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

APPLICATION FOR PAROLE OF GERMAN ALIEN ENEMY.

The application must be in duplicate and accompanied by three unmounted photographs of the applicant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, which must be attached to this application. The photographs must be on thin paper and should have a light background. All should be signed by the applicant across the face of the photograph so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

I, ..., at present of ....., do hereby declare that I am at present a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of the German Empire.

I hereby apply for parole or exemption temporarily from detention or deportation as a German alien enemy under the proclamation of the President of the United States of America, dated April 6, 1917, and in consideration of the granting of such temporary exemption I do hereby undertake and solemnly promise on my personal honor that I will carefully observe the laws of the United States of America and such regulations

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or orders as may be proclaimed and established for the conduct of alien enemies; and that I will strictly abstain from doing any act of hostility or injury to the United States and its people in any manner; that I will furnish a responsible person who is a citizen of the United States of America and who shall be acceptable to the authority granting my parole to act as my supervisor; that I will keep in close touch with my supervisor and report in person to him as often as may be required; that I will report in person to any designated officer as often as may be required; that I will remain within the limits of my parole, to wit:

.....

.....;

and that I will furnish a bond to insure my faithful performance of these obligations in the sum of $.....

I understand that if I break this solemn promise my act will endanger all the privileges that may be extended to my countrymen in the United States and subject me to arrest, imprisonment, or deportation, also to punishment under the criminal laws of the United States, including treason, the punishment for which is death.

.....
(Signature of applicant.)

SUPERVISOR'S AGREEMENT.

I, ..., of the city of ....., ..., (Street and number.) State of ....., being a citizen of the United States of America and engaged in the business of ....., hereby agree to act as supervisor over ....., the maker of the above application for parole or exemption, to keep in close touch with him, and to promptly report any failure of the applicant to keep the conditions of his parole.

.....
(Signature of supervisor.)

PAROLE.

Application granted, subject to revocation at any time if the Attorney General shall deem that the interests of the United States so require. Applicant shall report to his supervisor once every ..... and to the ..... in ..... every ..... This parole will not be effective until bond for $..... is furnished

....
(Date.) (Paroling authority.)

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

(To be filled out by the United States attorney.)

Age: ..... years.	Mouth: .....
Stature: ..... feet, ... inches.	Chin: .....
Weight:	Hair: .....
Forehead:	Complexion: .....
Eyes:	Face: .....
Nose:	

Distinctive marks: .....

Remarks: .....

.....

.....

[Photograph.]

If it was found necessary to transfer him to the War Department for permanent detention the War Department was notified and letters were sent to the local officials by both departments authorizing his transfer from the civil to the military authorities. He was trans-

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ferred by the military authorities from their local posts to one of the permanent war-prison barracks erected in different parts of the country.

In addition to the instructions appearing in the circular of April 16, quoted above, in regard to the enforcement of regulation No. 4, it was found necessary to issue two long circulars which read as follows:

ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO ALIEN ENEMIES UNDER REGULATION NO. 4 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

To all United States marshals and their deputies duly authorized for the purpose;

The President of the United States, in pursuance of the powers granted him by sections 4067, 4068, and 4069 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, has issued a proclamation dated April 6, 1917, in which he declared and established the following regulations relative to alien enemies found by him to be necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the Army or Navy."

Further, by Executive order dated April 6, 1917, the President of the United States charged the Attorney General of the United States with the duty of executing the aforesaid proclamation and the regulations therein contained and of causing to be issued such permits or such licenses as were therein provided for and of taking any other action prescribed or authorized therein.

Wherefore, in pursuance of the powers therein conferred upon me and in order more effectively to execute the aforesaid proclamation, I have caused certain forms to be issued for the use of all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects, being male and 14 years of age or over, of countries with which the United States is at war who are desirous of residing, coming, being employed, or doing business within, or passing through localities within an area of one-half of a mile radius of any fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war, or of any products for the use of the Army or Navy, and I hereby authorize all United States marshals and all deputy United States marshals duly authorized for the purpose to administer the oath therein prescribed to all such persons who avail themselves of the privilege thereby conferred.

I further authorize and direct all United States marshals to fill out permits in due form, sign, and cause them to be delivered.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE PROCEDURE IN REGARD TO APPLICATIONS.

1. Two forms should be filled in by or for each applicant, one on white and one on colored paper, both forms to bear the same number. If any form is spoiled, it should be replaced from your stock of unnumbered forms of the same color, and the number borne by the spoiled form should be written in the proper space.

2. After the forms have been filled out to your satisfaction, you should assure yourself that the photographs offered by the applicant are clear, bear the applicant's signature, and are a good likeness.

3. One photograph of the applicant should be pasted securely on each of the forms in the place designated therefor, and the third photograph, clearly marked with the name of the applicant and the number of the application, should be retained by you, to be later affixed to the permit if issued.

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4. In case the applicant is to be employed in any forbidden area—either as officer or employee—by any person, firm, partnership, company, or corporation, you should require the filling out of the certificate on page 3 of the form. You should further ascertain that the person signing the certificate is, if not the employer himself, the superintendent of the employer or other responsible officer in his employ, and is actually what he purports to be. You should not accept certifications from irresponsible persons or persons in minor clerical positions.

5. No person shall receive a permit to be employed in a forbidden area without the certificate of his employer. In addition to requiring such certificate, you should also make inquiry, or cause it to be made by such trustworthy persons as you may designate with reference to the life, character, and affiliations of the applicant, and to the fact whether his presence within the area would be likely to be dangerous.

6. An applicant desiring a permit for any purpose other than that of employment in a forbidden area should also be required to furnish certificate from his employer, if obtainable; and similar inquiries should be made as to the applicant himself.

7. Any applicant, whether an employee or not, may be required by the United States attorney to furnish sponsor, or bond (or both). You should make careful inquiry as to the character and patriotism of any sponsor offered, or as to the amount of bond which can be reasonably required. If not satisfied with the employer's certificate, the sponsor or the bond, the United States attorney may decline to approve a permit in any case.

8. You should forward the white form to "Permit Officer, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.," and the colored form to the United States attorney of your district, unless he has designated an assistant United States attorney to act in his stead for this purpose. When forwarding the colored form to the United States attorney you should transmit therewith any data relative to the applicant, together with data relative to bonds and sponsors in those cases where you have deemed it necessary to secure such data.

9. On the return by the United States attorney of the colored forms, duly approved, you should fill out the permit from the data set forth in the application, provided that whatever bond or sponsor the United States attorney has thought necessary has been duly secured.

10. You should be sure that all the blanks in the permit are legibly and correctly filled in; that the third photograph submitted by the applicant is pasted securely in the space provided for the purpose; and that the seal of your office, arrangements to provide for which have been made, is impressed upon the permit through the photograph, both front and back, on different corners of the photograph and so as not to deface the features or signature. Insert in the permit the number of the application form. Finally, the permit must receive the signature of the marshal himself, after which it may be mailed to the applicant at the address given in the form.

11. Permit having been granted, you should write or stamp on the right-hand margin of the first page of the application the words "Permit issued" and the date, and sign your name.

12. The colored forms of applications must be filed carefully in alphabetical order, and so as to be readily accessible in the office of the United States marshal.

13. Special agents of the Department of Justice will in most cases scrutinize the applications after they have been transmitted to the United States attorney. But you should place all files and data concerning applicants entirely at the disposal of such special agents at all times. If a special agent requests that a permit be not issued, the permit shall not be issued except on instructions from the Attorney General.

14. You should forward to "Permit Officer, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.," at the close of business at the end of each week a list of the permits issued, with their numbers, and a list of the applications refused and their numbers.

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15. In cases where a bond or sponsor is required, it will of course be necessary to have the white form provided for the purpose filled out and signed by the person giving such security before the permit is granted. You should assure yourself that this is done in proper form and that it receives the number on the application form. A copy of the white form should then be made by you on the duplicate colored form and the latter securely attached to the application and filed in the file in the marshal's office. The white form should then be transmitted to the Permit Officer, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERPRETATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATION NO. 4 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

1. Permits will not be required from alien enemies who, without alighting, pass through forbidden areas as passengers in, or employees of, common carriers.

2. Cases where, owing to the physical configuration of the forbidden area, the enforcement of the prohibition seems to the United States marshal or the United States attorney to be either unnecessary or inadvisable, should be at once reported to the Permit Officer, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

3. With the consent of the United States attorney and the special agent of the Department of Justice, single permits may be issued for more than one area, and in large cities where, as will often be the case, forbidden areas overlap, for the whole of any specified part of the city with or without specific exceptions.

4. With the consent of the United States attorney, single permits may be issued permitting more than one of the allowable activities within a single forbidden area; for instance, to work and also to live within the forbidden area.

Great care must be exercised by the marshal in the administration of the extensions allowed in the two preceding paragraphs. He should be especially certain that permits are not issued giving alien enemies a vague blanket permission to do a great number of things over a wide prohibited area.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERMS IN REGULATION NO. 4.

The phrase "Government or naval" qualifies the word "vessel" only.

The words "factory or workshop" should be given a broad meaning. Neither the size of the factory nor the proportion which its output of munitions of war or of products for the use of the Army or Navy bears to its whole output should be considered, unless this proportion appears to the United States attorney so negligible as to be disregarded.

The purpose of this proclamation is to protect the interests of the United States and to forward the successful prosecution of the war. Therefore the term "munitions of war" should be construed liberally and to include any article which is ordinarily used for military or naval purposes in war at the present time. In case of doubt, the United States attorney should decide all the questions as to the applicability of the proclamation in favor of the United States.

Under the term "products for the use of the Army and Navy" should be included goods for the Army and Navy, under contract with the Government either directly or through a subcontractor.

By order of the President.

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

APRIL 20, 1917.

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ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO ALIEN ENEMIES UNDER REGULATION NO. 4 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

To all United States marshals and their deputies duly authorized for the purpose:

16. In carrying out the instructions in paragraph No. 5 of the "Instructions as to the Procedure, in Regard to Applications," directing you to make inquiry into the life, character, and affiliations of the applicant, you must bear in mind that although the responsibility ultimately rests upon you to secure facts in each case sufficient for the United States attorney to form a competent judgment, nevertheless the burden is on the applicant to produce them and you have a right to call on him to do so upon penalty of his not being able to obtain a permit if he fails.

In conducting your additional investigations under this paragraph you are at liberty to request assistance from the special agents of the Bureau of Investigation, who will help you if by so doing they do not interfere with the conduct of their regular work. It must, however, be understood that the responsibility for investigation rests upon you and not upon the special agents, and therefore, if they can not aid you, it is your duty to conduct the investigations from your own office. The special agents have been instructed by the chief of the bureau to aid you in this matter, and the department expects the heartiest cooperation between the two branches of the Government.

17. You must impress upon applicants that it is their duty to report to you any change of address or of employment, and in case such change makes unnecessary the entry of the applicant into a forbidden area to which he had a permit, then you must cause the permit to be taken up and destroyed, and, if necessary, a new one issued to correspond with the altered circumstances. The failure of an applicant to report any change of address or to give up a permit when called on to do so renders him liable to summary arrest under regulation No. 12 of the proclamation.

You are instructed to give full publicity to this section.

18. Under no circumstances must a permit be issued on the face of which an alteration or erasure has been made. Unless this direction is rigorously observed it will be almost impossible to ascertain whether an alteration or change in a permit has been done in your office or by the applicant. It is suggested that the marshal himself, upon whom devolves the duty of signing the permits, scrutinize them closely and reject those upon the face of which erasures appear.

19. For your convenience the additional instructions issued on May 19, 1917, are incorporated herein:

"Instructions contained in the circular of April 20, 1917, addressed to you under the above heading, are hereby amended to the extent that you shall retain the white forms until the applications are passed upon and returned by the United States attorney. You shall then write or stamp on the right-hand margin of the first page of each application the words, 'Permit issued,' or 'permit denied.' giving the date and affixing your signature, and promptly forward the same to 'Permit Officer, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.' "

20. In cities where forbidden areas are likely to overlap, or to include so large a portion of the city as to make a rigid enforcement of the President's proclamation impracticable or undesirable, it is suggested that, until further directions from this department, you may, after consulting with the United States attorney and the special agent of the Department of Justice, issue permits to persons to reside in one forbidden area (stating the place of residence), and to work in another forbidden area (stating the place of employment), and to pass through any other forbidden area in the city, excepting such forbidden area as contains any particulat danger point within which you think the alien enemy should not be allowed (in which case you will insert in the permit the particular area from which you decide he should be excluded). In other

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words, in granting permits, if there is any specially dangerous area under regulation No. 4 of the President's proclamation from which you consider an alien enemy should be excluded, the permit may be issued in such form as to expressly exclude him from such special area. Permit cards are being prepared by the department to meet this situation, which, for convenience of designation, will be numbered HH. These permits will be sent to the marshals in the large cities immediately.

21. The department suggests that hereafter you question all applicants for permits to enter forbidden areas as to whether they have in their possession any articles or documents the retention of which is prohibited under regulations Nos. 1 and 2 of the proclamation.

22. If you find that alien enemies are not complying promptly with the President's proclamation, or applying for permits, you should confer with the United States attorney, with a view to having public warning issued through the newspapers (and especially through German newspapers) that any alien enemy found in a forbidden area after June 1, 1917, without a permit, is liable to summary arrest and detention.

By order of the President.

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

MAY 22, 1917

4. WAR LEGISLATION.

During February, 1917, the department was asked for advice in reference to the so-called espionage bill, which was passed by the Senate February 20. This bill was framed by combining the various bills as to foreign relations and neutral obligations of the United States, which had been recommended by the Attorney General in May, 1916, and which, with the reasons for their adoption, are set forth at length in his last annual report. To these bills was added an espionage measure. This combined statute was popularly given the title of the "Espionage act," although the espionage feature was not in reality the most important portion of the bill. After being amended, the bill passed the Senate and was reported to the House, but was not acted upon. A new draft, with changes suggested by this department, was introduced in the Sixty-fifth Congress, and after being amended was enacted into law June 15, 1917. Its many important and sorely needed provisions will provide greater protection to the interests of the United States in times of peace, and will also enable the Federal Government in the preparation for and successful carrying on of the war. Under the provisions of the title relating to search warrants, moreover, this department will be enabled to enforce the Federal criminal laws with far greater effectiveness and with all necessary safeguards to the rights of citizens. Under this law several prosecutions have already been instituted, and those which have come to trial have almost without exception resulted in conviction.

The department has also been called on for many services in connection with drafting war legislation and presidential proclamations, notably parts of the naval appropriation act, the joint resolution of May 12, 1917, for the taking over of German ships, and the act of May 7, 1917, amending the foreign-enlistment law.

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In April an Inter-Departmental War Trade Committee was appointed, with representatives from the Department of Justice, the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, and the Treasury Department. This committee gave assistance in the drafting of the so-called exports-control bill (Title VII of the act of June 15, 1917). It also suggested the publication of the Official Bulletin, and outlined its possible scope. It also aided in drafting the trading-with-the-enemy act, and in connection with the hearings upon that act a representative of this department was in attendance upon the hearings and sessions of the congressional committees for several weeks.

5. Enforcement of the Draft Law and of the Espionage Law and Prosecution of Seditious Conspiracy.

Following the passage of the act of May 18, 1917, for raising a National Army, and prior to June 5—the day of registration thereunder—preparations were made to see to it that persons failing to register or aiding others in such failure should be vigorously prosecuted. After June 5 such prosecutions were at once instituted in all cases justifying it, and in certain extreme cases—which were happily sporadic—prosecutions were instituted under section 6 of the Penal Code for forcibly obstructing the execution of a law of the United States. The fact that the cases were carefully investigated before proceedings were taken and that none but proper ones were prosecuted is shown by the very large proportion of convictions in those cases which it was found necessary to bring to trial. In regard to prosecutions for failure to register, the department early adopted the attitude of dealing leniently with all those who thereafter showed a willingness to register, and extended the *locus penitentia* as far as possible, believing that it was more important to get the eligibles into the Army than to confine them in jail. The result was that the ultimate opposition to the draft by those liable was surprisingly small, considering the persistent propaganda carried on against the policy of the law and against its constitutionality. In cases where defendants could not be persuaded to register every effort was made to expedite the hearing of their cases so that they might be registered on conviction before the draft was completed.

The department also did everything in its power to find men who had failed to respond to the call for examination or for final service, although, by arrangement with the Provost Marshal General, it was determined that such cases could be more efficiently handled by the military authorities. It is impossible to tell how many persons willfully failed to respond to the calls for examination and service, as the reports are not yet complete, but it is believed the proportion was small, many of the delinquents being aliens or having enlisted in the Army or Navy.

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Only a few cases of conspiracy to obstruct the draft act by force were encountered, and in all successful prosecutions were had and severe penalties inflicted.

It is gratifying to state that very few cases were found of misconduct on the part of local or district boards of exemption or of persons seeking improperly to effect their action, although every complaint received was carefully investigated. The same is true, perhaps in a somewhat less degree, of persons making false claims for exemption. Instances occurred here and there, but the number of intentional acts of this sort was so small as to be negligible in the final result.

A number of prosecutions have been instituted against persons charged with circulating newspapers and pamphlets and making speeches with intent to obstruct the recruiting and enlisting of men for the National Army. The care used by the department in its desire to do nothing to interfere with the legitimate exercise of the right of free speech is shown by the fact that in practically every case convictions were secured and substantial sentences imposed. In one instance the convicted defendant was sentenced to serve 20 years in the penitentiary. In another, wherein the defendant was a lawyer, seven years was imposed and an order of disbarment from the Federal courts was added. Other cases of conviction have carried sentences of from one to six years, and apparently the courts have treated the offense, when established, as serious and consequently meriting severe punishment.

In view of the helpful legislation completed at the last session of Congress, the Government's hands have been materially strengthened so that it now has power to deal with disturbing malcontents. It is equipped with statutes under which it can prosecute those who willfully make or convey false reports or false statements during the period we are at war with intent to interfere with the operations of our military or naval forces or attempt to promote the success of the enemies of our country. It can also reach those who cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, or willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States; also those who unlawfully combine and conspire to impede, obstruct, or prevent the execution of the laws of the United States; also those who undertake to overawe the officers of the Government in performing their duties either by direct intimidation or threats or by injuring their persons or property. Those who engage in any form of seditious conspiracy to overthrow the Government, to prevent the enforcement of its laws, as well as those who seek to levy war against the Government or forcibly to oppose its authority can now be reached under laws aptly directed to those ends. Particularly is it true that the espionage act above

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referred to is so framed that among other things it will accomplish the punishment of spies, regulate the use of the mails as against seditious and revolutionary matter, and punish those who conspire either with spies or other persons operating against the Government.

The prosecution of William D. Haywood and other leaders of the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, to the number of more than 150 in the northern district of Illinois, is an instance of how these laws may be employed for the public protection in this time of stress. The effect of these prosecutions is already having a far-reaching and highly beneficial influence toward the maintenance of order and obedience to law throughout the country.

CRIMINAL CASES UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, 117 cases of alleged criminal violation of the national banking laws were reported to the department. Forty-one cases of this character, involving 48 defendants, were brought to trial during the year. The Government secured convictions in 38 cases, resulting in 45 defendants being found guilty. The remaining three cases, involving three defendants, resulted in acquittals. During the previous fiscal year 54 bank cases, involving 60 defendants, were tried, resulting in 47 convictions and 13 acquittals.

A list of the adjudicated cases follows:

(A) CONVICTIONS.

United States v. *W. H. Connell.*—Teller, Citizens National Bank, Meridian, Miss. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. September, 1916.

United States v. *T. W. M. Boone.*—President American National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark. False entries. Sentence, seven years. September, 1916.

United States v. *E. M. Dickenson.*—Cashier American National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark. Abstraction, false entries. Sentence, eight years. September, 1916.

United States v. *P. A. Ball.*—Assistant cashier, American National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark. Abstraction, false entries. Sentence, eight years. September, 1916.

United States v. *A. J. Dowd.*—Assistant cashier, American National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark. Abstraction, false entries. Sentence, eight years. September, 1916.

United States v. *Harry A. Jones.*—Assistant cashier, Stoneham National Bank, Stoneham, Mass. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years and nine months. September, 1916.

United States v. *McCalla Fitzgerald.*—Cashier, First National Bank, London, Ky. Misapplication, embezzlement, false entries. Sentence, five years. October, 1916.

United States v. *W. H. Hooser.*—Cashier, First National Bank, Wartrace, Tenn. Misapplication, abstraction. Sentence, five years. November, 1916.

United States v. *Harry S. Gordon.*—Teller, Union National Bank, Houston, Tex. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. October, 1916.

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United States v. *Arthur Bain.*—Aiding and abetting Hooser in misapplying and abstracting funds of First National Bank, Wartrace, Tenn. Convicted November, 1916. No record of sentence.

United States v. *H. J. Bolton.*—President Wharton National Bank, Wharton, Tex. Conspiracy with B. R. Taylor, cashier, to violate section 5209, Revised Statutes. Sentence, two years. November, 1916.

United States v. *B. R. Taylor.*—Cashier Wharton National Bank, Wharton, Tex. Conspiracy with H. J. Bolton, president, to violate section 5209, Revised Statutes. Sentence, two years. November, 1916.

United States v. *David King.*—Vice president Broad & Market National Bank, Newark, N. J. Misapplication. Sentence, five years. November, 1916.

United States v. *John Gordon Smith.*—Assistant cashier Woods-Rubey National Bank, Golden, Colo. Embezzlement, false entries. Sentence, five years. November, 1916.

United States v. *Thomas D. McCallum.*—Assistant cashier Arkansas National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark. Embezzlement. Sentence, six years. November, 1916.

United States v. *R. C. Kittel.*—President First National Bank, Casselton, N. Dak. Embezzlement, misapplication, false entries. Sentence, seven years and six months. November, 1916.

United States v. *W. F. Kittel.*—Cashier First National Bank, Casselton, N. Dak. Embezzlement, misapplication, false entries. Sentence, five years. December, 1916.

United States v. *William La Fetra.*—Bookkeeper, Citizens' National Bank, Englewood, N. J. Abstraction. Sentence, five years. December, 1916.

United States v. *Henry I. Dorgeloh.*—Assistant cashier Coal & Iron National Bank, New York, N. Y. Abstraction. Sentence, five years. December, 1916.

United States v. *H. H. Cordes.*—Assistant cashier First National Bank, Waterloo, Iowa. Abstraction, misapplication. Sentence, five years. December, 1916.

United States v. *A. L. Bradley.*—Clerk, Iowa National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa. Abstraction, misapplication, false entries. Sentence, five years. December, 1916.

United States v. *James P. Miller.*—Clerk, Liberty National Bank, New York, N. Y. Abstraction, misapplication, and false entries. Sentence, five years. January, 1917.

United States v. *Frank N. Canfield.*—Teller First National Bank, New Milford, Conn. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. January, 1917.

United States v. *William Mink.*—Clerk, Union National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years, January, 1917.

United States v. *J. R. Miner.*—President First National Bank, Ambridge, Pa. Misapplication, false entries. Sentence, five years. January, 1917.

United States v. *C. F. Schaefer.*—Cashier United States National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Embezzlement, misapplication, false entries. Sentence, five years. January, 1917.

United States v. *C. D. Rodfus.*—Cashier American National Bank, Pawhuska, Okla. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. February, 1917.

United States v. *James B. Haig, jr.*—Cashier First National Bank, Fort Lee, N. J. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. February, 1917.

United States v. *Chas. H. Davis.*—President Second National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. Misapplication. Sentence, seven and one-half years. February, 1917.

United States v. *E. E. Galbreath.*—Vice president Second National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. Misapplication. Sentence, seven and one-half years. February, 1917.

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United States v. *Thomas Wall.*—Cashier First National Bank, Poteau, Okla. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. February, 1917.

United States v. *Edw. Therek.*—Messenger, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass. Embezzlement. Sentence, ten years. February, 1917.

United States v. *Geo. B. Darr.*—Conspiracy to violate section 5209, Revised Statutes. Sentenced to pay fine of $1,500. March, 1917.

United States v. *E. C. Mackey.*—Cashier First National Bank, Lancaster, S. C. Embezzlement. Sentence, six years. April, 1917.

United States v. *Geo. O. Marshall.*—Teller, Security National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. April, 1917.

United States v. *Chas. W. Monzet.*—Assistant cashier, First National Bank, East Islip, N. Y. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. April, 1917.

United States v. *C. D. Probert.*—Cashier First National Bank, Oconomowoc, Wis. Misapplication. Sentence, five years. May, 1917.

United States v. *E. C. Theobold.*—Assistant cashier First National Bank, Oconomowoc, Wis. Conspiracy to violate section 5209, Revised Statutes. Fined $1,500. May, 1917.

United States v. *L. D. Dixon.*—Cashier First National Bank, Fort Lee, N. J. False certification of checks. Fined $1,000. May, 1917.

United States v. *Arthur Muh.*—Teller Jackson State National Bank, Jackson, Miss. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. May, 1917.

United States v. *W. J. Corbett.*—Assistant cashier First National Bank, Marinette, Wis. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. May, 1917.

United States v. *H. H. White.*—Cashier First National Bank, Albright, W. Va. Embezzlement. No record of sentence. June, 1917.

United States v. *H. W. Morse.*—Cashier First National Bank, Clayton, N. Y. Misapplication, false entries. Sentence, five years. June, 1917.

United States v. *F. O. Kammerer.*—Teller Utica City National Bank, Utica, N. Y. Embezzlement. Sentence, five years. June, 1917.

United States v. *James F. Whipple.*—Bookkeeper Cooperstown National Bank, Cooperstown, N. Y. Abstraction, false entries. Sentence, five years. June, 1917.

(B) ACQUITTALS.

United States v. *A. B. Cook.*—President Third National Bank, Fitzgerald, Ga. Misapplication. January, 1917.

United States v. *W. B. Catching.*—President First National Bank, London, Ky. Misapplication. February, 1917.

United States v. *N. P. Alexander.*—Bookkeeper National Bank of Oxford, Oxford, Pa. Embezzlement. March, 1917.

(C) CASES DISMISSED.

United States v. *B. W. Wattles.*—Assistant cashier Neligh National Bank, Neligh, Nebr. Misapplication and false entries. September, 1916.

United States v. *W. R. Wilkin.*—Clerk First National Bank, Bisbee, Ariz. Misapplication and false entries. November, 1916.

United States v. *J. D. Stallworth.*—Cashier First National Bank, Ganado, Tex. Misapplication. January, 1917.

United States v. *J. M. Walsh.*—Vice president First National Bank, Roselle, N. J. False entries. January, 1917.

United States v. *C. V. Durland.*—Clerk City National Bank, Wichita Falls, Tex. Abstraction. Dismissed on account of death of defendant. June, 1917.

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BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The department has continued its efforts to bring to justice persons guilty of criminal frauds connected with bankruptcy and its cooperation with business organizations along this line. The investigation of the accounts and methods of administration of referees throughout the country has continued, resulting in bringing to the attention of the district judges many existing irregularities and the adoption in a number of districts of new rules of court for the improvement of the service. Suits are being filed by the Government for the recovery from clerks and referees of what are considered excessive amounts collected as costs of administration. Elsewhere in this report I have included recommendations for legislation intended to prevent needless expense in fees of officers and attorneys.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Various prosecutions have been conducted looking to the punishment of election frauds and purification of the ballot in connection with Federal elections. Considerable progress has been made and a large number of convictions secured in Indiana and many indictments returned in Rhode Island, Ohio, and West Virginia. Several of the points involved in these cases necessitated nice discrimination with respect to the interest of the United States through its citizens in elections; some of these points have been raised by demurrer and are now being tested by appeals pending in the Supreme Court.

In this connection special mention is made of the fact that indictments returned at Pittsburgh against the United States Brewers' Association and 59 local brewing companies in Pennsylvania charged with offending against the statute prohibiting corporate contributions to influence Federal elections have been disposed of. Thirty-four of the defendants, including the national association, entered pleas of *nolo contendere* and were fined substantial amounts, that imposed on the national association being the maximum of $10,000. The other fines were graded according to degrees of guilt on the part of the respective corporations and aggregated $50,000.

Nolle prosequis were entered as to 26 of the smaller breweries whose directorates did not interlock with the national association and whose contributions were so small as not to necessarily indicate that they had contributed to the fund with the guilty intention of influencing Federal elections.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

During the past fiscal year there have been 327 indictments under the white-slave traffic act, 309 convictions, 45 acquittals, 75 cases

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nolle-prossed, and there were 327 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year.

These figures show a decrease of 167 indictments and 25 convictions, the same number of acquittals, and an increase of 21 cases nolle-prossed over the previous fiscal year. The total convictions under this act from its passage to the end of the past fiscal year were 1,846; acquittals, 283; cases nolle-prossed, 316. The imprisonment imposed has aggregated 2,856 years, and the fines $196,728.95.

The decrease in the number of indictments returned and convictions obtained was due in large part to the fact that during the last six months of the past fiscal year many investigations arising out of the war have required such immediate attention as to seriously interfere with the normal work of the department.

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

1. The suit of *United States* v. *Dennis Kelly et al.* was brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio to enforce civil liability growing out of violations of the oleomargarine law, the civil liability having come to light in connection with the criminal prosecution. By a compromise more than $900,000 was collected.

2. In the case of *United States* v. *John F. Smithdeal et al.*, brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, a civil liability for unpaid taxes on distilled spirits was disclosed and $100,000 collected.

3. The cases of *United States* v. *L. C. Calkins et al.* and *United States* v. *R. W. Kohlhamer et al.*, known as the Chicago Board of Trade cases, were brought in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois to enforce civil liability for unpaid revenue-stamp taxes. Collections amounting to almost a million dollars were made and turned into the Treasury.

The above-mentioned cases are among many commenced by the Government for the enforcement of collection of internal-revenue taxes, including that on oleomargarine. The results in these suits have been generally satisfactory. It would be tedious to catalogue in detail the various instances in which civil liability has been brought to light in connection with the preparation of criminal cases and the many collections of revenue made.

REPORTS OF SOLICITORS.

1. Solicitor of the Treasury.

The report of the Solicitor of the Treasury shows that in 1,802 of the civil suits instituted during the past fiscal year the Government sought the recovery of specific amounts in the sum of $2,-

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804,734.60, including claims forwarded to this office for suit to the amount of $24,058.95, but which were settled without suit; and that judgments in favor of the United States were rendered in certain classes of suits instituted during the year and prior thereto, amounting to $962,724.64. Collections and deposits in these civil miscellaneous suits and claims amounted to $454,769.32.

In addition, fines aggregating $1,347,289.86 were imposed in 3,822 of the criminal cases instituted during the year, and fines collected and deposited during the fiscal year in these cases amounted to $596,914.71. Claims were settled by compromise upon the payment of the sum of $254,021.92, and there was deposited in the Treasury from unclaimed moneys remaining over five years in court registries, under sections 996 and 4545, Revised Statutes, the additional sum of $42,940, making the total amount collected and deposited in the Treasury under the direction of this office $1,945,560.66.

There were 5,192 official bonds, contracts, leases, etc., examined and 176 written opinions given, and other matters disposed of which can not well be tabulated.

2. Solicitor of the Department of Commerce.

Summary of work done, fiscal year July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Legal opinions rendered, formal and informal (memorandum)	404
Contracts examined (approved, disapproved, drafted, redrafted, modified, involving expenditures amounting to $3,246,700)	267
Contracts examined (indeterminate amounts)	22
Contract bonds examined (approved, disapproved, drafted, redrafted, modified, involving expenditures amounting to $281,058)	180
Official bonds examined, approved, or disapproved (amounting to $651,000)	104
Leases examined (approved, disapproved, drafted, redrafted, modified, involving the sum of $62,515)	50
Insurance policies on vessels, examined (in sum of $829,865)	44
Revocable licenses examined (approved, disapproved, drafted, redrafted, modified, amounting to $6,249)	20
Deeds examined (approved, disapproved, drafted, redrafted, modified, in sum of $4,200)	7
Legislative matters which concern the Department of Commerce (drafting and redrafting of bills, reports relative thereto, etc.)	349
Miscellaneous matters, embracing everything submitted for the advice or suggestion of the solicitor, or for the formulation of departmental action, not included in the foregoing items	1,652

3. Solicitor of the Department of Labor.

Summary of work done, fiscal year July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Legal opinions rendered, formal	174
Claims, injured employee's compensation act (old act), involving examination as to law and facts	1,271

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Contracts examined, approved, disapproved, drafted, redrafted, or modified	223
Leases examined, approved, or disapproved	67
Bonds, official, examined, approved, or disapproved	2
Bonds, contract, examined, approved, or disapproved	17
Bonds, alien immigrants, examined, approved, or disapproved	1,551
Miscellaneous matters embracing everything submitted for advice or suggestion of the solicitor, or for the formulation of departmental action, not included in the foregoing items	227

OPINIONS.

1. General.

During the fiscal year 39 opinions were rendered upon questions of law, 3 upon requests of the President, and 36 upon requests of the heads of departments.

2. Title and Condemnation.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, there were rendered 652 opinions dealing with titles to lands acquired by the United States by purchase and condemnation and with miscellaneous subjects connected therewith.

The purchase price of the lands thus acquired aggregated $5,324,700.

In addition, abstracts were examined preparatory to the institution of numerous cases in condemnation now pending. These are in the main acquisitions of land authorized by the Weeks forestry law. The value of the land thus to be acquired can not now be definitely stated.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

1. Detection of Violations of Federal Laws.

The principal work of this bureau during the past fiscal year has been in connection with matters growing out of the war. The work referred to in my last report with respect to investigations of matters affecting the neutrality of the United States and especially the activities of German agents in this country increased steadily. When diplomatic relations were severed by this country with Germany the work of this bureau multiplied. Hundreds of complaints were received daily of disloyalty, enemy activities, etc., which required the utmost resources of this organization to meet.

Additional men were employed from lists prepared for such an emergency and the cooperation of city and State authorities and other departments secured. A considerable number of trained

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men were transferred temporarily from the Immigration Service to the service of this department and they have performed especially effective work. The field forces of the Post Office Department and of the Department of Agriculture, the Interior Department, the Internal-Revenue Service of the Treasury Department, and other Government agencies have rendered this department very great assistance in bringing to its attention information which these agencies have secured.

As the work increased and the probability that this country would be drawn into the war became more certain, the department encouraged the organization of various local volunteer citizens' committees for the purpose of being on the lookout for disloyal or enemy activities and the presentation of such matters to the proper officials. These volunteer associations have rendered very great assistance. One of them in particular, which is nation-wide in scope and which is known as The American Protective League, has proven to be invaluable, and constitutes a most important auxiliary and reserve force for the Bureau of Investigation. Its membership, which is carefully guarded, includes leading men in various localities who have volunteered their services for the purpose of being on the lookout for and reporting to this department information of value to the Government, and for the further purpose of endeavoring to secure information regarding any matters about which it may be requested to make inquiry. This organization has been of the greatest possible aid in thousands of cases in the principal cities of the United States. Its members are not officers or agents of the department and do not attempt to take any decisive action in any matter, except through the regular officers of the department. Its work has been performed in a thoroughly commendable manner with a minimum of friction and complaint and from motives of the highest patriotism. It is a self-supporting organization, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of its services to the Bureau of Investigation.

The enforcement of the President's proclamation governing the conduct of enemy aliens in this country entailed a tremendous amount of work upon the agents of this service—thousands of investigations of alien Germans having been made under its provisions.

The conscription act occasioned many thousands of investigations in all sections of the country. A large number of men have been registered, who had failed to do so, and many prosecutions have been instituted, not only involving those individuals who failed to register, but involving persons who—themselves not eligible to register—endeavored in one way or another to prevent eligible men from registering and to interfere in various ways with the duties of the registration officials.

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The enforcement of sections 12 and 13 of the conscription act having to do with the sale of liquor in the vicinity of military camps, and the keeping of houses of prostitution in the vicinity of such camps, has required the performance of a large amount of work.

Numerous investigations under the provisions of the so-called espionage act have also been made, and a number of prosecutions thereunder have already been successfully completed.

2. Work of Expert Accountants.

During the past year the force of expert accountants has continued to work along the lines indicated in previous reports, and excellent results have been obtained. The principal duty of the accountants is in connection with the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases involving violations of the national banking laws.

Investigations were made by these accountants in 90 new bank cases, a number of investigations commenced during the previous fiscal year were completed, and a large amount of work was performed in cases involving violations of the postal laws, bankruptcy laws, etc.

The number of bank cases brought to the attention of the department was 117, as compared with 86 during the previous year. Forty-one bank cases, involving 48 defendants, were brought to trial, resulting in 45 convictions and 3 acquittals. During the previous fiscal year 54 bank cases, involving 60 defendants, were tried, resulting in 47 convictions and 13 acquittals. The average number of accountants regularly employed was 20.

3. Examination of Offices of United States Court Officials, Etc.

The full number of examiners was 15, but owing to the exigencies of the war, by which some of them were diverted a part of the time to other duties, the average number in the field was reduced to 13¾.

In addition to continuing and completing general examinations of the offices of court officials in a number of districts begun in the prior fiscal year, like examinations were commenced in 27 districts.

About 20 special investigations were made covering the misconduct of certain officials, the accounts of officials and ex-officials in special cases, the necessity for existing or additional office force, general conditions pertaining to the administration of the bankruptcy law, etc.

Among the matters disclosed by these investigations were the following:

In one district a deputy clerk was found to have embezzled cost-fund deposits and to have made a false report of his earnings. His resignation has been accepted and presentation of the facts to the grand jury directed.

In another district the referee in bankruptcy, referred to in last year's report as having used up a large amount of money belonging to estates, has been in-

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dicted, entered a plea of guilty, and been sentenced to a term of 18 months in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Action was instituted on his bond for the moneys embezzled and recovery had in full of the amount claimed.

In another district a deputy clerk was found to have embezzled cost deposits, and was arrested and put under bond for the grand jury.

In another district a trustee in bankruptcy was found to have been using for private purposes considerable sums of money belonging to estates under his control.

In another district a referee was found to have embezzled considerable sums of money belonging to estates. This referee died in the midst of the investigation.

In another district an extensive special investigation of the bankruptcy situation disclosed deplorable conditions, chiefly in the matter of the monopoly of the business by one or two firms of attorneys, the making and allowance of excessive charges, the seeming acquiescence of the referee in the methods of the attorneys, the excessive amounts collected and retained by the referees, etc. The examiner's report on this investigation was brought to the attention of the district judge with extended comments on its subject matter.

In the case of the *United States* v. *Davis*, the Supreme Court has sustained the indictment charging him with embezzlement. Davis was a deputy clerk who embezzled moneys received as advance deposits for fees.

It is thought that in general conditions sought to be corrected by the examining force are improving, that methods of conducting official business are being better systematized, the expense of litigation to the general public is being reduced, and much unclaimed money remaining in the registries of the courts or in the hands of clerks as balances of deposits for fees, etc., has been turned into the Treasury. The condition of the dockets of the courts has been improved by the dismissal of hundreds of old civil cases to which the United States is not a party, which have been standing on the dockets and appearing in the Attorney General's annual reports as pending cases, but which were for all practical purposes dead. A large number of old bankruptcy cases have also been formally closed.

In the bankruptcy field the examiners have continued their first round of examinations of referees' offices, and it is thought that their efforts have saved and will save thousands of dollars to the creditors of bankrupts. This is brought about chiefly through disclosing conditions to the district judges, and the resulting better enforcement of existing rules of court, and the adoption of new rules tending to limit allowances to referees and others. The principal good results in this field are achieved through the cooperation of the district judges, which has in some instances been very gratifying. On the other hand, if the judge ignores the department's suggestions and fails to cooperate, comparatively little can be accomplished.

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The following large net incomes of referees have been reported by the examiners since the period covered by the last annual report:

District A:	
Referee A—	
1915 (about)	$5,596.13
1916 (about)	3,974.60
Referee B—	
1915	4,914.19
1916	3,490.68
District B:	
Referee A, 1915 and 1916 (average)	4,506.33
Referee B, 1915 and 1916 (average)	4,846.33
District C:	
Referee A—	
1915	12,538.39
1916 (approximately)	11,400.00
District D:	
Referee A—	
1914	14,065.87
1915	8,385.89
District E:	
Referee A—	
1915	13,250.43
1916	29,482.61

In the last instance the exceptional income reported appears to be due largely to commissions in some cases with very large amounts of assets. The same referee has been requested to furnish a statement of his net income for the year 1917, but it has not been received.

The foregoing indicates the possibilities in the matter of the referee's income under the present act.

Probably one of the most dangerous possibilities under the bankruptcy act may be illustrated as follows: An unscrupulous attorney finds a house running on a narrow margin, learns the names of three creditors, induces them to file an involuntary petition, procures the appointment of a receiver of his own selection, obtains possession of the books of the business, learns therefrom the names of the other creditors, mails them blank forms and procures proxies, elects his own trustee, procures the appointment of himself as attorney for the receiver and trustee successively, and so virtually manages the entire estate to its conclusion. The inducement in such a case is, of course, the amount to be gained from the estate as attorney's fees.

Suits have been instituted in certain districts on the bonds of referees and a district clerk to test (1) the right of a district clerk to collect from a bankrupt or his estate anything more than the actual expense, not including clerk hire, for preparing and mailing notices to creditors upon a bankrupt's application for discharge; and (2) the right of a referee to charge and collect sundry amounts as and for clerk hire, office rent, extra compensation, etc., other than his fees

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under section 40a of the bankruptcy act, and the actual expenses provided for in individual cases.

It is believed that the two amendments to the bankruptcy act elsewhere recommended in this report will be more effective to forestall the frauds and abuses practiced in its administration and to conserve the assets for the creditors than any other action.

The cost of the work of the examiners for the fiscal year 1917, including salaries and expenses, was approximately $52,968.85.

PRISONS, PARDONS, AND PAROLES.

1. United States Prisons, Training Schools, Etc.

The total expense of the care and custody of all Federal prisoners in the Federal penitentiaries and in the various State penitentiaries, county jails, etc., increased from $1,412,000 for the fiscal year 1916 to $1,605,000 for the fiscal year 1917. The reason lies in the higher cost of supplies.

The number of prisoners confined in the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga., Leavenworth, Kans., and McNeil Island, Wash., St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., the National Training School for Boys and the National Training School for Girls, and in State institutions other than county jails was 3,757 on June 30, 1917, as compared with 4,276 on June 30, 1916, a decrease of 519. This decrease is due in part to the use of the District of Columbia Reformatory at Lorton, Va., for District of Columbia convicts. Of this 3,757, 3,020 were confined in the United States penitentiaries, 240 in State and Territorial penitentiaries, 55 in State reformatories and training schools, 130 in county jails, houses of correction, and workhouses which receive prisoners for terms of not more than one year, 173 in the National Training School for Boys, 2 in the National Training School for Girls, and 137 in St. Elizabeths Hospital.

(A) PENITENTIARY AT ATLANTA, GA.

The average daily population during the fiscal year 1917 was 1,176; in 1916 it was 1,139. There were 7 deaths, 4 less than during the previous year. The average yearly cost of maintenance per man was $230.25; in 1916 it was $207.93. The daily cost per man was $0.631; in 1916 it was $0.568. This increase is due principally to the advancing cost of subsistence, supplies, and fuel. The total cost of maintenance during 1917 was $286,267.08.

During the year the prisoners were employed in the construction of new prison buildings, the cultivation of the prison farm, and the usual institutional duties. The farm produced supplies of the value of $13,091.28, at a cost of $5,239.48, exclusive of the salary of the

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farmer, making a net profit of $7,851.80, which is $4,491.22 short of the showing made during the preceding year. Owing to weather conditions the crop was completely destroyed, and although immediately replanted it was too late to get good results. It develops that the farming feature at this institution can not be much promoted until entered into on a comprehensive scale, which can only be done when additional lands better suited to agriculture are obtained.

During the year the west main cell wing was completed, and the construction work generally progressed to a point where the early completion of all buildings is now in sight. In the estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year 1919 the department submitted nothing for construction at this institution for the reason that the available funds are thought to be sufficient to complete the work.

(B) PENITENTIARY AT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The average population during the fiscal year 1917 was 1,677; in 1916 it was 1,664. There were 12 deaths during the year, 2 less than during the previous year. The average yearly cost of maintenance per man was $253.12; in 1916 it was $217.39. The daily cost per man was $0.694; in 1916 it was $0.594. The total cost of maintenance during 1917 was $442,670.33. This increase is due chiefly to the heavy advance in the cost of all foodstuffs and in a small way to an increase in the number of guards.

During the year the prisoners were employed in the construction of new prison buildings, the cultivation of the prison farm, and the usual prison duties. Substantial progress was made in the construction of the west main cell wing which is the last wing to be constructed under the existing plans. In my last annual report it was estimated that the west wing would be ready for occupancy by the winter of 1917. This estimate has not been realized owing to the difficulty experienced in getting building materials and the lack of funds with which to purchase all of the materials needed. For many years Congress has appropriated annually $100,000 for this construction work, and on account of the heavy increase in the cost of building materials the appropriation as now provided is not sufficient to purchase enough materials to do a normal year's work. For this reason the estimates for 1919 will carry an increased amount for construction.

The value of the farm products for the year was $27,669.57, and the cost of the farm, exclusive of the farmer's salary, was $9,919.18, making a net profit of $17,750.39. This is $6,432.84 more than the net earnings in the preceding year. This increase is due to additional acreage, some of which was secured from the War Department, which allowed increased farming activities generally.

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(C) PENITENTIARY AT M'NEIL ISLAND, WASH.

The average daily population during the fiscal year 1917 was 233; in 1916 it was 212. There was one death during the year—the same number as last year. The average yearly cost of maintenance per man was $238.53; in 1916 it was $200.97. The daily cost per man was $0.6535; in 1916 it was $0.549. The total cost of maintenance during 1917 was $58,446.70. The prison farm produced supplies of the value of $11,348.65, at a cost of $2,954.61, making a net profit of $8,394.04.

During the year the prisoners were employed in excavating and filling, farming, and the usual prison duties.

(D) NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The report of the board of trustees shows that there were confined in the school on June 30, 1917, 429 juvenile offenders, as compared with 424 on June 30, 1916. There were received during the year 223 juvenile offenders; during 1916, 207. Of those received during 1917, 4 were committed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 114 by the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, 77 by the United States courts, and 25 paroled boys and 3 escaped boys were returned.

(E) NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The report of the board of trustees shows that on June 30, 1917, there were 89 inmates; on June 30, 1916, there were 77. During the year there were 30 commitments and 24 paroles. Eighteen were returned from parole, 12 returned from hospitals, and 7 escaped girls were returned.

The board renew their last year's recommendation for an additional building for the superintendent. They also recommend that an existing appropriation of $5,000 for additional land be supplemented by a further appropriation of $15,000, and that an existing appropriation of $15,000 for buildings for white girls be supplemented by a further appropriation of $5,000.

(F) BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

During the year ended June 30, 1917, 50,361 records were received, of which 43,076 were finger-print records and 7,285 anthropometric or Bertillon records. During 1916, 36,036 records were received. There were on file at the close of the year 1917, 162,691 finger-print records, 55,264 Bertillon records, and 238,497 index record cards. During the year 9,537 identifications were made, of which 587 were by the Bertillon system, 8,747 by the finger-print system, and 203

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from the index cards. Among the number identified were 206 parole violators and 176 escapes. The bureau sent out 28,232 pieces of criminal information or records during the year.

During the year this bureau added to its list of contributors 7 penal institutions and 92 police departments and sheriffs. Records are now being exchanged with 54 penal institutions, 178 police departments, and 98 sheriffs and others. The records are from practically every State of the Union and are of all types of criminals. Within the near future it is hoped to have the entire country covered with this service.

This bureau is now generally recognized as a national clearing house for criminal identification records, and its work is invaluable not only to penal institutions but to police and detective departments, sheriffs, and other arresting officers throughout the country. The bureau now has a grand total of 330 cooperatives, but in order to reach a maximum of efficiency it should be equipped so as to cover the entire country. For lack of funds it has been compelled to decline to take on new business. In the estimates of appropriations for 1919 the department submits an increase of $1,000 on account of this work, which, it is expected, will be sufficient to enable the bureau to cover the entire country.

2. Employment of Prisoners.

The establishing of manufacturing industries in the United States penitentiaries, which was recommended in my last two annual reports, is in a fair way to realization, Congress having appropriated in the sundry civil act for the fiscal year 1918 the necessary funds for the construction of the shop buildings. This work is well under way, and it is expected that it will be completed by January, 1918. The buildings will be model workshops in every particular. The cotton mill at the Atlanta Penitentiary is to be 210 feet wide by 457 feet long. It is a one-story structure of concrete and brick, with saw-tooth glass roof, and will have modern heating and ventilating systems, humidifiers, etc. When completed it will be in every way suitable for the installation of the necessary machinery for weaving cotton cloth.

Originally these industries were intended to provide work for the prisoners and to supply the normal requirements of the Government. Changed conditions now make the speedy completion of the cotton-duck factory at the Atlanta Penitentiary of pressing importance as a war measure. The Council of National Defense fears a heavy shortage in the cotton-duck production, and considers the furnishing of a sufficient supply of that material for the Army,

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the Navy, and the Shipping Corporation one of the most pressing war problems. The Atlanta Penitentiary duck mill is intended to meet this situation as far as possible.

Funds should be appropriated without delay for the purchase of the machinery and for a working capital. It will require at least six months' time after the funds are made available to have the machinery fabricated, delivered, and installed.

A number of prisoners are not adapted to industrial pursuits, and farm work is not only attractive to many of them because of their previous environments, but furnishes unusually healthful and fairly remunerative employment. At present 280 acres of land are owned in connection with the Atlanta penitentiary, 700 at Leavenworth, and 90 at the small penitentiary on McNeil Island. At Atlanta convicts can be worked in the open air almost the entire year, and, in my judgment, the land devoted to garden, truck, and farming purposes should be greatly extended by purchasing additional acreage, so located with respect to the main buildings as to permit of supervision therefrom. At Leavenworth, while the opportunity for several crops is denied, grain, hogs, and cattle might be raised to advantage, and the acreage there should be more than doubled. The same can be said with equal force in regard to the institution on McNeil Island.

The present acreage at each of the penitentiaries is inadequate for the raising of farm and garden supplies and for the production of meats, milk, etc., sufficient to supply the institutions. In consequence, they are compelled to spend large sums annually for the purchase of what really should be raised by them. With the increase in the cost of foodstuffs, it seems desirable that the Government should obtain additional tracts of land with as little delay as possible in order to reduce the running expenses of these institutions. There is no particular objection to acquiring tracts some miles distant from the present prison walls where colonies of picked prisoners, unsuited for shopwork or indoor confinement, could be located and their time devoted to farming, cattle raising, dairying, etc. I ask that an appropriation adequate for this purpose be provided.

Attention is called to a discussion of those prison-labor problems appearing on pages 69 to 72 of my last annual report.

3. Pardons.

The most notable and unusual act of clemency by the President during the year was his proclamation of pardon and amnesty issued June 14, 1917, which is printed in full on page 521, and is self-explanatory. The pardon attorney's report shows the number of

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applications for Executive clemency during the year and the number of applications denied, granted, and pending to be as follows:

Cases pending July 1, 1916	233
Cases filed during the year ending June 30, 1917	907
Cases reopened and reconsidered, filed in the current and prior years	31
Total number of cases for consideration	1,171
Applications granted:	
Pardons	74
Pardons, after sentence served, to restore civil rights	94
Pardons to restore rights of citizenship to deserters from the Army and Navy	13
Sentences commuted	87
Sentences commuted conditionally	9
Fines remitted	5
Fines and costs remitted	2
Respites granted	43
Proclamations	1
Total	328
Applications denied	31
Total number of cases considered by the President	359
Cases adversely reported by district attorneys and judges	392
Cases filed without action	118
Cases pending June 30, 1917, including those wherein reports had not been received or which were awaiting further information from other sources	302
Total number of cases disposed of or pending	1,171

4. Paroles.

During the year 326 prisoners were released on parole as compared with 298 during the year 1916, and 251 were released from the Federal penitentiaries as compared with 240 during the previous year. The paroles of 22 prisoners were terminated for violation of the conditions of their parole as compared with 21 paroles terminated in the prior fiscal year.

Paroled prisoners earned for themselves during the year $195,613.32 in money besides in many instances receiving board and lodging. These figures do not include the valuable crops, etc., produced by those who were engaged in farming for themselves.

The administration of the parole law during the year has cost the Government $12,694.48 as compared with $10,554.67 for the preceding year. This includes salaries, traveling expenses, stationery and printing, etc.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES.

Appropriations made and amounts used thereunder for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States for the fiscal

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year 1917 are set forth in detail in Exhibit No. 4, and aggregate $12,024,339.89, and $10,970,525.06, respectively.

Out of the appropriation of $100,000,000 placed in the hands of the President by Congress by act of April 17, 1917, for emergency expenditures incidental to the conduct of the war during the fiscal year ending June 30, this department expended $12,889.22.

The estimates of appropriations needed for the service of the fiscal year 1919, beginning July 1, 1918 (excluding estimates transmitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, covering District items, and those transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, covering territorial items) aggregate $12,358,254.70, an increase of $1,021,378.70 over the appropriations, and $608,059.15 over the like estimates for the fiscal year 1918, which commenced July 1, 1917.

Speaking generally, the increase above mentioned is due to the inclusion in the estimates, as required by law, of items for the purchase of the Federal Reporter and the Supreme Court Reports, the great advance in the cost of supplies and equipment, and the exceptional expansion of the activity of the department and the courts growing out of recent legislation providing for the selective draft, the regulation of foreign relations, and other like matters.

The estimates submitted through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which are not included in the figures given above, aggregated $202,570, and those submitted through the Secretary of the Interior $125,000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following table shows the result of last year's work of the Supreme Court of the United States so far as the number of cases can show it. There was an increase of 102 in the number of cases docketed on the appellate docket, and an increase of 90 in the number disposed of. The number of cases remaining undisposed of was increased from 522 to 532.

	Appellate docket—October term.										
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cases at close of previous term not disposed of	305	343	421	478	586	640	671	604	535	524	522
Cases docketed at the term	476	471	487	503	509	530	509	524	528	545	647
Total	781	814	908	981	1,095	1,170	1,180	1,128	1,063	1,069	1,169
Cases disposed of at the term	438	393	430	395	455	499	576	593	539	547	637
Cases remaining undisposed of	343	421	478	586	640	671	604	535	524	522	532

A reference to the foregoing table shows a total of 1,069 cases on the appellate docket during the 1915 term. The number of cases pending was increased during the 1916 term to 1,169, showing an increase of 100 cases on the appellate docket.

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At the close of the October term, 1915, there remained undisposed of on the appellate docket 522 cases and on the original docket 20 cases, making a total of 542. The number of cases docketed at the October term, 1916, was 658, of which 647 were on the appellate docket and 11 on the original docket. These, with the 542 cases remaining undisposed of, make the total number of cases pending at the last term 1,200, of which 1,169 were on the appellate and 31 on the original docket. Of this number, 645 were disposed of during the term, 637 of which were on the appellate docket and 8 on the original docket, leaving undisposed of at the close of the October term, 1916, 555 cases, 532 being on the appellate and 23 on the original docket.

The number of cases actually considered by the court was 560, of which 247 were argued orally and 313 submitted on printed arguments. Of the 637 appellate cases disposed of, 186 were affirmed, 90 reversed, 78 dismissed, 72 were settled by the parties and dismissed, in 3 questions certified were answered, 204 were denials of petitions for writs of certiorari under the act of March 3, 1891, and 4 were docketed and dismissed.

The total number of cases on the appellate docket in which the United States was a party or had a substantial interest disposed of at the October term, 1916, was 146. The United States was appellant in 52 of these cases and appellee, etc., in 78, 4 were private cases, 2 were certification of questions, 8 were original cases, and in 2 briefs as *amicus curiæ* were filed.

Of the 52 cases appealed, etc., by the Government, 28 were decided in its favor and 12 adversely; 3, in which there were cross appeals, were affirmed in part; 8 were dismissed by it; and 1 was dismissed under nineteenth rule.

Of the 78 cases in which the Government was appellee, etc., 21 were determined in its favor and 1 adversely; in 1 the decision was modified and affirmed, 3 were affirmed in part, in 2 the United States confessed error, 3 were docketed and dismissed, 6 were dismissed by the other side, 9 were dismissed by the court, 2 were dismissed for failure to comply with the rules, 1 was dismissed for failure to prosecute, and 29 were denials of petitions for writs of certiorari.

Of the foregoing 146 cases 5 were appeals from the Court of Claims, all of which were appealed by the other side and decided in favor of the Government.

Of the 146 cases referred to 40 were criminal, 10 being appealed by the Government under the criminal appeals act. Thirty were appealed, etc., by the defendants. Of the above 10 cases 3 were decided in favor of the Government, 6 adversely, and 1 was dismissed by it; while of the 30 appealed, etc., by the defendants, 6 were de-

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cided in its favor; in 20 petitions for writs of certiorari were denied, and 4 were dismissed by defendants.

Twenty-four cases were appeals, etc., from the circuit court of appeals, in 9 of which the Government was appellant and in 15 appellee. Of the 9 in which the Government was appellant 5 were decided in its favor and 2 adversely, and 2 were dismissed by it; while of the 15 in which it was appellee 7 were decided in its favor and 1 adversely, 5 were dismissed, and 2 were confessions of error. Three of the above cases were from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

In cases finally determined the United States was respondent in 29 petitions for writs of certiorari, all of which were denied.

There were 4 cases from the Philippine Islands, 1 from Porto Rico, 1 from the Canal Zone, and 14 from the Court of Customs Appeals (Five Per Cent Discount cases).

The Government was petitioner in one original case and defendant in one, both of which were decided in its favor.

The two cases in which the Government filed briefs as *amicus curiæ* and the four private cases in which it was interested were all decided in favor of its contentions.

Reargument has been ordered in eight cases, six of which relate to prosecutions under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Abstracts of Decisions at October Term, 1916.

The following are abstracts of cases in which the United States was a party or had an interest decided at the October term, 1916:

Ex Parte United States, Petitioner (242 U. S. 27).

This was an original petition by the United States for a writ of mandamus, which the Supreme Court granted, seeking to test the important question of the power of a Federal court to suspend the imposition or execution of a sentence in a criminal case. The Government took the position that the order of suspension in this instance was equivalent to a refusal to carry out the statute and was therefore beyond the power of the court; and the Supreme Court so held. It was also decided that where a district court has defeated the execution of a criminal sentence by an *ultra vires* order of suspension the proper method of enforcing the sentence is a writ of mandamus out of the Supreme Court.

State of New Mexico v. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Tallman, Commissioner of the General Land Office (243 U. S. 52).

This was an original bill, filed in the Supreme Court by the State of New Mexico. It asserted title to a tract of land by virtue (*a*) of

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the school-land grant to the Territory of New Mexico in 1898 and (*b*) the enabling act of 1910, and sought to enjoin the proper officials of the Department of the Interior from issuing a patent for the tract to an applicant under the mineral land laws of the United States. The bill was dismissed on motion of the Government upon the grounds (*a*) that the suit was substantially one against the United States, which had not consented to be sued, and (*b*) that the applicant under the mineral land laws was an indispensable party, whose presence would oust the court of jurisdiction.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. v. United States; The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Co. v. United States (242 U. S. 621).

Appeals from the Court of Claims. They were class cases, representative of the claims by about 800 railroads for an aggregate sum approximating $35,000,000 in June, 1915, as the result of a change from a six-day to a seven-day divisor, used in ascertaining the average weight of the mails to be transported by rail for a certain period, such weight constituting the basis of contract for transportation. In 1873 Congress provided that such average weight should be ascertained by an actual weighing of the mails for not less than a certain number of successive working days, the period being subsequently (1905) enlarged by further statutory enactment. Since at the time of the passage of the former act the mail routes were for the most part six-day routes (there being few Sunday trains in operation), and since the statute was silent as to the divisor to be used in ascertaining the average weight, the Postmaster General, exercising his discretionary power, divided the total weight by a multiple of six; that is, used a six-day divisor. This obtained until 1907, when, because of changed conditions (most of the routes having by that time become seven-day routes), he directed the use of a seven-day divisor. The effect of this, appellants contended, was to reduce their compensation one-seventh, and they brought these suits to recover the difference. They assailed the validity of the seven-day order, insisting that the act of 1873 in effect prescribed the use of a six-day divisor, and that the Postmaster General in any event was irrevocably committed by departmental practice to the use of no other. The court decided against them, and on appeal to the Supreme Court, where the cases were twice argued, they renewed these contentions. The Government, on the other hand, denied the effect claimed for the act by appellants and insisted that the question of the divisor was left to the sole discretion of the Postmaster General. It also urged the inability of appellants to recover because of want of timely objection, the latter having continued to transport the mails subsequent to the effective date of the seven-day order and having accepted payment in accordance with the terms

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of contracts theretofore made by them, which contracts, it was argued, constituted the sole measure of their rights. The judgments of the Court of Claims in favor of the Government were affirmed without opinion by an equally divided court.

United States v. Northern Pacific Railway Co. (242 U. S. 190).

This case decided that a common carrier is not liable to the penalties prescribed by the act to regulate commerce as amended for failure to report instances of excessive service, in alleged violation of the hours-of-service act, where such omission is based on the honest but mistaken belief that they do not come within the act, the court being of opinion that the penal features of the statute should be applied only to cases coming plainly within its terms.

United States v. Rowell et al. (243 U. S. 464).

Writ of error to review a judgment below in favor of defendants in error in an action in ejectment brought by the United States. Congress passed several acts "authorizing and directing" the enrollment of one Rowell, a white man, as an adopted member of an Indian tribe, and the issue to him of a patent in fee for certain lands. Finding subsequently that a tract embracing the lands in controversy had been set apart for school purposes, and that they were of vastly greater value than the average allotments to other members of the tribe, the issue of the patent was withheld, and Congress repealed the legislation authorizing it. It was held that the prior acts did not operate as a grant *in præsenti*, and hence that no vested rights had been acquired thereunder. Accordingly the decree of the lower court was reversed.

United States v. Cress; United States v. Kelly et al. (243 U. S. 316).

These were actions by the respective defendants in error to recover compensation for the taking of lands and water rights by means of backwater resulting from the construction and maintenance by the Government, in the interest of navigation, of certain locks and dams upon the Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers, respectively, in Kentucky. Both rivers are navigable streams, but the property alleged to have been damaged was located on nonnavigable tributaries, and the question was whether under the circumstances there had been a taking requiring compensation under the fifth amendment. The Supreme Court so held, the cases coming within the principle of the limitation of the public right to the natural state of the stream.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. v. United States (243 U. S. 444).

It was here decided that a corporation which under contract with importers of goods looks after the transportation from points of

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origin abroad to destination in the United States, charging the owners amounts agreed upon in advance for the transportation and service rendered and consigning the goods in its own name to itself, is the shipper of the goods so far as concerns its relation with the interstate carrier over whose line the shipments are carried. *Held*, also, (*a*) that an allowance by the carrier to such forwarding company in reduction of the regular tariff rates on goods so shipped over its line, whether by deducting a percentage of the freight or by cross payment of a salary, is forbidden and falls within the condemnation of the act to regulate commerce as amended; and (*b*) that services rendered by the company to the carrier in maintaining offices, advertising the railroad, and soliciting traffic over it are not services "connected with the transportation" for which allowance may be made by the carrier under the statute.

Caminetti v. United States; Diggs v. United States; Hays v. United States (242 U. S. 470).

These were prosecutions for alleged violations of the "white-slave traffic act" of 1910, and involved the scope and constitutionality of the act, the principal question being whether it is simply applicable to cases of "commercialized vice" or extends to cases in which that element is lacking. It was objected that an extension of the statute to cases of the latter character constituted a usurpation of State police power.. The Supreme Court held the act applicable to both classes of cases, and, so construed, as being well within the regulatory power of Congress.

The Five Per Cent Discount Cases (243 U. S. 97).

These cases, 14 in number, involved the construction and operation of subsection 7 of the tariff act of 1913, which granted a discount of 5 per cent on all duties imposed by the act on goods imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States. The subsection, however, contained a proviso to the effect that nothing therein should be so construed "as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation." At the time of the passage of the act treaties granting reciprocal immunity from discriminating duties were in force between the United States and nearly all of the commercial countries of the world, and the question therefore was the extent of the grant under this particular provision of law; that is, whether the grant is one to goods imported in American bottoms only or one to goods imported in both American and treaty-nation bottoms; and, if the former, whether the grant is one upon condition, operative only upon the abrogation or

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repeal of the treaties. The Supreme Court regarded the latter as the true construction. The cases were twice argued.

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co. v. Lane, Secretary of the Interior (244 U. S. 492).

The principal point in issue was the amount to be deposited by appellant to cover the cost of surveying certain lands within the primary limits of the land grant made by the act of 1866 in aid of the construction of a proposed railroad from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. The act being silent as to who should bear the cost of survey, an arrangement was entered into whereby the grantee was required to pay a proportional part of the total cost corresponding to the acreage of the granted lands. A later act (1910), among other things, advanced the date of payment and was construed as placing the entire cost of survey upon the grantee, but the Supreme Court held that the act was not susceptible to such a construction.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. of Idaho v. United States (244 U. S. 351).

The Supreme Court held in this case that the provisions of the act of 1875 granting generally rights of way to railroad companies through public lands do not extend to lands within national-forest reserves; that no right of way across such lands can be obtained except upon compliance with the forestry laws and regulations, and that suit will lie on the part of the Government to enjoin a railroad company from constructing and operating a railroad through a national-forest reserve if it fails or refuses to execute and file with the Secretary of the Interior the stipulation required by him respecting the use and enjoyment of the privilege, the compensation to be made for timber cut or destroyed, and the duty to pay for any injury otherwise done to the reservation.

Utah Power & Light Co. v. United States; United States v. Utah Power & Light Co.; Beaver River Power Co. v. United States; United States v. Beaver River Power Co.; Nunn et al. v. United States; United States v. Nunn et al. (243 U. S. 389).

These were appeals and cross-appeals in equity suits brought by the Government to enjoin the continued occupancy and use, without its permission, of certain of its lands in forest reservations as sites for works employed in the generation and distribution of electricity, and to secure compensation for such occupancy. In the Supreme Court the power companies contended that they were well within their rights in the premises by virtue of certain acts of Congress, but insisted that their claims must be tested by the laws of

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the State (Utah) in which the lands were situate, and not by congressional legislation, upon the theory that lands of the United States within a State, when not used for governmental purposes, are subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the State. The court held against them on both propositions, and, in line with the argument for the Government, pointed out (1) the exclusive power of Congress to regulate the disposition and use of Government lands; (2) the inapplicability of the statutes relied upon by the companies; (3) the applicability of the statute relied upon by the Government, the act of 1901, which authorizes and empowers the granting of a permit to conduct operations of the kind in question; and (4) the failure of the companies to obtain such permit. In short, it held that the lands were being occupied and used without permission and contrary to law. Accordingly it affirmed the decrees of the court below enjoining their further occupancy and use and directed the making of appropriate compensation for occupancy and use in the past.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. v. United States (244 U. S. 336).

The case arose under the hours-of-service act of 1907, which makes it unlawful for a common carrier to require or permit any employee subject to the act to be or remain on duty for more than 16 consecutive hours. A proviso, however, exempts the carrier in cases, among others, of unavoidable or unforeseen accidents. It was held, construing the proviso, that this did not operate to permit the employees to continue the operation of a train to the end of its customary run, regardless of the time required, but made it necessary to change crews at a "terminal" where that could possibly be done. In other words, it becomes the carrier's duty to prevent excessive service whenever in the exercise of all reasonable diligence it is possible to do so.

Von Baumbach, Collector of Internal Revenue, v. Sargent Land Co.; Same v. Sutton Land Co.; Same v. Kearsarge Land Co. (242 U. S. 503).

These were suits under the corporation-tax act of 1909. Respondent companies were lessors of large mining properties. They received and distributed among their shareholders the royalties from long-term leases, employed another company to inspect the operations, and sold or leased other parcels; and the question was whether in view of these activities it could be said that they were engaged in or "doing business" within the meaning of the act; and if so, whether the royalties paid to them by the lessees amounted to income and were therefore properly taxable or represented the conversion of the investment from ore into money. The Supreme Court decided both propositions in the affirmative—in favor of the Government.

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The further question whether any allowance should be made for depreciation on account of the depletion of the property by removing the ores from the mines was decided in the negative—also favorably to the Government.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. et al. v. United States of America et al. (242 U. S. 60).

The case dealt with the legality of a plan or arrangement of appellant railroad companies, the Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, by and through which they jointly controlled and operated certain terminal properties at Nashville, Tenn., and maintained an interchange of traffic, refusing, however, at the same time to switch interstate competitive traffic for a third, the Tennessee Central, railroad company. *Query:* Whether such refusal constituted undue discrimination against the Tennessee Central, in violation of the act to regulate commerce. The Supreme Court was of opinion that it did not. It held, however, that appellants might not lawfully discriminate between competitive and noncompetitive goods, and that so long as they received the latter the Interstate Commerce Commission could require them to receive the former upon payment of reasonable compensation.

United States et al. v. Illinois Central Railroad Co. (244 U. S. 82).

It was here decided that an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission assigning a cause for hearing upon an issue of reparation is not an order in the sense of section 1 of the act of 1910 (Judicial Code, sec. 207) giving the Commerce Court jurisdiction (which jurisdiction was subsequently transferred to the several district courts of the United States) of cases "for the enforcement of orders" of the commission and cases "brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend" any of its orders. Accordingly the Supreme Court on appeal by the Government reversed the lower court in a ruling to the contrary made by it, and held it to be without jurisdiction to enjoin the commission from proceeding with such hearing.

United States and Interstate Commerce Commission v. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; United States, Interstate Commerce Commission, et al. v. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (242 U. S. 208).

The cases presented the question of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act to regulate commerce as amended to require a common carrier to provide and furnish to shippers, upon reasonable demand, an adequate number of tank cars for the transportation of oil. The Supreme Court held against the power. It pointed out the duty of the carrier to furnish instru-

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mentalities for the transportation of products in a case of ordinary or general equipment, and the power of the commission thereover, but held that an oil-tank car is to be regarded as special equipment which does not come within the scope of the statute, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the commission.

Valdez v. United States (244 U. S. 432).

The validity of the conviction of Valdez of murder in the Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands, was in issue. It was challenged upon the grounds of insufficiency of the evidence and deprivation of the constitutional right of Valdez to "meet the witnesses face to face." The former objection was based upon the oscillating retraction of the testimony given by the Government's chief witness, and the latter upon the fact that the inspection by the trial judge of the scene of the murder was made in the absence of the accused. Finding corroborating evidence in the case, and that the inspection was conducted in the presence and with the consent of Valdez's counsel, if, indeed, Valdez's presence was not waived, the Supreme Court upheld the judgment of conviction.

Lane, Secretary of the Interior, v. Hoglund (244 U. S. 174).

Held, that an adverse report by a deputy supervisor of a national forest which challenges a homestead entry within the forest for insufficiency of residence and cultivation, the report being simply filed in the General Land Office and not acted upon until after two years, is not a "pending contest or protest" within the meaning of a statute which provides that if after the expiration of such period (two years) from the date of issuance of the receiver's receipt there is no "pending contest or protest" against the entry the entryman shall be entitled to a patent. Under such circumstances mandamus will lie to compel the patent to issue.

United States v. Ginsberg (243 U. S. 472).

There was here a certification of questions by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in a naturalization case. Answering such questions as were necessary to a disposition of the case, it was held that the requirement of the naturalization act of 1906 that the final hearing upon petition for naturalization shall be held in "open court" is not satisfied by a hearing in the judge's chambers adjoining the court room; also that a certificate of citizenship may be annulled in an independent suit by the United States upon the ground that it was "illegally procured" if such certificate was granted on a state of facts showing the petitioner not qualified for citizenship.

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United States v. Oppenheimer et al. (242 U. S. 85).

Defendants in error were indicted under section 37 of the Criminal Code for conspiracy to conceal assets from a trustee in bankruptcy. They demurred and moved to quash, alleging prior adjudication under a similar indictment for the same offense, and the court ordered the indictment quashed. The judgment upon the first indictment and pleadings thereto was based upon the ground that the prosecution was barred by the statute of limitations (one-year limitation prescribed by the bankruptcy act). The Supreme Court held that a plea of the statute of limitations is a plea to the merits, and that however the issue was raised in the former case, after judgment upon it, it can not be reopened in a later prosecution.

United States of America, Interstate Commerce Commission, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. et al. v. Merchants & Manufacturers' Traffic Association of Sacramento et al. (242 U. S. 178).

The case involved the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission under section 4 of the act to regulate commerce as amended in 1910. This section prohibits carriers from charging more "for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction" unless authority to do so is obtained from the commission, and provides that the commission may, after investigation, "prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation" of the statute. *Query:* Whether under the amended section the commission may exercise a broad administrative discretion in determining the relief which the carrier should receive, or is limited to granting or denying *in toto* the precise relief asked for. The Supreme Court supported the former view. Any other construction, it declared, would make section 4 unworkable and defeat the purpose of the amendment.

McCoach, Collector of Internal Revenue, v. Insurance Co. of North America (244 U. S. 585).

The sole question presented was whether a Pennsylvania fire and marine insurance company is required by the law of that State to maintain a "reserve fund" against unpaid losses, other than the "unearned premium" or "reinsurance reserve" known to the general law of insurance. *Held*, construing the pertinent statutes, that it is not, and therefore that amounts added by the respondent company to such a reserve fund may not be deducted by it in ascertaining its taxable net income under the corporation-tax act of 1909.

Oregon & California Railroad Co. et al. v. United States (243 U. S. 549).

Certification of questions and certiorari brought up for decision the general question of the harmony of the decree of the trial court

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with the opinion and mandate of the Supreme Court on a former appeal in the case (238 U. S. 393). In its opinion in 238 U. S., the Supreme Court determined the respective rights of the United States and the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and others to large and valuable tracts of land in Washington and Oregon, which, subject to certain restrictions, had been granted by Congress in aid of railroad construction and settlement. Among other things, it directed an injunction to hold the land and timber intact until Congress should have reasonable opportunity to make new provisions for disposing of them consistently with the interests of the railroad company, with permission to seek a modification of the injunction in default of action by Congress within a reasonable time (not less than six months from the entry of the decree). Congress having legislated with respect to the situation, the validity of this legislation was challenged upon the ground that it took from the company rights which had become vested and inviolable. The legislation was found to be within the power of Congress and in accord with the principles laid down by the court in its former decision, and, save as to a slight modification with respect to costs erroneously awarded against the railroad company on the former appeal, the decree below was sustained.

Louisville Bridge Co. v. United States (242 U. S. 409).

The case presented the question of appellant's right to alter its bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville in a manner different from that prescribed by the Secretary of War. The claimed right was based on the acts of Congress which authorized the erection of the bridge originally and declared it to be a "lawful structure" when so erected. Appellant contended that this, together with the absence of an express reservation of the right to alter or amend, constituted an irrevocable franchise and the creation of a vested right demanding compensation under the fifth amendment; also that the later act (1899) under which the War Department acted did not so repeal or modify the earlier acts as to include appellant's bridge within its operation. The Supreme Court ruled against appellant on all points.

Mason et al. v. United States (244 U. S. 362).

Plaintiffs in error were witnesses before a grand jury engaged in investigating a charge of gambling against a number of other persons, and refused to answer certain questions propounded to them during the course of the investigation upon the ground that they might thereby incriminate themselves. Following trial they were adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and the principal question on appeal was as to the correctness of this ruling. The Supreme Court

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sustained it upon the principle that the trial court is to determine in the exercise of its sound discretion whether or not a witness must make answer.

United States v. Davis (243 U. S. 570).

In this case the Supreme Court, reversing the decision of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii, sustained the sufficiency of an indictment charging the deputy clerk of the latter court with a conversion to his own use of moneys deposited by litigants to secure the payment of costs in bankruptcy and other cases, in violation of section 97 of the Criminal Code. The lower court took the position that section 97 was inapplicable; that the money belonged to the clerk of the court as fees; and that such funds as were to be accounted for by him were to be accounted for as debtor, and not as trustee, following the *Mason* case (218 U. S. 517, 531). But the Supreme Court, sustaining the Government's contentions, held that the case came within the section; that the lower court erred in failing to make a distinction between the two offices of clerk and deputy clerk; and that the money, whether belonging to the United States or to the clerk, was certainly not the property of the deputy clerk.

United States v. Kenofskey (243 U. S. 440).

Kenofskey, a local life insurance agent who was charged with the duty of verifying claims of death and certifying and delivering proofs to the insurance company's local superintendent, certified and delivered a false claim and proof for the purpose of defrauding the company, handing the papers to the superintendent, who, acting in innocence, approved and mailed them to the company's home office. It was held that Kenofskey *caused* the mailing within the meaning of section 215 of the Criminal Code, which makes it a crime to "place, or *cause* to be placed," matter in the post office for the purpose of executing a scheme to defraud.

Horn v. Mitchell, United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts (243 U. S. 247).

Horn, a citizen and subject of Germany, was indicted for unlawfully transporting explosives from New York to Maine. Alleging that his detention was illegal because, among other reasons, violative of his rights under existing treaties between the United States and Germany, he petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus. The district court refused the writ and dismissed the petition. The circuit court of appeals affirmed the judgment, and an appeal by Horn to the Supreme Court was dismissed on motion of the Government, because there was no pecuniary value in controversy—the statutory requirement necessary to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction.

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United States v. Gradwell et al.; Same v. Hambly et al.; Same v. O'Toole et al.; Same v. O'Toole et al. (243 U. S. 476).

The decision here was to the effect that the provision of section 37 of the Criminal Code which makes it an offense for two or more persons to conspire to defraud the United States does not cover a conspiracy to corrupt a congressional election; also, that section 19, which makes it unlawful for two or more persons to conspire to "injure, oppress, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States," is not applicable to the conduct of a State nominating primary election, since such rights as candidates for Federal office may have in such primaries are derived wholly from the State law.

United States v. Morehead (243 U. S. 607).

In this case the Supreme Court reversed the judgment of a district court sustaining a demurrer to an indictment for conspiring to commit subornation of perjury in procuring the making of false affidavits to declaratory statements filed in connection with homestead entries by persons who served in the United States Army. The case hinged upon the propositions, decided affirmatively, whether the oath had authority in law, it having been prescribed by a regulation of the General Land Office, and, if so, whether it was administered by a competent tribunal—a State officer.

United States v. Waller et al. (243 U. S. 452).

This case held that the so-called Clapp amendment of 1906–7 entirely removed the restrictions against alienation of lands allotted and patented in trust to adult mixed-blood Indians on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota and left the Indians in full and complete ownership, thus precluding suit by the Government on behalf of such Indians to set aside conveyances procured from them through fraud notwithstanding the fact that a state of guardianship over such Indians might exist in other respects.

Ewing, Commissioner of Patents, v. United States ex rel. Fowler Car Co. (244 U. S. 1).

The case involved the legality of the action of the Commissioner of Patents in refusing to declare an interference between two pending applications for a patent, the commissioner having knowledge based on admissions of the relator, the junior applicant, which showed that no question of priority of invention existed. Section 4094, Revised Statutes, the controlling statutory enactment, provides for such proceedings "whenever an application is made for a patent

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which, *in the opinion of the commissioner*, would interfere with any pending application." This, the Supreme Court held, conferred administrative discretion upon the commissioner and did not make it his duty to declare an interference under the circumstances stated. It held, further, that the proper judicial remedy is a suit in equity between the parties, and not, as in this instance, mandamus proceedings against the commissioner.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. v. United States of America and Interstate Commerce Commission (243 U. S. 412).

This was a suit brought by appellant to prevent the enforcement of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in which the commission declined to exercise its authority under the Panama Canal act of 1912 to extend the time fixed in the act for the divorcement of railroad and water carriers. The order being negative in substance and form, and there being in reality nothing for a court of equity to enjoin, the lower court considered itself without jurisdiction in the premises and accordingly directed the entry of a decree dismissing the bill. The Supreme Court affirmed.

United States v. Wildcat, a Minor, et al. (244 U. S. 111).

The right to 160 acres of land alleged to have been illegally allotted by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes (Dawes Commission) in the name of a deceased Creek Indian was in issue in this case. The Supreme Court held that under existing legislation the question whether an allottee was living on a certain date and entitled to take an allotment was one for the decision of the commission, a quasi-judicial tribunal, and that such decision, subject to impeachment only in a clear case of fraud, mistake, or arbitrary action, is final and conclusive; and hence the action of the commission was sustained.

First National Bank of Bay City v. Fellows, Attorney General of the State of Michigan, on the Relation of Union Trust Co. et al. (244 U. S. 416).

The Supreme Court in this case sustained the constitutionality of that provision of the Federal reserve bank act of 1913 which authorizes national banks to act as trustee, executor, administrator, or registrar of stocks and bonds, when allowed by the Reserve Board and not in contravention of State or local law. The principal ground of attack upon the validity of the legislation was that of want of power in Congress to grant the authority mentioned. An additional point presented was the appropriate manner of testing the question of the power of a national bank to exercise the functions specified; that is, whether the question could be determined, as in this case, by proceedings in a State court in the nature of *quo warranto*. It was held

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that it could, the court being of opinion that, as the particular functions were in express terms given only "when not in contravention of State or local law," the State court was impliedly, if not expressly, authorized by Congress to consider and determine whether the particular power was or was not in contravention of the State law.

Wilson, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, v. New et al., Receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Co. (243 U. S. 332).

This is commonly known as the "eight-hour case." It involved the constitutional validity of the act of Congress establishing a standard eight-hour workday for such of the employees of common carriers as are engaged in the operation of trains, the act being passed in the hope of preventing an imminent, nation-wide strike by such employees. Briefly stated, the principal objections to the legislation upon constitutional grounds were the following: Not a regulation of interstate commerce; violative of the fifth amendment; interference with the liberty of contract; taking of property without due process of law; and lacking in equal protection. The "workability" of the act was also challenged. The Supreme Court overruled all of these objections and upheld in all respects the validity of the law, the effect of which, it declared, was to establish a permanent eight-hour standard for work and wages and to fix a scale of minimum wages during the limited period defined by the act. It was held that in substance and effect the act amounted to an exertion of the authority of Congress to compulsorily arbitrate the dispute between the parties—a power exerted by direct legislative act instead of by the enactment of other and appropriate means to the same end.

OTHER COURTS.

1. Court of Claims and Cases in District Courts Involving Claims Against the United States.

Below is a summary of the report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the defense of suits in the Court of Claims and suits against the Government prosecuted in the district courts of the United States.

FUNCTION OF THE BUREAU FOR THE DEFENSE OF SUITS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The duty of this bureau is to defend the Government in suits brought against it, and as a judgment for the plaintiff results in a withdrawal of cash from the United States Treasury, its labors are of great importance to the Government and to the people.

Into this branch of the department come the myriad of suits to which our liberal Government has submitted itself by a long series of acts of Congress, so that to-day any citizen of the United States, or

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any citizen of a foreign country which allows Americans a reciprocal privilege, may sue the Government of the United States upon any debt, claim, or obligation of a contractual nature, and in respect of patent rights, even where the basis of claim is not contractual but tortious. It is believed that no other nation has gone so far in submitting itself to suit as has our Federal Government. While the work of this bureau lies mainly in the Court of Claims at Washington, it also reaches into every district court of the United States by virtue of the concurrent jurisdiction of the district courts in suits against the Government involving not more than $10,000.

The policy of the United States in submitting itself to the suit of its citizens has gone far in many directions to relax customary legal procedure in order that poor claimants may be protected in their rights, the Judicial Code even requiring that testimony shall be taken in the county of the residence of the witness, thus bringing the court to the witness rather than the witness to the court. This necessitates sending Government attorneys to all parts of the world.

The controversies which result in suits against the United States originate largely in the execution of the numerous contracts made by all departments of the Government. They grow out of the building of battleships, cruisers, and other vessels; the erection of public buildings; the dredging and improvement of rivers and harbors; the building and maintenance of dams, locks, and sea walls; the construction of dry docks; reclamation projects; contracts for Army supplies; contracts with mail contractors and railroad companies for carrying mails; claims for the alleged use and infringement of patented devices; and suits wherein it is contended that an implied contract exists.

A large amount of litigation involves the construction of statutes affecting the pay of the Army and Navy and civil employees of the Government; the reimbursement of disbursing officers for United States funds lost without negligence; cases referred to the court by special acts of Congress, relating to dealings with the Indians; so-called cotton claims, filed under section 162 of the judicial act approved March 3, 1911, and numerous claims for property taken under the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

The several classes of cases in the Court of Claims will be discussed under their separate headings, and reference will be made also to those cases in the United States district courts and the Supreme Court of the United States over which this bureau has supervision.

(A) COURT OF CLAIMS.

SCOPE OF THE JURISDICTION.

In addition to the extensive general jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, constantly growing more extensive as the scope of the Gov-

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ernment's contractual activity increases, and to the numerous special jurisdictions conferred by Congress from time to time, this court has an interesting but laborious jurisdiction of historical controversies, which require much research and investigation from the attorneys representing the Government.

Summary.

Total amount involved in cases disposed of during the year	$23,971,757.36
Total amount awarded claimants	$1,291,584.49
Total amount claimed in cases filed during the year, exclusive of petitions in which no amount is stated	$19,112,650.69
Contested cases disposed of during year	1,080
Number of cases dismissed for want of prosecution	316
Total number of cases disposed of during the year	1,604
Total number of cases filed during the year	206
Total number of cases pending, including subnumbered claims	4,618
Approximate amount involved in pending cases	$87,000,000.00

GENERAL JURISDICTION CASES.

General jurisdiction cases are those in which claimants sue directly in the Court of Claims under the Judicial Code, and the court's judgments, subject to appeals to the Supreme Court, are final.

Under contracts entered into by the Navy Department for the building of battleships, cruisers, and other vessels, the amount claimed in pending suits is approximately $10,000,000. The dry-dock litigation approximates $4,750,000. Patent suits involve about fifteen millions. Litigation growing out of the improvement of rivers and harbors aggregates several million dollars. Claims for additional compensation for carrying the mails, including parcel-post matter, involve millions of dollars. During the year there were filed 19 of the so-called "Divisor cases," which are of this class, claiming $576,108.61; these are known as "Divisor cases" by reason of the fact that the principal issue is the controversy respecting the divisor which shall be used in arriving at the average daily weight of mail carried and which shall form the basis of computation in fixing the amount of compensation the railroads shall receive; this litigation involves in the neighborhood of $36,000,000.

Since the last annual report 61 suits, claiming an aggregate of $1,264,698.53, have been filed to recover the proceeds of cotton taken and sold by United States authorities after June 1, 1865, and theoretically in the United States Treasury. This increases the total amount involved in the approximately 1,000 pending cotton cases to $6,000,000. In the six test cases of this class heretofore decided in favor of the Government notices of appeal from the decisions of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court are still pending. Of the cotton litigation unaffected by these decisions demurrers were filed

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by the Government in some 300 cases. The court sustained these demurrers, but granted leave to plaintiffs to amend their petitions.

Many millions of dollars are involved in cases which arise from dealings with the Indians through treaties, agreements, and acts of Congress, growing out of tribal relations with the Government.

Among the many other classes of cases filed in the Court of Claims during the fiscal year there were 32 cases claiming $27,727.76, involving the construction of statutes fixing the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and of civil employees of the United States; 5 custom-inspector cases aggregating more than $10,000; 11 militia transportation cases aggregating in the neighborhood of $35,000; 4 legacy-tax cases claiming over $100,000; and 15 personal-property transportation cases claiming $83,746.60.

There are now pending in the Court of Claims 1,193 general jurisdiction cases, exclusive of a large number of petitions subnumbered under general docket numbers.

Since the last report petitions have been filed in 180 cases, the aggregate amount claimed being, approximately, $19,079,095.36.

During the year the court passed upon 605 cases, involving, as far as can be ascertained from the petitions, $16,900,874.71.

In 518 of these, claiming $14,333,986.78, judgments were in favor of the Government. In 18 of the cases decided in favor of the Government the costs were assessed against the plaintiffs in the sum of $3,241.69. In one case judgment was rendered in favor of the Government on a counterclaim in the sum of $441.42. In 87 cases, claiming $2,566,887.93, there were awards for plaintiffs in the sum of $1,271,665.89.

Cases disposed of during the year	605
Amount claimed in cases disposed of	$16,900,874.71
Amount recovered by plaintiffs	$1,271,665.89
Cases filed during the year	180
Approximate amount claimed, exclusive of petitions in which no amount is stated	$19,079,095.36
Number of cases now pending, exclusive of subnumbered petitions	1,193

DEPARTMENTAL CASES.

Departmental cases involve questions referred by the heads of the various executive departments under authority of section 148 of the Judicial Code, wherein they desire opinions of the court for their information and guidance.

Under this jurisdiction 21 cases were decided during the year, the amount claimed being approximately $107,985. In 20 of these cases, claiming $102,835, findings favorable to plaintiffs were filed for $19,118.60. One case, claiming $5,150, was decided in favor of the Government. There are now pending nine of these cases.

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CONGRESSIONAL CASES.

Congressional cases are before the court by reference of Congress under the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker Acts, and authority of section 151 of the Judicial Code of March 3, 1911.

Since the last report there have been transmitted to the court two congressional cases, in one of which the amount claimed is $33,555.33, the amount claimed not being set out in the other reference.

During the year the court disposed of 770 cases, involving a total of $6,968,047.65, findings in which have been or will be reported to Congress.

There were dismissed for failure to prosecute 316 cases of this character, the amounts claimed in those wherein petitions had been filed aggregating $6,152,885.44.

There are now pending 3,384 of these cases.

INDIAN-DEPREDATION CASES.

Indian-depredation cases are those brought under the jurisdictional act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 851), in which claims are made for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any band, tribe, or nation in amity with the United States. The act of January 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 791), amended the act of March 3, 1891, and enlarged the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims so as to include also "claims for property of *inhabitants* of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States."

Prior to this amendatory act the jurisdiction of the court was limited to "claims for property of *citizens* of the United States." The act also provides for the reinstatement of "all cases * * * which have been dismissed by the court for want of proof of the citizenship of the claimant."

During the year there have been 208 cases disposed of, aggregating in amount claimed $697,446.71. In 55 cases judgments were for plaintiffs, and 153 were decided in favor of the United States.

Total number of cases filed	10,841
Amount claimed	$43,515,867.06
Cases reinstated since July 1, 1916	24
Amount claimed	$168,969.45
Judgments for plaintiffs from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, inclusive	55
Amount claimed	$243,151.85
Amount of judgments for plaintiffs	$60,838.50
Judgments for defendant from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, inclusive	153
Amount claimed	$454,294.86
Total number of cases reduced to judgment from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, inclusive	208

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Amount claimed	$697,446.71
Number of cases now pending	32
Amount claimed	$239,857.95

All of the 32 cases yet pending have been set by the court for trial next October. Eleven of these cases are now ready for trial; the plaintiffs' briefs have been filed in five others, and the defendant's replies thereto will be filed during the summer. In the remaining 16 cases the plaintiffs have not yet filed their briefs, but I have urged upon them the necessity of doing so promptly so that the Government may have sufficient time in which to answer without delaying the trials.

To date approximately 285 cases have been reinstated under the terms of the act of January 11, 1915, referred to above. As that act is now more than two years old, it is reasonable to presume that practically all reinstatements thereunder have been made. In that event, with the trial and determination next fall of the 32 cases yet pending, the Indian depredation jurisdiction of the Court of Claims will have been terminated.

(B) CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS INVOLVING CLAIMS.

This bureau is charged with the general supervision of the defense of suits brought against the Government in the various district courts of the United States under the act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States" (1 Supp. R. S., 559), as amended by the Judicial Code of March 3, 1911 (38 Stat., 1087). During the year 35 suits were brought in the district courts throughout the United States, involving in the aggregate the sum of $282,440.31.

Under this jurisdiction seven cases went to judgment against the United States during the fiscal year. In satisfaction of these, Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of $9,443.66, and for 13 judgments rendered in prior years the sum of $13,832.94. Four cases were dismissed; two stand on error, and one on certiorari to the Supreme Court.

Since the jurisdiction was created 1,708 suits have been brought against the Government, of which 100 are now pending in the district courts.

(C) APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

During the year 7 cases appealed from the Court of Claims were presented to the Supreme Court, 2 of which were appealed by the United States and 5 by plaintiffs. Decisions in 4 of these cases were in favor of the Government, 1 against it, and 2 remain to be determined. In 3 other cases briefs on behalf of the United States were prepared by this bureau. There are now pending in the Supreme Court 33 appeals from the Court of Claims.

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In addition to the cases appealed from the Court of Claims which were presented to the Supreme Court during the fiscal year, two cases brought to that court by the United States from decisions against it in the District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky were briefed and argued. The lower court was reversed and judgments entered in favor of the Government.

2. Customs Cases.

The report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of customs may be summarized as follows:

The following table shows numerically the volume of litigation during the year in the Court of Customs Appeals, as compared with others, since the establishment of that court:

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cases decided on argument:								
Won by the United States	106	133	132	116	99	82	75	50
Won by the importers	74	89	83	60	70	76	42	56
Total	180	222	215	176	169	158	117	106
Issues involved in the above cases decided on argument:								
Won by the United States	68	113	126	110	97	79	70	49
Won by the importers	46	75	71	55	65	56	42	44
Total	114	188	197	165	162	135	112	93
Percentage won by the United States	59.6	60.1	64.0	66.7	59.9	58.5	62.5	52.7
Cases decided without argument:								
Won by the United States	112	212	244	41	36	18	22	17
Won by the importers	158	28	49	30	44	20	8	11
Total	270	249	293	71	80	38	30	28

The above table presents the appellate work of the division. All appeals are from decisions of the Board of General Appraisers, which is the tribunal of first instance. A summary of the work there is appended, together with statistics of previous years since 1910.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Protests:								
Pending at beginning of year	95,220	116,087	170,855	146,153	105,731	90,915	76,007	74,472
Received	65,951	121,187	96,099	58,061	42,125	32,546	18,115	13,655
Decided	45,084	66,419	120,801	98,483	56,941	47,454	19,650	8,512
Pending at end of year	116,087	170,855	146,153	105,731	90,915	76,007	74,472	79,615
Suspended at end of year	33,490	51,524	9,256	26,334	28,500	50,008	59,579	7,460
Five per cent discount protests awaiting final disposition								54,669
Reappraisements (before single general appraisers):								
Pending at beginning of year	425	621	590	906	915	999	2,451	1,828
Received	3,481	4,506	5,796	4,869	4,686	6,626	5,096	4,523
Decided	3,285	4,537	5,480	4,860	4,602	5,174	5,719	4,186
Pending at end of year	621	590	906	915	999	2,451	1,828	2,165
Reappraisements (on appeal to boards):								
Pending at beginning of year	105	137	194	234	384	273	647	899
Received	1,020	1,525	1,710	1,691	1,530	1,782	2,568	1,740
Decided	988	1,468	1,670	1,541	1,641	1,408	2,316	1,955
Pending at end of year	137	194	234	384	273	647	899	684

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SUMMARY OF BUSINESS, REVENUES, AND EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Detailed information will be found in accompanying exhibits and Treasury reports.)

1. Business.

(A) SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Number of cases and other proceedings docketed during the year	647
Number of cases and other proceedings disposed of during the year	637
Number of cases and other proceedings pending at the close of the year	532

(B) UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Number of cases and other proceedings docketed during the year	132
Number of cases and other proceedings disposed of during the year	134
Number of cases and other proceedings pending at the close of the year	38

(C) COURT OF CLAIMS.

Number of cases and other proceedings docketed during the year	206
Number of cases and other proceedings disposed of during the year	1,604
Number of cases and other proceedings pending at the close of the year	4,618

(D) COURTS OF APPEALS.

Number of cases and other proceedings docketed during the year	1,447
Number of cases and other proceedings disposed of during the year	1,487
Number of cases and other proceedings pending at the close of the year	950

(E) DISTRICT COURTS.

Number of cases and other proceedings commenced during the year:	
Civil cases to which the United States was a party	3,534
Criminal prosecutions by the United States	19,628
Admiralty cases	2,527
Other suits to which the United States was not a party	11,490
Bankruptcy proceedings	24,838
Total	62,017
Number of cases and other proceedings terminated during the year:	
Civil cases to which the United States was a party	6,507
Criminal prosecutions by the United States	17,671
Admiralty cases	4,022
Other suits to which the United States was not a party	12,397
Bankruptcy proceedings	25,358
Total	65,955
Number of cases and other proceedings pending at the close of the year:	
Civil cases to which the United States was a party	9,194
Criminal prosecutions by the United States	12,625
Admiralty cases	5,730
Other suits to which the United States was not a party	46,079
Bankruptcy proceedings	45,298
Total	118,926

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2. REVENUES.

Collections, judgments, fines, etc. (Exhibit 2):	
In civil matters and cases	$1,473,752.73
In criminal prosecutions	672,593.64
Earnings from individuals and corporations by United States marshals (Exhibit 6)	132,849.31
Excess of emoluments paid into the Treasury during the year by clerks of courts (Treasury report)	84,463.67
Unclaimed moneys from court registries (Treasury report)	37,493.67
Proceeds of sale of Government property and other miscellaneous items (Treasury report)	10,241.80
Total	2,411,394.82

3. EXPENDITURES.

(A) DEPARTMENTAL.

General salaries and contingent funds, including rent and public printing	$645,525.90
District attorneys, regular assistants and special assistants	1,139,019.12
Witnesses	1,008,088.75
Special legal branches of departmental work	345,764.57
Investigation	627,468.06
Maintenance of prisoners, etc	1,474,325.87
Public works, i. e., construction of penal institutions	197,080.99
Not specially classified	479,929.24
Total	5,917,202.50

(B) UNITED STATES COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States	173,146.87
United States Court of Customs Appeals	67,368.58
Court of Claims	91,879.89
District of Columbia courts	180,252.33
Circuit courts of appeals, district and Territorial courts	4,540,674.89
Total	5,053,322.56
Grand total	10,970,525.06

T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

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EXHIBITS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1917

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LIST OF EXHIBITS.

No. 1, page 122.

Statement of cases in the circuit courts of appeals and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1917.

No. 2, page 123.

Statistics showing the amount of business transacted in the district courts of the United States during the fiscal year 1917, as required by section 384, Revised Statutes.

No. 3, page 213.

Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings for the fiscal year 1917, as required by the act of July 1, 1898 (2 Supp. R. S., 843).

No. 4, page 301.

Statement of appropriations under the Department of Justice, showing the amounts appropriated and amounts used for expenses of the fiscal year 1917, as required by section 384, Revised Statutes.

No. 5, page 306.

Statement showing, by judicial districts, the amounts used under certain specified appropriations for expenses of United States courts incurred during the fiscal year 1917, as required by section 384, Revised Statutes.

No. 6, page 310.

Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, as required by the act of May 28, 1896 (2 Supp. R. S., 475), with earnings from individuals and corporations.

No. 7, page 367.

Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants and clerks, as of June 30, 1917; also, by judicial districts, the amounts expended on account of salaries, expenses of travel and subsistence, and office expenses for the fiscal year 1917, in compliance with the act of May 28, 1896 (2 Sup. Rev. Stat., 475).

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No. 8, page 398.

Statement of traveling expenses incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Justice (other than those who are required to constantly travel) during the fiscal year 1917, as required by section 4 of the act of May 22, 1908 (35 Stat., 244).

No. 9, page 405.

Statement of contingent expenses for the fiscal year 1917, as required by section 193, Revised Statutes.

No. 10, page 416.

Report showing the receipt and distribution of United States statutes, as required by section 387, Revised Statutes.

No. 11, page 418.

Report showing documents received, distributed, and on hand June 30, 1917, as required by the act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat., 623).

No. 12, page 421.

Report showing typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year 1917, as required by section 5 of the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat., 1161).

No. 13, page 427.

Statement of special assistants to district attorneys appointed during the fiscal year 1917, as required by section 385, Revised Statutes.

No. 14, page 430.

Report of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

No. 15, page 432.

Report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the defense of suits against the United States in the Court of Claims and district courts.

No. 16, page 448.

Report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of customs matters.

No. 17, page 457.

Statement of litigation relating to Indian lands.

No. 18, page 459.

Statement of Indian land cases docketed, disposed of, and pending in the United States circuit courts of appeals, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

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No. 19, page 460.

Statement of public-land cases docketed, disposed of, and pending in the United States circuit courts of appeal, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 20, page 461.

Statement of litigation relating to the public lands.

No. 21, page 464.

Report of the attorney in charge of pardons.

No. 22, page 524.

Annual report, boards of parole, United States prisoners.

No. 23, page 530a.

Statistics relating to United States prisoners, as required by section 384, Revised Statutes.

No. 24, page 531.

Report of the warden of the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.

No. 25, page 553.

Report of the special agent in charge of the bureau of criminal identification at Leavenworth, Kans.

No. 26, page 560.

Report of the warden of the United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

No. 27, page 580.

Report of the warden of the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.

No. 28, page 590.

Report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia.

No. 29, page 599.

Report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Girls, District of Columbia.

No. 30, page 605.

Forms issued under the President's Proclamation of April 6, 1917, relative to alien enemies.

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EXHIBIT NO. 1.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS AND THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1917.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Circuits.	Number of cases pending close of June 30, 1916.			Number of cases docketed, fiscal year 1917.			Number of cases disposed of, fiscal year 1917.			Number of cases pending close of June 30, 1917.			Cases marked pending, argued, and awaiting decision.	Cases marked disposed of, appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.	Percentage of reversals to total number of cases heard and determined.
	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.			
First	57	2	59	82	1	83	71	2	73	68	1	69	27	5	39
Second	98	4	102	283	13	296	284	14	298	97	3	100	7	13	34
Third	42	3	45	127	4	131	109	5	114	60	2	62	31	3	31.03
Fourth	40	3	43	74	9	83	79	6	85	35	6	41	14	2	38.7
Fifth	84	7	91	146	14	160	157	10	167	73	11	84	5	8	31.2
Sixth	123	9	132	130	6	136	163	9	172	90	6	96	27	13	33
Seventh	107	23	130	96	13	109	95	17	112	108	19	127	55	5	32
Eighth	208	28	236	224	32	256	233	36	269	199	24	223	108	12	33
Ninth	136	16	152	174	19	193	179	18	197	131	17	148	101	9	20
Total	895	95	990	1,336	111	1,447	1,370	117	1,487	861	89	950	375	70	32.44

COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Appeals.			
	Patent.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.
Pending close June 30, 1916	30	54	1	85
Docketed July 1, 1916, to close June 30, 1917	59	118	3	180
Disposed of, fiscal year 1917	72	95	3	170
Pending close June 30, 1917	17	77	1	95

Cases marked "Pending, argued, and awaiting decisions"	1
Cases marked "Disposed of, appealed to the United States Supreme Court"	7
Percentage of reversals to total number of civil and criminal cases heard and determined (25 reversals)	32
Percentage of reversals to total number of patent appeal cases heard and determined (25 reversals)	34

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EXHIBIT NO. 2.

STATISTICS SHOWING, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE AND BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917.

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EXHIBIT NO. 2.

SUMMARIES FOR THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1917.

CIVIL CASES TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS A PARTY

	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Cases pending at close of June 30, 1916	313	495	25	175	8,922	683	173	217	13	92	1,059	12,167
Cases commenced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917	210	307	25	221	264	891	129	428	4	38	1,017	3,534
Terminated during period	310	329	21	230	3,612	329	176	517	4	51	928	6,507
Judgments for U. S	187	87	14	206	1,943	244	134	485	2	22	436	3,760
Judgments against U. S	8	89	.....	8	117	9	13	.....	2	8	59	313
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	78	72	4	6	349	28	2	11	.....	11	107	668
For other reasons	37	81	3	10	1,203	48	27	21	.....	10	326	1,766
Appealed to circuit court of appeals	1	27	.....	10	24	1	6	.....	.....	5	27	101
Appealed to Supreme Court	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	1	7	22
Trials by jury	4	51	4	22	25	52	6	34	1	4	84	287
Pending close of June 30, 1917	213	473	29	166	5,574	1,245	126	128	13	79	1,148	9,194
Judgments in favor of U. S	$173,093.20	$436,641.94	$16,119.72	$60,576.56	$154,226.58	$38,175.78	$44,407.62	$6,285.71	.....	$8,459.54	$530,944.87	$1,468,931.52
Realized from such judgments	$34,457.80	$246,925.47	$7,712.05	$47,577.75	$92,329.96	$31,851.36	$34,804.54	$5,546.15	.....	$7,459.54	$74,930.23	$583,594.85
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$122,059.03	$56,121.37	$1,462.89	$11,000.51	$12,888.35	$14,533.33	$5,097.91	$200.38	$380.61	$7,246.27	$107,808.66	$338,799.31
Paid U. S. attorney; no suit	$57,298.91	$456,982.77	$7,871.96	$200.00	$17,724.35	.....	.....	$160.36	.....	.....	$11,120.22	$551,358.57

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS A PARTY.

	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
* Pending close of June 30, 1916	279	3,077	1,923	208	49	23	323	22	311	187	4,266	10,668
Commenced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917	421	4,598	2,066	81	44	9	486	11	625	150	11,137	19,628
Terminated during the same period	412	3,950	2,022	73	34	21	446	6	513	179	10,015	17,671
Convictions	313	2,531	1,506	38	19	7	388	5	404	123	7,039	12,373
Acquittals	11	378	103	7	7	4	6	.....	25	12	790	1,343
Nol. pros. or discontinued	60	931	356	15	4	7	45	1	58	29	1,867	3,373
Quashed or dismissed on demurrer	28	110	57	13	4	3	7	.....	26	15	319	582
Pleas of guilty	273	1,900	1,328	33	16	3	368	1	331	91	4,965	9,309
Trials by jury	52	1,003	279	10	11	8	22	5	92	41	2,854	4,377
Pending close of June 30, 1917	288	3,725	1,967	216	59	11	363	27	423	158	5,388	12,625
Fines, forfeitures, and penalties	$51,375.24	$365,064.25	$304,156.09	$7,002.00	$4,701.02	$3,000.00	$23,115.09	$53,640.00	$278,156.54	$31,379.11	$399,714.55	$1,521,303.89
Realized on fines, etc	$36,568.44	$84,234.99	$154,215.47	$7,002.00	$4,641.02	$2,100.00	$22,351.66	$31,640.00	$143,886.04	$1,135.68	$184,818.34	$672,593.64

SUITS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT A PARTY.

	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
* Pending close of June 30, 1916	7,225	46,986	54,211
Commenced during fiscal year	2,527	11,490	14,017
Terminated during the same period	4,022	12,397	16,419
Judgments for plaintiffs	605	3,392	3,997
Judgments for defendants	129	1,247	1,376
Dismissed or discontinued	3,288	7,758	11,046
Pending close of June 30, 1917	5,730	46,079	51,809
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	2,020	21,033	23,053
Judgments for plaintiffs	$3,140,884.52	$477,923,550.60	$481,064,435.12
Judgments for defendants	$38,684.91	$915,015.74	$953,700.65

BANKRUPTCY CASES.†

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
* Pending close of business June 30, 1916	32,080	13,738	45,818
Filed during fiscal year	21,161	3,677	24,838
Disposed of during fiscal year	21,202	4,156	25,358
Pending close of June 30, 1917	32,039	13,259	45,298
Liabilities of cases closed	$174,218,606.22	$149,338,834.51	$323,557,440.73
Net assets realized from cases closed	$18,288,532.22	$26,348,828.22	$44,637,360.44

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

† For further details see Exhibit No. 3.

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BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1917.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,037,123).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		3	1	2	3						6	15
Commenced during the fiscal year		5		4		1					5	15
Terminated during the same period		3	1	3	2						7	16
Judgments for United States		2	1	3	1						5	12
Judgments against United States		1			1						1	3
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons											1	1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		1	1	1	2						1	6
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		5		3	1	1					4	14
Judgments in favor of the United States			$476.93	$1,000.00	$225.00							$1,701.93
Realized from such judgments				$200.00	$25.00							$225.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$870.00								$870.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits			$1,000.00									$1,000.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		71	43			1	2		14	1	43	175
Commenced during the fiscal year		129	25				3		8	6	20	191
Terminated during the same period		111	35			1	4		16	5	34	206
Convictions		69	17			1	4		8	4	8	111
Acquittals		12	4								8	24
Nol pros. or discontinued		20	9						1		4	34
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		10	5						7	1	14	37
Pleas of guilty		51	13				4		8	2	6	84
Trials by jury		30	8			1				2	10	51
Pending close of June 30, 1917		89	33				1		6	2	29	160
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$7,800.00	$2,930.36			$100.00	$350.00			$200.00	$1,625.00	$13,005.36
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$650.00	$350.00				$350.00				$312.51	$1,662.51

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		105	105
Commenced during fiscal year	1	139	140
Terminated during the same period	1	140	141
Judgments for plaintiffs	1	57	58
Judgments for defendants		21	21
Dismissed or discontinued		62	62

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		104	104
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$220.14	$115,092.84	$115,312.98
Judgments for defendants			

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MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA (population, according to census of 1910, 684,298).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				1	3			3				7
Commenced during the fiscal year		1			1	7					3	12
Terminated during the same period				1	1			3				5
Judgments for United States				1	1			3				5
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1			3	7					3	14
Judgments in favor of the United States				$615.25	$869.35							$1,484.60
Realized from such judgments				$615.25	$869.35							$1,484.60
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending close of June 30, 1916		113	11			1			1	1	7	134
Commenced during the fiscal year		136	10				4		2		9	161
Terminated during the same period		85	15								9	109
Convictions		53	11								4	68
Acquittals		21										21
Nol. pros. or discontinued		7	4								3	14
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		4									2	6
Pleas of guilty		24	9								2	35
Trials by jury		55	2								2	59
Pending close of June 30, 1917		164	6			1	4		3	1	7	186
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$5,800.00	$1,700.00								$250.00	$7,750.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$117.56	$2,200.00								$50.00	$2,367.56

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		47	47
Commenced during fiscal year		19	19
Terminated during the same period		28	28
Judgments for plaintiffs		6	6
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued		18	18

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		38	38
Pending, in which no action has been taken withing last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$283,773.79	$283,773.79
Judgments for defendants			

*The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA (population, according to census of 1910, 416,672).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	2		7						7	17
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		2							15	18
Terminated during the same period		1	2	1	6						12	22
Judgments for United States		1	2	1	5						5	14
Judgments against United States											2	2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons					1						5	6
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1		1	1						10	13
Judgments in favor of the United States		$606.45	$228.90	$119.43	$1,618.41						$2,052.12	$4,625.31
Realized from such judgments		$606.45	$228.90	$119.43	$1,368.41						$2,052.12	$4,375.31
Old judgments, compromises, etc					$1,365.96							$1,365.96
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending close of June 30, 1916		37	7								8	52
Commenced during the fiscal year	1	63	19		1					3	18	105
Terminated during the same period	1	49	16							1	14	81
Convictions	1	34	14							1	13	63
Acquittals		7	1								1	9
Nol. pros. or discontinued		7	1									8
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1										1
Pleas of guilty	1	28	13							1	13	56
Trials by jury		13	2								1	16
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		51	10		1					2	12	76
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$100.00	$2,460.00	$683.45							$10.00	$734.91	$3,988.36
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$100.00	$1,178.76	$683.45								$861.66	$2,823.87

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	12	24	36
Commenced during fiscal year	86	18	104
Terminated during the same period	67	16	83
Judgments for plaintiffs	42	4	46
Judgments for defendants			
Dismissed or discontinued	25	12	37

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	31	26	57
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$13,661.57	$12,664.87	$26,326.44
Judgments for defendants			

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DISTRICT OF ALASKA, FIRST DIVISION (population of entire District, according to census of 1910, 64,356).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916					1						1	2
Commenced during the fiscal year											5	5
Terminated during the same period											5	5
Judgments for United States											4	4
Judgments against United States											1	1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917					1						1	2
Judgments in favor of the United States											$828.20	$828.20
Realized from such judgments											$828.20	$828.20
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits											$10.75	$10.75

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916			1								40	41
Commenced during the fiscal year											73	73
Terminated during the same period			1								85	86
Convictions											55	55
Acquittals											10	10
Nol. pros. or discontinued			1								20	21
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty											28	28
Trials by jury											37	37
Pending at close of June 30, 1917											28	28
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year											$2,777.81	$2,777.81
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc											$2,952.71	$2,952.71

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	4	180	184
Commenced during fiscal year	5	199	204
Terminated during the same period	6	136	142
Judgments for plaintiffs	3	68	71
Judgments for defendants		16	16
Dismissed or discontinued	3	52	55

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	3	243	246
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$563.93	$849,367.94	$849,931.87
Judgments for defendants		$5,279.47	$5,279.47

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA, SECOND DIVISION (population of entire District, according to census of 1910, 64,356).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916												
Commenced during the fiscal year												
Terminated during the same period												
Judgments for United States												
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917												
Judgments in favor of the United States												
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916											8	8
Commenced during the fiscal year			1								19	20
Terminated during the same period											19	19
Convictions											16	16
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued											1	1
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											2	2
Pleas of guilty											15	15
Trials by jury											2	2
Pending close of June 30, 1917			1								8	9
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year											$1,750	$1,750
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc											$1,730	$1,730

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	84	86
Commenced during fiscal year	1	50	51
Terminated during the same period	1	51	52
Judgments for plaintiffs		22	22
Judgments for defendants		9	9
Dismissed or discontinued	1	20	21

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	83	85
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		2	2
Judgments for plaintiffs		$199,179.61	$199,179.61
Judgments for defendants		$503.20	$503.20

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DISTRICT OF ALASKA, THIRD DIVISION (population of entire District, according to census of 1910, 64,356).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916											2	2
Commenced during the fiscal year											6	6
Terminated during the same period											4	4
Judgments for United States											3	3
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											1	1
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917											4	4
Judgments in favor of the United States												
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1									37	38
Commenced during the fiscal year			2						2		53	57
Terminated during the same period		1	2								80	83
Convictions			2								26	28
Acquittals											22	22
Nol. pros or discontinued		1									32	33
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty			2								15	17
Trials by jury											30	30
Pending at close of June 30, 1917									2		10	12
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year											$2,532	$2,532
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc											$1,832	$1,832

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		86	86
Commenced during fiscal year	1	141	142
Terminated during the same period	1	147	148
Judgments for plaintiffs		66	66
Judgments for defendants	1	14	15
Dismissed or discontinued		67	67

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		80	80
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$667,391.79	$667,391.79
Judgments for defendants		$53.39	$53.39

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA, FOURTH DIVISION (population of entire District, according to census of 1910, 64,356).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916											1	1
Commenced during the fiscal year												
Terminated during the same period											1	1
Judgments for United States												
Judgments against United States											1	1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917												
Judgments in favor of the United States												
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc.												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916											5	5
Commenced during the fiscal year					1						29	30
Terminated during the same period					1						30	31
Convictions											20	20
Acquittals											6	6
Nol. pros. or discontinued											3	3
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc					1						1	2
Pleas of guilty											11	11
Trials by jury											15	15
Pending at close of June 30, 1917											4	4
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year											$590.00	$590.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc											$590.00	$590.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		203	203
Commenced during fiscal year		149	149
Terminated during the same period		156	156
Judgments for plaintiffs		71	71
Judgments for defendants		5	5
Dismissed or discontinued		80	80

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		196	196
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		7	7
Judgments for plaintiffs		$74,407.88	$74,407.88
Judgments for defendants		$121.85	$121.85

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DISTRICT OF ARIZONA (population, according to census of 1910, 204,354).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2				10		2			1	1	16
Commenced during the fiscal year	3				3		1	3		1	9	20
Terminated during the same period	4				5		3	3			5	20
Judgments for United States	4				3		1	3			3	14
Judgments against United States					1						2	3
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons					1		2					3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals					1							1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury											1	1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1				8					2	5	16
Judgments in favor of the United States	$1,118.35				$2,100.00		$751.48				$195.00	$4,164.83
Realized from such judgments	$1,118.35				$2,100.00		$751.48				$195.00	$4,164.83
Old judgments, compromises, etc					$17.14							$17.14
Paid United States attorney, no suits			$30.00									$30.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	8	7	12	2	1				10		19	59
Commenced during the fiscal year	5	62	17		8		1		49	4	107	253
Terminated during the same period	5	58	9	2	6				39	4	80	203
Convictions	3	47	3		6				27		57	143
Acquittals		2	2						1	1	6	12
Nol. pros. or discontinued	2	9	4	2					11	3	17	48
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty	3	38	2		4				20		36	103
Trials by jury		11	3		2				8	1	27	52
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	8	11	20		3		1		20		46	109
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$1,900.00	$4,325.00			$210.00				$3,790.00		$6,760.00	$16,985.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures etc	$5,400.00	$2,775.00			$150.00				$1,560.10		$2,301.00	$12,186.10

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		95	95
Commenced during fiscal year		67	67
Terminated during the same period		65	65
Judgments for plaintiffs		13	13
Judgments for defendants		6	6
Dismissed or discontinued		46	46
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		97	97
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$24,580.55	$24,580.55
Judgments for defendants		$18.20	$18.20

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS (population, according to census of 1910, 986,380).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1		4	4		4	2		1	9	25
Commenced during the fiscal year		1	3	3			1	1				9
Terminated during the same period		2	3	7	4		1	3		1	1	22
Judgments for United States		2	3	7	4		1	3		1	1	22
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		1									1	2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917							4				8	12
Judgments in favor of the United States		$4,532.95	$2,388.64	$1,371.72			$136.40	$176.46			$285.18	$8,891.35
Realized from such judgments		$4,532.95	$2,388.64	$1,371.72			$136.40	$176.46			$285.18	$8,891.35
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		50	12								14	76
Commenced during the fiscal year		51	37				4		1		22	115
Terminated during the same period		57	29				4		1		20	111
Convictions		37	23				4		1		13	78
Acquittals		10	3								2	15
Nol. pros. or discontinued		10	3								5	18
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		26	22								2	50
Trials by jury		26	6								13	45
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		44	20								16	80
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$3,000.00	$580.00				$516.41				$114.38	$4,210.79
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$123.75	$337.36				$516.41				$114.38	$1,091.90

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		120	120
Commenced during fiscal year		102	102
Terminated during the same period		113	113
Judgments for plaintiffs		32	32
Judgments for defendants		6	6
Dismissed or discontinued		75	75

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		109	109
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last five years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$188,778.87	$188,778.87
Judgments for defendants			

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS (population, according to census of 1910, 588,069).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916				1			3				10	14
Commenced during the fiscal year				7	2		1				9	19
Terminated during the same period				3	2		2					7
Judgments for United States				2	1		1					4
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons				1	1		1					3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				5			2				19	26
Judgments in favor of the United States				$700.00	$60.00		$600.00					$1,360.00
Realized from such judgments				$700.00	$60.00		$600.00					$1,360.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits					$64.00							$64.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		201	27	5	8					4	28	273
Commenced during the fiscal year		26	23	4	1		4		4	2	28	92
Terminated during the same period		25	18	4	2		2		4	2	26	83
Convictions		12	10		1		2		4	1	15	45
Acquittals		1	2							1		4
Nol. pros. or discontinued		11	5		1						6	23
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1	1	4							5	11
Pleas of guilty		8	8		2		2		4	1	14	39
Trials by jury		5	3							1		9
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		202	32	5	7		2			4	30	282
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$41,250.00	$340.00		$10.00		$50.00		$40,000.00		$1,200.00	$82,850.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$100.00	$235.00		$10.00		$50.00		$40,000.00		$1,050.00	$41,445.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending close of June 30, 1916		55	55
Commenced during fiscal year		114	114
Terminated during the same period		86	86
Judgments for plaintiffs		41	41
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued		41	41

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending close of June 30, 1917		83	83
Pending, in which no action has been taken within the last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$9,563,985.78	$9,563,985.78
Judgments for defendants		$388.63	$388.63

*** The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916 and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.**

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,407,368).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	16	9	.....	3	97	1	2	2	.....	.....	20	150
Commenced during the fiscal year	4	6	1	5	6	.....	1	6	.....	2	4	35
Terminated during the same period	16	7	1	5	90	1	3	8	.....	1	10	142
Judgments for United States	3	3	.....	5	7	1	3	8	.....	1	8	39
Judgments against United States	.....	2	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	82
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	13	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
For other reasons	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Appealed to Supreme Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trials by jury	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	4	8	.....	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	43
Judgments in favor of the United States	$1,310.50	.....	.....	$2,054.21	$11,497.33	$140.11	$473.25	.....	.....	.....	$676.78	$16,152.18
Realized from such judgments	$1,310.50	.....	.....	$1,754.21	$5,872.26	$140.11	$355.85	.....	.....	.....	$226.40	$9,659.33
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$95,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$5,396.62	.....	$136.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	$100,533.38
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$602.23	.....	.....	.....	$1,618.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$308.50	$2,529.38

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	18	4	29	3	6	.....	1	1	2	15	85	164
Commenced during the fiscal year	41	29	31	.....	.....	1	11	.....	5	21	114	253
Terminated during the same period	36	19	25	.....	2	.....	10	1	2	23	105	223
Convictions	31	14	21	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	18	36	131
Acquittals	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	5	15
Nol. pros. or discontinued	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	27
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	50
Pleas of guilty	28	11	19	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	15	32	114
Trials by jury	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	5	8	31
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	23	14	35	3	4	1	2	.....	5	13	94	194
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$2,497.00	$2,100.00	$1,190.00	.....	.....	.....	$1,015.00	$5,000.00	$1,000.00	$811.00	$7,474.00	$21,087.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$7,092.00	$1,500.00	$1,190.00	.....	.....	.....	$1,015.00	.....	$1,000.00	$603.00	$651.00	$13,051.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	585	3,052	3,637
Commenced during fiscal year	95	409	504
Terminated during the same period	106	526	632
Judgments for plaintiffs	33	37	70
Judgments for defendants	18	26	44
Dismissed or discontinued	55	463	518

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	574	2,935	3,509
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	421	987	1,408
Judgments for plaintiffs	$82,570.91	$18,293,028.55	$18,375,599.46
Judgments for defendants	$5,000.00	$3,806.93	$8,806.93

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (population, according to census of 1910, 907,181).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	6	2	.....	2	38	.....	4	.....	.....	1	4	57
Commenced during the fiscal year	2	3	.....	.....	51	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	64
Terminated during the same period	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Judgments for United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Judgments against United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For other reasons	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Appealed to circuit court of appeals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appealed to Supreme Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trials by jury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	7	5	.....	1	89	.....	4	2	.....	1	7	116
Judgments in favor of the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,812.42	$2,812.42
Realized from such judgments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,812.42	$2,812.42
Old judgments, compromises, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$32.52	.....	$32.52
Paid United States attorney, no suits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	17	1	54	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	7	89	173
Commenced during the fiscal year	37	1	50	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	59	156
Terminated during the same period	35	1	38	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	7	40	125
Convictions	31	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	20	87
Acquittals	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	8
Nol. pros. or discontinued	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc	4	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	27
Pleas of guilty	24	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	65
Trials by jury	7	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	6	26
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	19	1	66	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	108	204
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$18,650.01	$400.00	$2,903.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,100.00	$3,302.00	$2,072.00	$28,427.01
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	.....	$275.00	$3,661.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$58.72	$2,372.00	$6,366.72

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	22	490	512
Commenced during fiscal year	26	188	214
Terminated during the same period	22	127	149
Judgments for plaintiffs	4	39	43
Judgments for defendants	1	23	24
Dismissed or discontinued	17	65	82

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	26	551	577
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	.....	.....	.....
Judgments for plaintiffs	$1,693.99	$122,202.49	$123,896.48
Judgments for defendants	.....	.....	.....

*The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLORADO (population, according to census of 1910, 799,024).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		4		1	44	1	7	4	1	2	7	71
Commenced during the fiscal year		2	1		16	8	1	54			9	91
Terminated during the same period		6		1	36	4	8	58		2	6	121
Judgments for United States		2			13	4	6	58		1	3	87
Judgments against United States		3								1		4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise					6							6
For other reasons		1		1	17		2				3	24
Appealed to circuit court of appeals		4			8		2					14
Appealed to Supreme Court					2							2
Trials by jury					1							1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			1		24	5			1		10	41
Judgments in favor of the United States					$19,469.19	$521.71	$1,397.05	$339.77				$21,727.72
Realized from such judgments					$13,253.56	$286.56	$1,247.05	$339.77				$15,126.94
Old judgments, compromises, etc					$1,089.90							$1,089.90
Paid United States attorney, no suits					$12,025.12							$12,025.12

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		13	23	4	8				1	6	22	77
Commenced during the fiscal year		13	20	3	4				6	3	9	58
Terminated during the same period		17	20	1	6				5	3	11	63
Convictions		9	16	1	2				4	2	3	37
Acquittals		1	1		4						1	7
Nol. pros. or discontinued		7	3						1	1	5	17
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											2	2
Pleas of guilty		4	16	1	2				3	2	3	31
Trials by jury		6	1		4				1		1	13
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		9	23	6	6				2	6	20	72
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year			$524.72	$2.00					$357.42	$30.00	$54.40	$968.54
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$324.72	$2.00					$32.42		$54.40	$413.54

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		150	150
Commenced during fiscal year		120	120
Terminated during the same period		144	144
Judgments for plaintiffs		42	42
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued		98	98

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		126	126
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$11,709,323.47	$11,709,323.47
Judgments for defendants			

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DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT (population, according to census of 1910, 1,114,756).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		18						2			3	23
Commenced during the fiscal year		6		3			1	4				14
Terminated during the same period				3			1	4			1	9
Judgments for United States				3			1	4			1	9
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		24						2			2	28
Judgments in favor of the United States				$2,100.00			$165.45	$203.11			$570.27	$3,038.83
Realized from such judgments				$2,100.00			$165.45	$203.11			$570.27	$3,038.83
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$10.00	$385.94										$395.94

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	3				1				5	10
Commenced during the fiscal year		11	21	1			13		1		11	58
Terminated during the same period		10	18	1			10		1		14	54
Convictions		8	18	1			10		1		11	49
Acquittals		1									1	2
Nol. pros. or discontinued		1									2	3
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		7	18	1			10				11	47
Trials by jury		2							1		1	4
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2	6				4				2	14
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$305.38	$920.00				$335.50				$1,601.81	$3,162.69
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$305.38	$920.00				$335.50				$1,601.81	$3,162.69

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	4	92	96
Commenced during fiscal year	27	32	59
Terminated during the same period	9	36	45
Judgments for plaintiffs	4	10	14
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued	5	22	27

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	22	88	110
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$28.36	$28.36
Judgments for defendants			

*** The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.**

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE (population, according to census of 1910, 202,322).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916								2		1	3	6
Commenced during the fiscal year						1					1	2
Terminated during the same period										1	1	2
Judgments for United States												
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											1	1
For other reasons										1		1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917						1		2			3	6
Judgments in favor of the United States												
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc											$7,651.53	$7,651.53
Paid United States attorney, no suits								$160.36			$79.00	$239.36

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	7									8
Commenced during the fiscal year		1	6				1				2	10
Terminated during the same period		1	10								2	13
Convictions		1	6								2	9
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued			4									4
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		1	4								2	7
Trials by jury			2									2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1	3				1					5
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$100.00	$2,100.00								$5.00	$2,205.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$100.00								$5.00	$105.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	65	98	163
Commenced during the fiscal year	9	15	24
Terminated during the same period	18	22	40
Judgments for plaintiffs		2	2
Judgments for defendants		1	1
Dismissed or discontinued	18	19	37

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	56	91	147
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	46	58	104
Judgments for plaintiffs		$45,906.62	$45,906.62
Judgments for defendants			

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (population, according to census of 1910, 331,069).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				1			1	3			36	41
Commenced during the fiscal year								1			45	46
Terminated during the same period								2			41	43
Judgments for United States								2			27	29
Judgments against United States											5	5
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											7	7
For other reasons											2	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											4	4
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				1			1	2			40	44
Judgments in favor of the United States											$704.58	$704.58
Realized from such judgments											$704.58	$704.58
Old judgments, compromises, etc											$11.37	$11.37
Paid United States attorney, no suits											$334.95	$334.95

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		17	15				154			1	1,351	1,538
Commenced during the fiscal year		15	16				38	1	8		6,650	6,728
Terminated during the same period		18	15				38		6		6,259	6,436
Convictions		6	10				38		6		4,603	4,663
Acquittals			1								515	516
Nol. pros. or discontinued		12	4								1,127	1,143
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											14	14
Pleas of guilty		5	10				38		5		2,923	2,981
Trials by jury		1	1						1		2,195	2,198
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		14	16				154	1	2	1	1,742	1,930
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$200.00	$500.00				$1,055.00				$53,728.00	$55,283.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$200.00	$413.75				$1,055.00				$27,484.40	$29,153.15

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	48	9,492	9,540	Pending at close of June 30, 1917	49	10,497	10,546
Commenced during fiscal year	3	2,508	2,511	Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	43	3,846	3,889
Terminated during the same period	2	1,503	1,505	Judgments for plaintiffs	$2,884.19	$182,742.70	$185,626.89
Judgments for plaintiffs	1	1,005	1,006	Judgments for defendants		$698.90	$698.90
Judgments for defendants		198	198				
Dismissed or discontinued	1	300	301				

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA (population, according to census of 1910, 266,649).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916			3		5			5			2	15
Commenced during the fiscal year	3			1	1			6			8	19
Terminated during the same period	3				5			9			6	23
Judgments for United States	3				3			9			6	21
Judgments against United States					1							1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons					1							1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury											2	2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			3	1	1			2			4	11
Judgments in favor of the United States	$300.00				$1,759.00						$500.00	$2,559.00
Realized from such judgments	$45.00				$989.77						$500.00	$1,534.77
Old judgments, compromises, etc.												
Paid United States attorney, no suits											$500.00	$500.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		50	8				1			1	6	66
Commenced during fiscal year		112	13			1	1		1		28	156
Terminated during the same period		78	18			1	2			1	27	127
Convictions		59	12			1	1				18	91
Acquittals		10									4	14
Nol. pros. or discontinued		9	6				1			1	5	22
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc.												
Pleas of guilty		36	10			1					13	60
Trials by jury		33	2				1				8	44
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		84	3						1		7	95
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,430.00	$1,207.53			$800.00	$100.00				$95.00	$3,632.53
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc.												

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	11	64	75
Commenced during fiscal year	50	34	84
Terminated during the same period	42	38	80
Judgments for plaintiffs	8	10	18
Judgments for defendants	6	6	12
Dismissed or discontinued	28	22	50

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	19	60	79
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		5	5
Judgments for plaintiffs	$3,115.41	$236,952.24	$240,067.65
Judgments for defendants		$375.15	$375.15

*The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA (population, according to census of 1910, 485,970).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	10	4	1	11	22		3	4		3	66	124
Commenced during the fiscal year	21	4		8	1	4		6			8	52
Terminated during the same period	30	1		4	11		1	10			12	69
Judgments for United States	28			2	6			10			5	51
Judgments against United States	1				1							2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise				2	1		1				3	7
For other reasons	1	1			3						4	9
Appealed to circuit court of appeals					1							1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury	1			2	6						3	12
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	7	1	15	12	4	2			3	62	107
Judgments in favor of the United States	$403.25			$1,700.00	$1,371.15		$100.00				$3,312.56	$6,886.96
Realized from such judgments	$403.25			$1,500.00	$1,051.15		$100.00				$2,512.56	$5,566.96
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$1,000.00		$370.69		$1,529.10							$2,899.79
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$673.79										$75.00	$748.79

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	3	51	25	2			1		2	1	39	124
Commenced during the fiscal year	3	27	39				2		3	5	42	121
Terminated during the same period	1	41	24						5	5	14	90
Convictions		17	16						2	3	1	39
Acquittals		8	2						1	2	4	17
Nol. pros. or discontinued	1	8	6						1		8	24
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		8							1		1	10
Pleas of guilty		12	12						1	3		28
Trials by jury		13	6						2	2	4	27
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	5	37	40	2			3			1	67	155
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,800.00	$50.00						$1,510.00	$1,500.00		$4,860.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$200.00							$1,510.00			$1,710.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	95	282	377
Commenced during fiscal year	98	79	177
Terminated during the same period	106	113	219
Judgments for plaintiffs	53	33	86
Judgments for defendants	3	3	6
Dismissed or discontinued	50	77	127

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	87	248	335
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last five years	87	7	94
Judgments for plaintiffs	$52,172.85	$104,355.88	$156,528.73
Judgments for defendants	$187.05	$21,618.88	$21,805.93

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,254,328).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	24-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		11	1								87	99
Commenced during the fiscal year		27	1			7					93	128
Terminated during the same period		14	1								99	114
Judgments for United States		2	1								49	52
Judgments against United States		12										12
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											2	2
For other reasons											48	48
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		4									1	5
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		24	1			7					81	113
Judgments in favor of the United States		$185.00	$77.75								$1,795.00	$2,057.75
Realized from such judgments			$77.75								$594.94	$672.69
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$290.29	$963.95								$2,687.12	$3,950.36
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		203	36				3		1	1	26	270
Commenced during the fiscal year		512	22	2			3			3	42	584
Terminated during the same period		301	22				4			2	22	351
Convictions		190	14				4			2	13	223
Acquittals		72	5								3	80
Nol. pros. or discontinued		39	3								6	48
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		106	11				3			1	8	129
Trials by jury		155	8				1			1	8	173
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		414	36	2			2		1	2	46	503
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$11,650.00	$1,562.00				$85.00			$200.00	$2,400.00	$15,897.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$2,055.00	$75.00				$138.00				$2,275.00	$4,543.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		179	179
Commenced during fiscal year		91	91
Terminated during the same period		114	114
Judgments for plaintiffs		31	31
Judgments for defendants		8	8
Dismissed or discontinued		75	75

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		156	156
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		20	20
Judgments for plaintiffs		$988,109.15	$988,109.15
Judgments for defendants		$450.00	$450.00

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,354,793).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1		9	6		2	2			13	33
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		9	1			5			13	29
Terminated during the same period		2		8	2		2	4			15	33
Judgments for United States				8	1		1	3			9	22
Judgments against United States		1									1	2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1										1
For other reasons					1		1	1			5	8
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		1		5	1							7
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				10	5			3			11	29
Judgments in favor of the United States				$1,312.75	$153.08		$130.75	$27.85			$3,067.88	$4,691.96
Realized from such judgments				$1,312.75	$153.08		$130.75	$27.85			$566.90	$2,190.33
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$28.20						$31.00				$59.20
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	147	35	13		4			12	1	16	229
Commenced during the fiscal year	1	137	45	1			2		23		7	216
Terminated during the same period	2	114	36	1		4	2		13		7	179
Convictions	2	53	21				2		8		2	88
Acquittals		26	12	1		3			4		3	49
Nol. pros. or discontinued		34	3			1			1		2	41
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1										1
Pleas of guilty	2	30	17				2		4		1	56
Trials by jury		49	16	1		3			8		4	81
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		170	44	13					22	1	16	266
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$25.00	$5,310.00	$4,799.33				$60.00		$760.00		$1,400.00	$12,354.33
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$60.96	$864.00	$1,858.94				$60.00		$567.85		$1,400.00	$4,811.75

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	12	135	147
Commenced during fiscal year	18	107	125
Terminated during the same period	13	91	104
Judgments for plaintiffs	3	44	47
Judgments for defendants	2	4	6
Dismissed or discontinued	8	43	51

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	17	151	168
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		3	3
Judgments for plaintiffs	$10,900.00	$178,356.21	$189,256.21
Judgments for defendants			

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF HAWAII (population, according to census of 1910, 191,909).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	6								1		5	12
Commenced during the fiscal year	1	8									3	12
Terminated during the same period	2										6	8
Judgments for United States	1										4	5
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	1										1	2
For other reasons											1	1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	5	8							1		2	16
Judgments in favor of the United States	$1,156.50										$596.65	$1,753.15
Realized from such judgments	$839.00										$596.65	$1,435.65
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	5	1	3								6	15
Commenced during the fiscal year	23	6	4							2	19	54
Terminated during the same period	23	6	3							2	20	54
Convictions	22	4	3							1	11	41
Acquittals		2								1	3	6
Nol. pros. or discontinued	1										3	4
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											3	3
Pleas of guilty	21	3	3								9	36
Trials by jury	1	3									5	9
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	5	1	4								5	15
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$1,850.00	$1,255.00	$3,492.81							$9,500.00	$2,680.00	$18,777.81
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$712.50	$120.00									$85.00	$917.50

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	3	1	4
Commenced during the fiscal year	13	4	17
Terminated during the same period	9	3	12
Judgments for plaintiffs	3	1	4
Judgments for defendants			
Dismissed or discontinued	6	2	8

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	7	2	9
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$5,686.67	$100.00	$5,786.67
Judgments for defendants			

*The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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DISTRICT OF IDAHO (population, according to census of 1910, 325,594).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				3	20	2		2			2	29
Commenced during the fiscal year				2	5	1	3				1	12
Terminated during the same period				3	7	2	1	2			1	16
Judgments for United States				3	4		1	2			1	11
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise					1							1
For other reasons					2	2						4
Appealed to circuit court of appeals				1	1							2
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				2	18	1	2				2	25
Judgments in favor of the United States				$1,100.00	$1,000.00		$50.00					$2,150.00
Realized from such judgments				$1,100.00			$50.00					$1,150.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$300.00	$1,150.34		$200.00					$1,650.34
Paid United States attorney, no suits					$592.20							$592.20

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		3	7	7	4				4		36	61
Commenced during the fiscal year		9	11		4			1	10		74	109
Terminated during the same period		9	11						4		65	89
Convictions		9	11						4		26	50
Acquittals											7	7
Nol. pros. or discontinued											32	32
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		7	10						3		19	39
Trials by jury		2	1						1		15	19
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		3	7	7	8			1	10		45	81
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$7,400.00	$2,900.00						$2,300.00		$3,800.00	$16,400.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$2,300.00						$1,400.00		$1,337.10	$5,037.10

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		94	94
Commenced during the fiscal year		69	69
Terminated during the same period		63	63
Judgments for plaintiffs		15	15
Judgments for defendants		9	9
Dismissed or discontinued		39	39

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		100	100
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		13	13
Judgments for plaintiffs		$180,022.24	$180,022.24
Judgments for defendants		$1,933.22	$1,933.22

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (population, according to census of 1910, 3,107,261).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	5	26		1	4	39	8	19		8	38	148
Commenced during the fiscal year	5	12		10		18	4	29			26	104
Terminated during the same period	1	4		9		35	10	31		1	13	104
Judgments for United States	1	4		9		35	9	31			9	98
Judgments against United States											2	2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons							1			1	2	4
Appealed to circuit court of appeals		2					1				2	5
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury						3						3
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	9	34		2	4	22	2	17		7	51	148
Judgments in favor of the United States				$1,800.00		$6,535.00	$4,400.00	$49.95			$22,000.00	$34,784.95
Realized from such judgments				$872.99		$5,133.64	$3,779.08	$49.95			$9,372.94	$19,208.60
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$31,935.07		$212.06		$7,515.70		$10.50	$380.61		$620.61	$40,674.55
Paid United States attorney, no suits		$414,723.91										$414,723.91

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		33	68	14			22	11	38	3	98	287
Commenced during the fiscal year		34	50				13	2	1	4	215	319
Terminated during the same period		16	47				18	1	5	3	52	142
Convictions		11	35				13	1	5	2	37	104
Acquittals										1	3	4
Nol. pros. or discontinued		5	11				2				4	22
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc			1				3				8	12
Pleas of guilty		10	34				12		1	1	33	91
Trials by jury		1	1				1	1	4	2	5	15
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		51	71	14			17	12	34	4	261	464
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$125.00	$5,400.00				$990.00	$20,000.00	$170,000.00		$2,676.01	$199,191.01
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$3,492.48	$4,452.55				$1,826.29		$50,526.75		$3,241.93	$63,540.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	32	1,676	1,708
Commenced during fiscal year	12	363	375
Terminated during the same period	15	312	327
Judgments for plaintiffs	10	117	127
Judgments for defendants	1	67	68
Dismissed or discontinued	4	128	132

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	29	1,727	1,756
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		60	60
Judgments for plaintiffs	$10,349.16	$130,719,644.08	$130,729,993.24
Judgments for defendants		$4,293.18	$4,293.18

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,195,361).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				2		6		1			1	10
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		4		14		3				22
Terminated during the same period		1		2		13		4			1	21
Judgments for United States		1		2		11		4			1	19
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons						2						2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				4		7						11
Judgments in favor of the United States		$41.50		$434.41		$1,411.60		$236.42			$79.05	$2,202.98
Realized from such judgments				$318.06		$704.86		$5.00				$1,027.92
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorneys, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		40	20				1		1		18	80
Commenced during the fiscal year		131	18				7			1	64	221
Terminated during the same period		127	18				2		1	1	36	185
Convictions		103	11				2		1	1	32	150
Acquittals		14	4								3	21
Nol. pros. or discontinued		10	3								1	14
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		81	10				2		1	1	25	120
Trials by jury		36	5								10	51
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		44	20				6				46	116
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$18,340.01	$2,424.76				$471.16		$65.65	$25.60	$6,027.02	$27,354.20
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$960.12	$463.29						$65.65		$1,311.51	$2,800.57

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	57	58
Commenced during fiscal year	1	57	58
Terminated during the same period	2	50	52
Judgments for plaintiffs		23	23
Judgments for defendants		15	15
Dismissed or discontinued	2	12	14

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		64	64
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$51,064.68	$51,064.68
Judgments for defendants		$3,107.48	$3,107.48

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,335,969.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		4		2			2	7				15
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		1		2	1	5			1	11
Terminated during the same period		1		3		2	3	10				19
Judgments for United States		1		2		2	2	7				14
Judgments against United States				1								1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons							1	3				4
Appealed to circuit court of appeals							1					1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		4						2			1	7
Judgments in favor of the United States		$25.10		$232.06		$242.77	$355.37	$198.98				$1,054.28
Realized from such judgments		$25.10		$232.06		$242.77	$216.16	170.72				$886.81
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$833.92			$236.85					$1,070.77
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$224.40											$224.40

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		79	21				3			5	28	136
Commenced during the fiscal year		29	24	1			8			1	19	82
Terminated during the same period		63	25				10			4	29	131
Convictions		22	18				9			1	20	70
Acquittals		1	1				1					3
Nol. pros. or discontinued		40	6							3	9	58
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		21	15				4			1	15	56
Trials by jury		2	4				6				5	17
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		45	20	1			1			2	18	87
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$2,409.79	$4,199.80				$1,568.85			$13.75	$2,804.94	$10,997.13
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$378.89	$740.98				$988.64				$2,067.09	$4,175.60

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		117	117
Commenced during the fiscal year		67	67
Terminated during the same period		46	46
Judgments for plaintiffs		11	11
Judgments for defendants		1	1
Dismissed or discontinued		34	34

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		138	138
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		16	16
Judgments for plaintiffs		$25,311.03	$25,311.03
Judgments for defendants		$18.10	$18.10

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DISTRICT OF INDIANA (population, according to census of 1910, 2,700,876.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		7		2		3	4	4			2	22
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		6		8	10	1			10	36
Terminated during the same period		2		5		6	4	2			7	26
Judgments for United States				4		5	4	2			6	21
Judgments against United States		2		1								3
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											1	1
For other reasons						1						1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		6		3		5	10	3			5	32
Judgments in favor of the United States				$400.00		$550.00	$600.00				$21,188.21	$22,738.21
Realized from such judgments				$400.00		$550.00	$600.00				$21,188.21	$22,738.21
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		3	7				2				8	20
Commenced during the fiscal year		7	16				2			5	26	56
Terminated during the same period		5	15				1			5	16	42
Convictions		5	15				1			4	13	38
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued										1		1
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											3	3
Pleas of guilty		5	15				1			4	9	34
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		5	8				3				18	34
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$275.00	$480.00				$200.00			$70.00	$20.00	$1,045.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$200.00	$275.00				$200.00				$20.00	$695.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	159	161
Commenced during the fiscal year		149	149
Terminated during the same period		115	115
Judgments for plaintiffs		40	40
Judgments for defendants		12	12
Dismissed or discontinued		63	63

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	193	195
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		15	15
Judgments for plaintiffs		$56,199,171.66	$56,199,171.66
Judgments for defendants		$4,508.50	$4,508.50

*** The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.**

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,058,101).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		2		2		8	2	3			1	18
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		1		19	1	3			8	33
Terminated during the same period				3		20	3	5			4	35
Judgments for United States				3		18	2	5			1	29
Judgments against United States						1						1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons						1	1				3	5
Appealed to circuit court of appeals						1						1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		3				7		1			5	16
Judgments in favor of the United States				$400		$1,800	$275					$2,475
Realized from such judgments				$400		$1,200	$275					$1,875
Old judgments, compromises, etc						$400						$400
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		29	9				1				17	56
Commenced during the fiscal year		20	20	1			4		12		15	72
Terminated during the same period		23	16	1			4		12		17	73
Convictions		15	13	1			4		12		13	58
Acquittals			1									1
Nol. pros. or discontinued		8	2								3	13
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											1	1
Pleas of guilty		15	13	1			4		12		13	58
Trials by jury			1									1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		26	13				1				15	55
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,400.00	$1,167.28				$65.00		$1,100.00		$2,010.00	$5,742.28
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$1,187.54				$65.00		$500.00		$1,129.40	$2,881.94

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		119	119
Commenced during the fiscal year		64	64
Terminated during the same period		94	94
Judgments for plaintiffs		17	17
Judgments for defendants		1	1
Dismissed or discontinued		76	76

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		89	89
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$53,421.88	$53,421.88
Judgments for defendants			

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,166,949.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		2		7	3	2	7	6		1	3	31
Commenced during the fiscal year		2		5			3	8			4	22
Terminated during the same period		3		10	1	1	7	8		1		31
Judgments for United States		3		9			7	8				27
Judgments against United States				1								1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons					1	1				1		3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals							1					1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1		2	2	1	3	6			7	22
Judgments in favor of the United States		$150.00		$2,300.00			$4,650.00					$7,100.00
Realized from such judgments		$50.00		$2,200.00			$2,600.00					$4,850.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc						$400.00						$400.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		39	16	1			3		1		15	75
Commenced during the fiscal year		132	24				8		26	1	9	200
Terminated during the same period		132	22	1			3		21	1	8	188
Convictions		112	18	1			3		21	1	6	162
Acquittals		1	1								1	3
Nol. pros. or discontinued		19	3								1	23
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		100	17	1			3		18	1	4	144
Trials by jury		13	2						3		3	21
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		39	18				8		6		16	87
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$11,320.00	$1,564.37				$65.00	$2,625.00	$1,700.00		$200.00	$17,474.37
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$420.00	$674.37				$35.00	$5,625.00	$1,052.00		$300.00	$8,106.37

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		132	132
Commenced during the fiscal year		135	135
Terminated during the same period		133	133
Judgments for plaintiffs		21	21
Judgments for defendants		22	22
Dismissed or discontinued		90	90

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		134	134
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$47,869.81	$47,869.81
Judgments for defendants		$333.75	$333.75

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF KANSAS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,690,949).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				2		6	13	5			10	36
Commenced during the fiscal year					1	17	3	9			32	62
Terminated during the same period				1		11	16	13			30	71
Judgments for United States				1		9	14	11			20	55
Judgments against United States							2				8	10
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											1	1
For other reasons						2		2			1	5
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											3	3
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury							1				2	3
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				1	1	12		1			12	27
Judgments in favor of the United States				$500.00		$1,000.00	$1,685.00				$2,600.00	$5,785.00
Realized from such judgments				$500.00		$1,000.00	$1,445.00				$2,300.00	$5,245.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc						$100.00	$200.00					$300.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		31	23	9			2				9	74
Commenced during the fiscal year		18	34				14		3	2	23	94
Terminated during the same period		30	27				14			2	18	91
Convictions		12	23				13			2	13	63
Acquittals		1	1									2
Nol. pros. or discontinued		14	3				1				5	23
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		3										3
Pleas of guilty		9	21				12			1	9	52
Trials by jury		4	3				1			1	4	13
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		19	30	9			2		3		14	77
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,900.00	$14,771.59				$190.00			$6,000.00	$3,165.00	$26,026.59
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$2,340.00				$165.00		$400.00		$325.00	$3,230.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		273	273
Commenced during fiscal year		93	93
Terminated during the same period		96	96
Judgments for plaintiffs		19	19
Judgments for defendants		8	8
Dismissed or discontinued		69	69

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		270	270
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$148,103.86	$148,103.86
Judgments for defendants		$143,005.32	$143,005.32

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (population, according to census of 1910, 1,118,343).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	9			8			5	10		1	39	72
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		6							42	49
Terminated during the same period				8			3	1			45	57
Judgments for United States				7			1	1			13	22
Judgments against United States							2				3	5
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons				1							29	30
Appealed to circuit court of appeals				2								2
Appealed to Supreme Court											1	1
Trials by jury											3	3
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	9	1		6			2	9		1	36	64
Judgments in favor of the United States				$3,900.00			$50.00				$1,900.00	$5,850.00
Realized from such judgments				$1,000.00			$50.00				$900.00	$1,950.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$50.00									$100.00	$150.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$80.00											$80.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		129	48	4			3		3	3	24	214
Commenced during the fiscal year		436	60	8					11	2	29	546
Terminated during the same period		419	52	4					6	2	33	516
Convictions		315	44						4	1	7	371
Acquittals		42	1	4							6	53
Nol. pros. or discontinued		60	6						2	1	20	89
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		2	1									3
Pleas of guilty		222	36						3	1	4	266
Trials by jury		135	9	4					1		9	158
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		146	56	8			3		8	3	20	244
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$33,425.00	$2,735.00						$200.00		$250.00	$36,610.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$7,010.00	$2,435.00								$150.00	$9,595.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	235	236
Commenced during fiscal year	1	154	155
Terminated during the same period	2	163	165
Judgments for plaintiffs		27	27
Judgments for defendants	1	32	33
Dismissed or discontinued	1	104	105

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		226	226
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		1	1
Judgments for plaintiffs		$1,019,813.88	$1,019,813.88
Judgments for defendants		$21,811.48	$21,811.48

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (population, according to census of 1910, 1,171,562).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		6		3				3			2	14
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		2		2		2			3	10
Terminated during the same period		4		3		1		5			2	15
Judgments for United States		1		3		1		4			2	11
Judgments against United States		2										2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1										1
For other reasons								1				1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals		1		1								2
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		2										2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		3		2		1					3	9
Judgments in favor of the United States		$544.44		$2,348.70		$116.50		$70.46				$3,080.10
Realized from such judgments		$544.44		$320.35				$70.46				$935.25
Old judgments, compromises, etc			$28.25	$552.30								$580.55
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		33	12	1			2			2	13	63
Commenced during the fiscal year	3	72	25				8				14	122
Terminated during the same period	2	62	27				8				17	116
Convictions	2	37	23				8				11	81
Acquittals		12									3	15
Nol. pros. or discontinued		9	3								3	15
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		4	1									5
Pleas of guilty	2	26	18				8				10	64
Trials by jury		22	5								3	30
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	43	10	1			2			2	10	69
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$20.00	$10,217.63	$517.00				$818.95				$527.70	$12,101.28
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$20.00	$1,929.43	$440.00				$828.95				$310.00	$3,528.38

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	6	243	249
Commenced during fiscal year	7	24	31
Terminated during the same period	6	30	36
Judgments for plaintiffs	1	8	9
Judgments for defendants		2	2
Dismissed or discontinued	5	20	25

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	7	237	244
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		9	9
Judgments for plaintiffs	$600.00	$45,301.47	$45,901.47
Judgments for defendants			

* The difference between the number of cases herein given ae psnding on June 30, 1916, and the numbe rgiven by the record for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA (population, according to census of 1910, 827,478).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	6	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	18
Commenced during the fiscal year	8	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	9	32
Terminated during the same period	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	5	28
Judgments for United States	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	3	26
Judgments against United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
For other reasons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appealed to circuit court of appeals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appealed to Supreme Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trials by jury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	22
Judgments in favor of the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,696.02	.....	$1,696.02
Realized from such judgments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,696.02	.....	$1,696.02
Old judgments, compromises, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$531.80	.....	.....	.....	$174.35	$706.15
Paid United States attorney, no suits	.....	.....	.....	$200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$35.00	$235.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	4	9	27	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	1	24	74
Commenced during the fiscal year	5	21	31	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	27	3	39	128
Terminated during the same period	4	17	26	.....	1	.....	2	.....	12	4	26	92
Convictions	4	16	22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	4	19	78
Acquittals	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6
Nol. pros. or discontinued	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6
Pleas of guilty	3	13	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	3	12	65
Trials by jury	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	17
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	5	13	32	1	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	37	110
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$15.00	$5.00	$45.00	.....	.....	.....	$25.00	.....	$1,100.00	.....	$270.00	$1,460.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$15.00	$5.00	$45.00	.....	.....	.....	$25.00	.....	$1,100.00	.....	$220.00	$1,410.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	235	631	866
Commenced during fiscal year	80	89	169
Terminated during the same period	50	58	108
Judgments for plaintiffs	12	13	25
Judgments for defendants	11	17	28
Dismissed or discontinued	27	28	55

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	265	662	927
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	124	298	422
Judgments for plaintiffs	$21,559.62	$30,309,014.94	$30,330,574.56
Judgments for defendants	$677.60	.....	$677.60

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA (population, according to census of 1910, 828,910.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1		2	48		2				6	59
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		4			1				6	12
Terminated during the same period					6		2				1	9
Judgments for United States					1		2				1	4
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise					1							1
For other reasons					4							4
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court					3							3
Trials by jury					1							1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2		6	42		1				11	62
Judgments in favor of the United States					$203.15		$220.00					$423.15
Realized from such judgments							$20.00					$20.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc					$200.00						$10.00	$210.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		23	27	4		12			3	4	14	87
Commenced during the fiscal year		87	30	4					7	1	15	144
Terminated during the same period		28	18	4		5			1	4	6	66
Convictions		3	10						1	2	6	22
Acquittals			2									2
Nol. pros. or discontinued		25	6			5				2		38
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc				4								4
Pleas of guilty		3	10						1		6	20
Trials by jury			2							2		4
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		82	39	4		7			9	1	23	165
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,437.50									$305.00	$1,742.50
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$1,087.50										$1,087.50

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		136	136
Commenced during fiscal year		37	37
Terminated during the same period		32	32
Judgments for plaintiffs		11	11
Judgments for defendants			
Dismissed or discontinued		21	21

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		141	141
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		1	1
Judgments for plaintiffs		$634,345.59	$634,345.59
Judgments for defendants			

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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DISTRICT OF MAINE (population, according to census of 1910, 742,371).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	1	1	1			1				2	7
Commenced during the fiscal year	2		1	2							3	8
Terminated during the same period	2		1	3			1					7
Judgments for United States	2		1	3			1					7
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	1	1								5	8
Judgments in favor of the United States	$371.48		$7,808.19	$636.24			$175.58					$8,991.49
Realized from such judgments				$636.24			$175.58					$811.82
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$355.43											$355.43
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	24	5	23	1					3		20	76
Commenced during the fiscal year	30	32	20				1				3	86
Terminated during the same period	28	25	15								7	75
Convictions	21	10	13								3	47
Acquittals			1									1
Nol. pros. or discontinued	7	9	1								4	21
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		6										6
Pleas of guilty	19	10	13								1	43
Trials by jury	3		1								1	5
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	26	12	28	1			1		3		16	87
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$636.00	$726.57	$2,351.00								$50.00	$3,763.57
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$586.00	$626.57	$1,351.00									$2,563.57

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	67	177	244
Commenced during fiscal year	21	22	43
Terminated during the same period	17	15	32
Judgments for plaintiffs	6	3	9
Judgments for defendants			
Dismissed or discontinued	11	12	23

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	71	184	255
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	22	104	126
Judgments for plaintiffs	$9,759.12	$18,142.68	$27,901.80
Judgments for defendants			

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND (population, according to census of 1910, 1,295,346).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		2		1				2	1		1	7
Commenced during the fiscal year		2				7		49		3	6	67
Terminated during the same period		3		1		7		48	1	2	6	68
Judgments for United States				1		7		47		2		57
Judgments against United States		2							1		1	4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1									4	5
For other reasons								1			1	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court									1			1
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1						3		1	1	6
Judgments in favor of the United States				$400.00		$1,275.00				$200.00		$1,875.00
Realized from such judgments				$400.00		$1,275.00				$200.00		$1,875.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc											$52,953.70	$52,953.70
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$2,555.08		$5,443.89									$7,998.97

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		9	15						3	2	4	33
Commenced during the fiscal year		24	11				18		10		25	88
Terminated during the same period		27	14				18		9		25	93
Convictions		23	13				18		8		22	84
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued		4	1						1		2	8
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											1	1
Pleas of guilty		22	8				18		6		18	72
Trials by jury		1	5						2		3	11
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		6	12						4	2	4	28
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$6,177.20	$72.00				$485.00		$850.00		$910.00	$8,494.20
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$5,177.20	$72.00				$485.00		$400.00		$910.00	$7,044.20

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	33	26	59
Commenced during fiscal year	84	59	143
Terminated during the same period	92	57	149
Judgments for plaintiffs	36	13	49
Judgments for defendants	6	7	13
Dismissed or discontinued	50	37	87

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	25	28	53
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$735,701.71	$108,229.74	$843,931.45
Judgments for defendants	$27,120.06	$666.64	$27,786.70

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS (population, according to census of 1910, 3,366,416).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	24	51	.....	2	.....	1	2	4	.....	12	14	110
Commenced during the fiscal year	31	16	.....	4	.....	5	1	12	1	5	20	95
Terminated during the same period	28	34	.....	3	.....	2	1	16	.....	7	12	103
Judgments for United States	26	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	8	62
Judgments against United States	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
For other reasons	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	10
Appealed to circuit court of appeals	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Appealed to Supreme Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Trials by jury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	27	33	.....	3	.....	4	2	.....	1	10	22	102
Judgments in favor of the United States	$2,680.74	$22.30	.....	$600.00	.....	.....	.....	$308.59	.....	$500.00	$5,359.00	$9,470.63
Realized from such judgments	$108.00	$22.30	.....	$600.00	.....	.....	.....	$308.59	.....	$500.00	$2,000.00	$3,538.89
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,000.00	.....	$3,005.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$739.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$739.37

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	3	28	2	.....	.....	4	3	17	2	17	78
Commenced during the fiscal year	11	3	50	2	.....	.....	13	1	9	1	51	141
Terminated during the same period	11	3	33	3	.....	.....	10	2	11	.....	35	108
Convictions	10	1	17	1	.....	.....	7	1	7	.....	21	65
Acquittals	.....	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	12
Nol. pros. or discontinued	1	.....	10	1	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	12	31
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleas of guilty	10	.....	15	1	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	19	57
Trials by jury	.....	3	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	20
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	3	45	1	.....	.....	7	2	15	3	33	111
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$1,350.00	.....	$535.00	.....	.....	.....	$260.00	$3,500.00	$115.00	.....	$301.01	$7,061.01
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$1,250.00	.....	$525.00	.....	.....	.....	$260.00	$3,500.00	$115.00	$1.00	$301.01	$5,952.01

Suits to which the United States was a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	58	382	440
Commenced during fiscal year	67	181	248
Terminated during the same period	46	151	197
Judgments for plaintiffs	11	73	84
Judgments for defendants	1	31	32
Dismissed or discontinued	34	47	81

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	79	412	491
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	.....	.....	.....
Judgments for plaintiffs	$77,715.54	$124,373.61	$202,089.15
Judgments for defendants	$400.00	$1,706.28	$2,106.88

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN (population, according to census of 1910, 1,621,270).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				2	2	5	2	6	1	3	3	24
Commenced during the fiscal year		7		7		2	3	4			2	25
Terminated during the same period				5	1	4	4	10		2	2	28
Judgments for United States				5		3	4	9		1	1	23
Judgments against United States					1					1		2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons						1		1			1	3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		7		4	1	3	1		1	1	3	21
Judgments in favor of the United States				$1,900.00		$300.00	$4,300.00					$6,500.00
Realized from such judgments				$1,300.00		$200.00	$3,800.00					$5,300.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		3	4				3		7		18	35
Commenced during the fiscal year	12	31	27	1			8	1	14		58	152
Terminated during the same period	12	26	21				8		15		29	111
Convictions	12	20	21				8		15		26	102
Acquittals											1	1
Nol. pros. or discontinued		6									2	8
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty	10	17	16				8		14		16	81
Trials by jury	2	3	5						1		11	22
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		8	10	1			3	1	6		47	76
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,550.00	$600.00				$500.00		$5,775.00		$1,975.00	$10,400
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$1,450.00	$600.00				$500.00		$5,675.00		$1,775.00	$10,000

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	42	198	240
Commenced during fiscal year	23	110	133
Terminated during the same period	30	118	148
Judgments for plaintiffs	4	34	38
Judgments for defendants	1	8	9
Dismissed or discontinued	25	76	101

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	35	190	225
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		16	16
Judgments for plaintiffs	$3,870.00	$61,152.36	$65,022.36
Judgments for defendants			

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN (population, according to census of 1910, 1,188,903).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916					2		1	5			3	11
Commenced during the fiscal year		2		1			1				3	7
Terminated during the same period							1	5			3	9
Judgments for United States							1	5			2	8
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											1	1
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury								4				4
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2		1	2		1				3	9
Judgments in favor of the United States							$150.00	$897.94				$1,047.94
Realized from such judgments							$150.00	$897.94				$1,047.94
Old judgments, compromises, etc											$500.00	$500.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$110.00	$47.78										$157.78

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	1	6								6	14
Commenced during the fiscal year		58	15				2				16	91
Terminated during the same period		57	13				1				16	87
Convictions		56	11				1				12	80
Acquittals			1								2	3
Nol. pros. or discontinued		1	1								2	4
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		52	11				1				12	76
Trials by jury		4	1								2	7
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	2	8				1				6	18
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$6,205.00	$1,700.00				$25.00				$1,450.00	$9,380.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$6,165.00	$1,350.00				$25.00				$285.00	$7,825.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	21	102	123
Commenced during fiscal year	3	61	64
Terminated during the same period	23	74	97
Judgments for plaintiffs		20	20
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued	23	50	73

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	89	90
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	1	2	3
Judgments for plaintiffs		$74,623,352.30	$74,623,352.30
Judgments for defendants			

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA (population, according to census of 1910, 2,075,708).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	12		1	1,139	4			2		27	1,186
Commenced during the fiscal year		8		15	20	3	1	8			38	93
Terminated during the same period		11		12	364	1	1	8			32	429
Judgments for United States		4		12	59	1	1	8			20	105
Judgments against United States		2			1						1	4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		2			304						1	307
For other reasons		3									10	13
Appealed to circuit court of appeals				1								1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		1		2	1			7			2	13
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	9		4	795	6			2		33	850
Judgments in favor of the United States		$2,441.01		$2,219.73	$1,763.92			$56.60			$2,004.84	$8,486.10
Realized from such judgments		$2,430.16		$2,119.73	$1,763.92			$56.60			$2,004.84	$8,375.25
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$1,015.49		$117.42			$122.50				$200.00	$1,455.41
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$70.55	$12,582.71			$1,202.41						$1,150.00	$15,005.67

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		2	28		2		1		2	2	46	83
Commenced during the fiscal year		4	22	2			2		21		311	362
Terminated during the same period		5	25				2		10		233	275
Convictions		2	14				2		6		157	181
Acquittals											14	14
Nol. pros. or discontinued		2	11						4		62	79
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1										1
Pleas of guilty		2	14				2		6		151	175
Trials by jury											20	20
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1	25	2	2		1		13	2	124	170
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$300.00	$335.00				$40.00				$18,410.00	$19,085.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$300.00	$335.00				$40.00				$6,312.00	$6,987.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending close of June 30, 1916	29	851	880
Commenced during fiscal year	7	177	184
Terminated during the same period	9	149	158
Judgments for plaintiffs	4	30	34
Judgments for defendants	1	24	25
Dismissed or discontinued	4	95	99

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	27	879	906
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last five years	20	269	289
Judgments for plaintiffs	$10,303.95	$310,312.91	$320,616.86
Judgments for defendants		$24,023.46	$24,023.46

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NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI (population, according to census of 1910, 671,092).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		3	2	1							1	7
Commenced during the fiscal year		1	2	5				4				12
Terminated during the same period		2	2	4				4			1	13
Judgments for the United States				4				4				8
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons		2	2								1	5
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2	2	2								6
Judgments in favor of the United States				$400.00								$400.00
Realized on such judgments				$400.00								$400.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc.												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		12	10						4	2	6	34
Commenced during the fiscal year		31	26				1		8		3	69
Terminated during the same period		10	17						9		7	43
Convictions		6	12						5			23
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued		4	5						4		6	19
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc.											1	1
Pleas of guilty		3	12						5			20
Trials by jury		3										3
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		33	19				1		3	2	2	60
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$600.00	$923.00						$400.00			$1,923.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc.									$300.00			$300.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		52	52
Commenced during fiscal year	1	27	28
Terminated during the same period		25	25
Judgments for plaintiffs		6	6
Judgments for defendants		1	1
Dismissed or discontinued		18	18

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	54	55
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last five years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$36,904.80	$36,904.80
Judgments for defendants		$5,000.00	$5,000.00

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI (population, according to census of 1910, 1,126,022).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1			1	23		3	4		2		34
Commenced during the fiscal year					2						3	5
Terminated during the same period	1			1	5		2	2		1	2	14
Judgments for United States	1			1	4		2	2			2	12
Judgments against United States										1		1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons					1							1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917					20		1	2		1	1	25
Judgments in favor of the United States				$115.05	$779.70		$1,185.20					$2,079.95
Realized from such judgments				$115.05	$779.70		$1,185.20					$2,079.95
Old judgments, compromises, etc					$319.38							$319.38
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$20.00											$20.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		25	80	1			1			4	34	145
Commenced during the fiscal year		27	31	1			4		8	2	6	79
Terminated during the same period		25	63	2			2		4	2	12	110
Convictions		13	56	2			2		3	2	8	86
Acquittals									1			1
No. pros. or discontinued		12	6								4	22
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc			1									1
Pleas of guilty		13	55	2			2		3	2	8	85
Trials by jury			1						1			2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		27	48				3		4	4	28	114
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,025.00	$4,208.25				$35.00		$50.00	$75.00	$526.00	$5,919.25
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$253.12	$2,497.93				$91.48		$152.50		$801.20	$3,796.23

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	32	389	421
Commenced during fiscal year	33	57	90
Terminated during the same period	29	34	63
Judgments for plaintiffs	8	11	19
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued	21	19	40

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	36	412	448
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	1	3	4
Judgments for plaintiffs	$17,340.66	$34,303.42	$51,644.08
Judgments for defendants			

*The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (population, according to census of 1910, 1,621,023).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		2		3	5	16		5	2	2	3	38
Commenced during the fiscal year		7	2	10		11	2	7		1	11	51
Terminated during the same period		6		7	5	23	1	6		2	11	61
Judgments for United States		4		7	5	23	1	6		1	11	58
Judgments against United States										1		1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1										1
For other reasons		1										1
Appealed to the circuit court of appeals		1			5					1		7
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury					5					1		6
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		3	2	6		4	1	6	2	1	3	28
Judgments in favor of the United States		$211.44		$2,515.63	$8,803.47	$3,287.81	$149.09	$47.05		$1,000.00	$507.73	$16,522.22
Realized from such judgments		$211.44		$2,015.63		$3,287.81	$149.09	$47.05			$507.73	$6,218.75
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$224.52		$765.65						$990.17
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		33	26				4		12		8	83
Commenced during the fiscal year		40	65				20		71	3	23	222
Terminated during the same period		54	66				17		54	2	23	216
Convictions		37	52				15		46	2	19	171
Acquittals		1	1						2		1	5
Nol. pros. or discontinued		13	10				2		6		1	32
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		3	3								2	8
Pleas of guilty		32	47				13		44	1	16	153
Trials by jury		6	6				2		4	1	4	23
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		19	25				7		29	1	8	89
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$39,286.15	$12,559.06				$1,668.77		$9,162.60	$800.00	$3,514.19	$67,020.77
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$2,913.82	$1,530.46				$933.77		$7,265.52		$1,404.19	$14,047.76

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	178	179
Commenced during fiscal year	1	135	136
Terminated during the same period	1	138	139
Judgments for plaintiffs		29	29
Judgments for defendants		17	17
Dismissed or discontinued	1	92	93

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	175	176
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		2	2
Judgments for plaintiffs		$147,133.45	$147,133.45
Judgments for defendants		$936.00	$936.00

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (population, according to census of 1910, 1,672,312).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber tresspass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				7	1	14	7	2			6	37
Commenced during the fiscal year		5	2	3	1	21	3	3		1	15	54
Terminated during the same period		4	1	9	2	20	5	3		1	9	54
Judgments for United States			1	9	2	18	2	3			9	44
Judgments against United States										1		1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons		4				2	3					9
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court											1	1
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1	1	1		15	5	2			12	37
Judgments in favor of the United States			$379.81	$2,700.00	$170.80	$1,800.00	$725.00	$300.00			$8,486.83	$14,562.44
Realized from such judgments			$379.81	$2,500.00	$55.80	$1,800.00	$500.00				$184.33	$5,419.94
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$800.00			$1,350.00				$250.00	$2,400.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		8	27	1	1		3		4	2	11	57
Commenced during the fiscal year		13	26	1			3		1	5	43	92
Terminated during the same period		12	35	2	1		5		4	5	27	91
Convictions		12	30	1			4		1	5	25	78
Acquittals					1							1
Nol. pros. or discontinued			5	1			1				2	9
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc									3			3
Pleas of guilty		11	30	1			4			5	20	71
Trials by jury		1			1				1		5	8
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		9	18				1		1	2	27	58
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$500.00	$18,140.16				$306.00		$1,500.00	$601.00	$1,510.00	$22,557.16
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$100.00	$15,685.16				$306.00				$1,410.00	$17,501.16

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	411	412
Commenced during fiscal year		188	188
Terminated during the same period	1	221	222
Judgments for plaintiffs	1	29	30
Judgments for defendants		15	15
Dismissed or discontinued		177	177

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		378	378
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$4,749,543.59	$4,749,543.59
Judgments for defendants		$6,345.03	$6,345.03

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DISTRICT OF MONTANA (population, according to census of 1910, 376,053).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1		4	28		1				10	44
Commenced during the fiscal year				5	16	3	7			2	17	50
Terminated during the same period		1		8	21	1	5				13	49
Judgments for United States		1		8	12	1	5				4	31
Judgments against United States					4						4	8
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise					2						4	6
For other reasons					3						1	4
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury					1						1	2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				1	23	2	3			2	14	45
Judgments in favor of the United States		$336.13		$4,338.65	$55,745.35	$22.45	$508.85				$1,983.65	$62,935.08
Realized from such judgments		$336.13		$4,338.65	$54,248.86	$22.45	$508.85				$922.65	$60,377.59
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$116.70	$852.24						$705.10	$1,674.04
Paid United States attorney, no suits											$500.00	$500.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	5	7	2	1						70	86
Commenced during the fiscal year		3	10						2		184	199
Terminated during the same period	1	6	15		1				2		153	178
Convictions	1		11		1				2		128	143
Acquittals			2								14	16
Nol. pros. or discontinued		4	2								8	14
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		2									3	5
Pleas of guilty	1		9		1				1		117	129
Trials by jury			4						1		25	30
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2	2	2							101	107
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$178.75	$228.63	$7,198.45		$1,870.10				$25.00		$9,195.30	$18,696.23
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$178.75	$228.63	$245.45		$1,870.10						$974.20	$3,497.13

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		104	104
Commenced during fiscal year		72	72
Terminated during the same period		52	52
Judgments for plaintiffs		11	11
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued		37	37

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		124	124
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		26	26
Judgments for plaintiffs		$41,424.74	$41,424.74
Judgments for defendants		$226.70	$226.70

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,192,214).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		5		2	14	19	7	4		2	37	90
Commenced during the fiscal year		11			3	13		4			59	90
Terminated during the same period		3		1	3	20	5	8			13	53
Judgments for United States				1		8	4	8			6	27
Judgments against United States		1			3							4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											1	1
For other reasons		2				12	1				6	21
Appealed to circuit court of appeals					1							1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		1										1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		13		1	14	12	2			2	83	127
Judgments in favor of the United States				$200.00		$800.00	$876.00				$3,690.15	$5,566.15
Realized from such judgments				$200.00		$800.00	$876.00				$2,964.86	$4,840.86
Old judgments, compromises, etc											$190.00	$190.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		30	26	7	2				6	4	62	137
Commenced during the fiscal year		8	23		1		7			5	80	124
Terminated during the same period		17	21	3			1		1	6	64	113
Convictions		9	19	1			1			5	52	87
Acquittals		1									3	4
Nol. pros. or discontinued		7	2	2					1	1	7	20
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											2	2
Pleas of guilty		8	16	1			1			4	49	79
Trials by jury		2	3							1	6	12
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		21	28	4	3		6		5	3	78	148
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$110.00	$18,395.00	$5,000.00			$40.00			$100.00	$3,135.00	$26,780.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$10.00	$5,045.00	$5,000.00	$200.00		$40.00			$100.00	$310.00	$10,705.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		293	293
Commenced during fiscal year		263	263
Terminated during the same period		197	197
Judgments for plaintiffs		53	53
Judgments for defendants		14	14
Dismissed or discontinued		130	130

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		359	359
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		37	37
Judgments for plaintiffs		$142,495.83	$142,495.83
Judgments for defendants		$1,000.00	$1,000.00

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DISTRICT OF NEVADA (population, according to census of 1910, 81,875).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916			2	1	6		2				1	12
Commenced during the fiscal year			2		14		2					18
Terminated during the same period												
Judgments for United States												
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 20, 1917			4	1	20		4				1	30
Judgments in favor of the United States												
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits					$320.36							$320.36

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	3						2		17	23
Commenced during the fiscal year		2			1				1	3	95	102
Terminated during the same period		3			1					3	88	95
Convictions		2			1					3	77	83
Acquittals											2	2
Nol. pros. or discontinued		1									9	10
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		2			1					3	73	79
Trials by jury		1									10	11
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			3						3		24	30
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,050.00			$150.00					$100.00	$8,200.00	$9,500.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc					$150.00						$200.00	$350.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		108	108
Commenced during fiscal year		24	24
Terminated during the same period		25	25
Judgments for plaintiffs		15	15
Judgments for defendants		3	3
Dismissed or discontinued		7	7

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		107	107
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		24	24
Judgments for plaintiffs		$17,445.95	$17,445.95
Judgments for defendants		$14,401.56	$14,401.56

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (population, according to census of 1910, 430,572).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		17		2			3				7	29
Commenced during the fiscal year											9	9
Terminated during the same period		16									4	20
Judgments for United States												
Judgments against United States		14									4	18
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons		2										2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury											1	1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1		2			3				12	18
Judgments in favor of the United States												
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	5	7	10				4				3	29
Commenced during the fiscal year		2	13				1				3	19
Terminated during the same period		4	6				3					13
Convictions		4	4				3					11
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued			2									2
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		4	4				3					11
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	5	5	17				2				6	35
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$275.00	$296.49				$126.50					$697.99
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$275.00	$296.49				$126.50					$697.99

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	38	39
Commenced during fiscal year		30	30
Terminated during the same period		20	20
Judgments for plaintiffs		9	9
Judgments for defendants		5	5
Dismissed or discontinued		6	6

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	48	49
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$9,326.00	$9,326.00
Judgments for defendants		$73.60	$73.60

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DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY (population, according to census of 1910, 2,537,167).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	26	20	3	1		4		3	1	1	20	79
Commenced during the fiscal year	47	11		1		93	1	9	1	1	8	172
Terminated during the same period	58	8		1		25		11			13	116
Judgments for United States	54					25		10			6	95
Judgments against United States		1									1	2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	1			1							3	5
For other reasons	3	7						1			3	14
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	15	23	3	1		72	1	1	2	2	15	135
Judgments in favor of the United States	$302.93					$3,032.24					$27,927.07	$31,262.24
Realized from such judgments	$302.93					$1,735.07						$2,038.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$4,700.00			$2,600.00							$557.55	$7,857.55
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$330.00	$2,162.90										$2,492.90

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	11	53	47	37			5		18	9	42	222
Commenced during the fiscal year	10	35	40	3			11		12		29	140
Terminated during the same period	12	68	36	9			9		19	2	33	188
Convictions	10	21	28	6			8		12	2	12	99
Acquittals		5	3						1		8	17
Nol. pros. or discontinued	2	41	3	3			1		6		11	67
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1	2								2	5
Pleas of guilty	8	15	28	6			8		12		5	82
Trials by jury	2	10	3						1	2	15	33
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	9	20	51	31			7		11	7	38	174
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$2,625.00	$3,337.50	$1,490.00				$515.00		$390.00	$1.00	$320.00	$8,678.50
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$2,625.00	$987.50	$1,475.00				$190.00		$390.00		$300.00	$5,967.50

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	719	2,297	3,016
Commenced during fiscal year	98	160	258
Terminated during the same period	50	196	246
Judgments for plaintiffs	29	54	83
Judgments for defendants	9	58	67
Dismissed or discontinued	12	84	96

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	767	2,261	3,028
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	209	1,794	2,003
Judgments for plaintiffs	$71,903.26	$239,537.56	$311,440.82
Judgments for defendants	$536.85	$2,484.98	$3,021.83

*The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO (population, according to census of 1910, 327,301).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916					11		2			1	8	22
Commenced during the fiscal year		1			9	2					36	48
Terminated during the same period		1			7	2	1				12	23
Judgments for United States					3	2					6	11
Judgments against United States					1		1				1	3
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1			3						1	5
For other reasons											4	4
Appealed to circuit court of appeals					1							1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917					13		1			1	32	47
Judgments in favor of the United States		$29.00			$74.12	$200.00					$381.30	$684.42
Realized from such judgments		$29.00			$74.12						$381.30	$484.42
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$131.90			$288.27						$3,612.47	$4,032.64
Paid United States attorney, no suits					$200.00						$250.00	$450.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	2		1					1	9	14
Commenced during the fiscal year	3	10	21		6				9	1	101	151
Terminated during the same period	3	8	19		2				8	2	88	130
Convictions	1	7	12		1				7	2	60	90
Acquittals			3						1		13	17
Nol. pros. or discontinued	2	1	4		1						13	21
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											2	2
Pleas of guilty	1	7	12		1				4	1	54	80
Trials by jury			3						4	1	19	27
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		3	4		5				1		22	35
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$1,372.48	$3,938.07			$100.00				$2,457.40	$5,000.00	$23,063.86	$35,931.81
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$1,047.48	$153.95							$2,457.40		$263.86	$3,922.69

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		52	52
Commenced during fiscal year		37	37
Terminated during the same period		44	44
Judgments for plaintiffs		15	15
Judgments for defendants		8	8
Dismissed or discontinued		21	21

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		45	45
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$799,915.50	$799,915.50
Judgments for defendants			

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NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (population, according to census of 1910, 1,862,630).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		7			2		1	1		5	3	19
Commenced during the fiscal year		2				27					4	33
Terminated during the same period		7			1	24					2	34
Judgments for United States		1			1						1	3
Judgments against United States											1	1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1				23						24
For other reasons		5				1						6
Appealed to circuit court of appeals		1										1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2			1	3	1	1		5	5	18
Judgments in favor of the United States		$13.00									$529.40	$542.40
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$750.00				$3,038.78				$1,074.42		$4,863.20
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	7	6	24				2			1	26	66
Commenced during the fiscal year		60	38	6			5		43	1	50	203
Terminated during the same period		41	37	5			6		36	1	42	168
Convictions		29	34	3			5		35	1	33	140
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued		12	3	2			1		1		7	26
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											2	2
Pleas of guilty		29	32	3			5		28	1	33	131
Trials by jury			2						1		1	4
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	7	25	25	1			1		7	1	34	101
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$2,207.00	$34,626.00				$575.00		$1,746.00	$50.00	$3,396.00	$42,599.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$2,207.00	$34,426.00				$575.00		$1,746.00	$50.00	$2,396.00	$41,399.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	60	912	972
Commenced during fiscal year	5	72	77
Terminated during the same period	2	44	46
Judgments for plaintiffs		6	6
Judgments for defendants		2	2
Dismissed or discontinued	2	36	38

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	63	940	1,003
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	34	288	322
Judgments for plaintiffs		$20,688.72	$20,688.72
Judgments for defendants		$211.55	$211.55

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (population, according to census of 1910, 2,184,429).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	6	10					2	3		4	4	29
Commenced during the fiscal year	8	4						10		3	11	36
Terminated during the same period	10	3					2	12		2	8	37
Judgments for United States	6	1					2	12		1	4	26
Judgments against United States		1										1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											2	2
For other reasons	4	1								1	2	8
Appealed to circuit court of appeals										1		1
Appealed to Supreme Court							1				1	2
Trials by jury		2					2			1	1	6
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	4	11						1		5	7	28
Judgments in favor of the United States	$5,275.97	$1,020.31					$185.34	$199.26		$537.00	$1,860.53	$9,078.41
Realized from such judgments	$5,275.97						$185.34	$199.26		$537.00		$6,197.57
Old judgments, compromises, etc											$893.61	$893.61
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$205.00	$379.24									$204.73	$788.97

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	7	10							5	28	51
Commenced during the fiscal year	8	6	21	1			14		14	2	40	106
Terminated during the same period	8	13	24	1			13		11	3	37	110
Convictions	8	6	20	1			11		11	2	22	81
Acquittals												
Nol. prossed or discontinued		7	4				2			1	13	27
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											2	2
Pleas of guilty	8	6	19	1			9		9	1	17	70
Trials by jury			1				3		2	1	5	12
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1		7				1		3	4	31	47
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$510.00	$1,950.00	$900.00				$519.00		$500.00		$3,256.00	$7,635.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$436.00	$1,450.00	$900.00				$917.00			$50.00	$3,691.00	$7,444.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2,584	1,835	4,419
Commenced during fiscal year	431	126	557
Terminated during the same period	2,321	1,681	4,002
Judgments for plaintiffs	124	34	158
Judgments for defendants	4	22	26
Dismissed or discontinued	2,193	1,625	3,818

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	694	280	974
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	45	12	57
Judgments for plaintiffs	$218,463.40	$260,015.31	$478,478.71
Judgments for defendants	$375.08	$5,950.80	$6,325.88

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (population, according to census of 1910, 3,510,236).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	142	55	1			2	2	12	3	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commenced during the fiscal year	24	31	1			57		48	1		[illegible]	[illegible]
Terminated during the same period	96	34	1			8	2	55	1	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Judgments for United States	11	5				3	1	52	1	1	2	[illegible]
Judgments against United States	3	2									1	6
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	57	9								3	6	74
For other reasons	25	18	1				1	3			6	54
Appealed to circuit court of appeals	1	2									2	5
Appealed to Supreme Court		1							1			2
Trials by jury	3	9				18		2	1		13	46
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	70	52	1			56		5	2	2	43	231
Judgments in favor of the United States	$154,322.39	$184.90				$550.00	$300.00	$575.06		$720.22	$5,305.00	$161,857.69
Realized from such judgments	$21,054.35	$69.21				$550.00	$300.00	$575.06		$720.22	$1,631.00	$24,900.84
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$19,741.79	$3,021.04								$9,139.33	$24,702.89	$49,605.05
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$51,040.84	$14,428.62	$190.92								$2,591.96	$68,252.34

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	76	124	129	1			30	4	2	5	224	595
Commenced during the fiscal year	45	32	79	2			71	4	1	4	140	378
Terminated during the same period	38	92	91	2			66		1	2	150	442
Convictions	23	82	74	2			55			1	81	318
Acquittals	1		4				1		1	1	6	14
Nol. pros. or discontinued	14	8	13				9				39	83
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		2					1				24	27
Pleas of guilty	10	81	67	2			55			1	71	287
Trials by jury	14	2	14				1	1	1	1	23	57
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	83	64	117	1			35	8	2	7	214	731
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$6,750.00	$4,910.00	$4,650.00				$497.00			$25.00	$54,884.00	$72,116.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$6,250.00	$4,910.00	$4,450.00				$497.00			$12.50	$2,133.00	$18,052.50

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1,644	12,472	14,116
Commenced during fiscal year	836	787	1,623
Terminated during the same period	544	1,341	1,885
Judgments for plaintiffs	93	211	304
Judgments for defendants	47	115	162
Dismissed or discontinued	404	1,015	1,419

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1,936	11,918	13,854
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	668	10,849	11,497
Judgments for plaintiffs	$765,927.23	$40,764,444.10	$41,181,269.38
Judgments for defendants	$3,709.72	$109,025.65	$112,798.37

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (population, according to census of 1910, 1,556,329).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		3		3		525	3	2		4	2	542
Commenced during the fiscal year	1	3				355	3	8		5	3	378
Terminated during the same period	1					7	1	6		5	4	24
Judgments for United States	1					2		6		1	2	12
Judgments against United States										2		2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise							1			2	2	5
For other reasons						5						5
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		6		3		873	5	4		4	1	896
Judgments in favor of the United States	$173.55					$224.17		$601.71		$1,142.48	$170.66	$2,312.57
Realized from such judgments						$224.17		$601.71		$1,142.48	$170.66	$2,139.02
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$411.68								$411.68
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$30.00										$33.60	$63.60

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	5	9	34	3	1		17		21	9	34	133
Commenced during the fiscal year	3	31	15	1			12		5	1	49	117
Terminated during the same period	6	14	21		1		10		2	3	30	87
Convictions	5	12	12		1		3		2	1	17	53
Acquittals		1	1								8	10
Nol. pros. or discontinued	1	1	2				7			2	3	16
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc			6								2	8
Pleas of guilty	4	11	12		1		3		1	1	16	49
Trials by jury	1	2	1						1		8	13
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	26	28	4			19		24	7	53	163
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$1,100.00	$635.00	$6,655.00		$10.00		$45.00		$11,500.00		$1,500.00	$21,445.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$1,100.00	$460.00	$2,410.00		$10.00		$45.00		$11,500.00		$900.00	$16,425.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	181	387	568
Commenced during fiscal year	27	84	111
Terminated during the same period	31	76	107
Judgments for plaintiffs	5	5	10
Judgments for defendants	1	5	6
Dismissed or discontinued	25	66	91

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	177	395	572
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	124	222	346
Judgments for plaintiffs	$11,973.30	$12,121.73	$24,095.03
Judgments for defendants	$320.70	$1,384.47	$1,705.17

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,119,593).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	8		2							8	19
Commenced during the fiscal year				3			2	3			4	12
Terminated during the same period	1	8		1				1			12	23
Judgments for United States												
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	1	1		1				1			3	7
For other reasons		7									9	16
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				4			2	2				8
Judgments in favor of the United States												
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$19.00	$165.00									$91.34	$275.34
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		63	11				2		4		9	89
Commenced during the fiscal year		101	26	1					16		22	166
Terminated during the same period		112	27				1		4		18	162
Convictions		77	20						4		7	108
Acquittals		18	3								1	22
Nol. pros. or discontinued		17	4				1				7	29
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											3	3
Pleas of guilty		61	16						4		7	88
Trials by jury		34	7									41
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		52	10	1			1		16		13	93
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$3,316.00	$467.38						$700.00		$600.00	$5,083.38
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$2,381.00	$320.00						$700.00		$500.00	$3,901.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	14	105	119
Commenced during fiscal year	3	43	46
Terminated during the same period		47	47
Judgments for plaintiffs		39	39
Judgments for defendants			
Dismissed or discontinued		8	8

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	17	101	118
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$81,103.09	$81,103.09
Judgments for defendants			

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,086,649).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		9		4							34	47
Commenced during the fiscal year		6	1	1		14	1				30	53
Terminated during the same period				2		4					28	34
Judgments for United States				2								2
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise						4						4
For other reasons											28	28
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		15	1	3		10	1				36	66
Judgments in favor of the United States		$8,554.20	$225.00			$622.15					$25.00	$9,426.35
Realized from such judgments		$1,110.00	$225.00								$25.00	$1,360.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$342.35										$342.35
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		226	13						1	2	12	254
Commenced during the fiscal year		199	19				2		2	1	19	242
Terminated during the same period		103	23				2			3	8	139
Convictions		44	16				1			3	3	67
Acquittals		14										14
Nol. pros. or discontinued		45	7				1				5	58
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		21	11								1	33
Trials by jury		38	5							3	2	48
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		322	9						3		23	357
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$2,617.50	$275.00				$300.00			$10.00	$25.00	$3,227.50
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$1,755.00	$275.00				$300.00			$10.00	$25.00	$2,365.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		109	109
Commenced during fiscal year		51	51
Terminated during the same period		29	29
Judgments for plaintiffs		9	9
Judgments for defendants			
Dismissed or discontinued		20	20

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		131	131
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		39	39
Judgments for plaintiffs		$7,125.00	$7,125.00
Judgments for defendants			

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA (population, according to census of 1910, 577,056).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916				1	2	3		4			5	15
Commenced during the fiscal year				6	5	6	3	3			4	27
Terminated during the same period				6	5	2	2	4			7	26
Judgments for United States				6	4	2	1	4			5	22
Judgments against United States					1		1				1	3
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons											1	1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				1	2	7	1	3			2	16
Judgments in favor of the United States				$1,034.42	$613.92	$343.00	$519.70	$39.68			$1,095.98	$3,646.70
Realized from such judgments				$1,034.42	$500.00	$343.00	$519.70	$39.68			$1,054.36	$3,491.16
Old judgments, compromises, etc					$266.82							$266.82
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	12	7			1		14		34	69
Commenced during the fiscal year	1	2	18				1		13		29	64
Terminated during the same period		3	14	7			2		14		35	75
Convictions		2	10	2			1		11		14	40
Acquittals			2						1		8	11
Nol. pros. or discontinued											1	1
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1	2	5			1		2		12	23
Pleas of guilty		2	9	2			1		4		9	27
Trials by jury			3						8		13	24
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1		16						13		28	58
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$55.00	$11,125.00				$200.00		$1,611.00		$700.00	$13,691.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$55.00	$525.00				$200.00		$1,611.00		$100.00	$2,491.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	**Suits** to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		41	41	Pending at close of June 30, 1917		72	72
Commenced during fiscal year		89	89	Pending, at which no action has been taken within last 5 years		1	1
Terminated during the same period		58	58	Judgments for plaintiffs		$27,683.50	$27,683.50
Judgments for plaintiffs		9	9	Judgments for defendants		$1,264.87	$1,264.87
Judgments for defendants		10	10				
Dismissed or discontinued		39	39				

* The difference between the number of cases shown by this report as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number shown by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO (population, according to census of 1910, 2,405,181).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		3		13			5	4		4	8	37
Commenced during the fiscal year	1	18		11		12	6	4			5	57
Terminated during the same period		12		18		8	9	6		1	1	55
Judgments for United States				14		8	6	6		1	1	36
Judgments against United States				2								2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		8										8
For other reasons		4		2			3					9
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury				2								2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	9		6		4	2	2		3	12	39
Judgments in favor of the United States		$80.01		$6,209.52		$3,499.83	$1,347.53	$52.99				$11,189.88
Realized from such judgments		$80.01		$5,209.52		$3,499.83	$297.53	$52.99				$9,139.88
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$252.17							$399.63	$651.80
Paid United States attorney, no suits											$26.00	$26.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916			16	1			10		7	3	43	80
Commenced during the fiscal year			41				10		2	2	102	157
Terminated during the same period			40	1			11			1	89	142
Convictions			33	1			11			1	60	106
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued			7								16	23
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											13	13
Pleas of guilty			28	1			11			1	54	95
Trials by jury			5								6	11
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			17				9		9	4	56	95
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year			$16,779.91				$536.91				$2,357.54	$19,674.36
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$11,527.66				$466.91				$1,057.84	$13,052.41

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	22	303	325
Commenced during fiscal year	14	309	323
Terminated during the same period	13	195	208
Judgments for plaintiffs	2	40	42
Judgments for defensants		14	14
Number dismissed or discontinued	11	141	152

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	23	417	440
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$1,945.76	$52,130,847.73	$52,132,793.49
Judgments for defendants		$56,500.00	$56,500.00

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO (population, according to census of 1910, 2,361,940).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		6		1		1	1	1		1	2	13
Commenced during the fiscal year	3	5		12		13	2	4			2	41
Terminated during the same period		2		4		9	1	4			1	21
Judgments for United States		1		4		7	1	4				17
Judgments against United States		1										1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise						1						1
For other reasons						1					1	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	3	9		9		5	2	1		1	3	33
Judgments in favor of the United States		$340,000.00		$1,100.00		$1,000.00	$250.00					$342,350.00
Realized from such judgments		$162,515.00		$1,100.00		$400.00	$250.00					$164,265.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$15,000.00		$500.00		$100.00	$70.00					$15,670.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
* Pending at close of June 30, 1916		11	22	8			1			1	18	61
Commenced during the fiscal year		8	37				10				26	81
Terminated during the same period		11	35	1			10			1	31	89
Convictions		6	26	1			10			1	16	60
Acquittals		1	3								3	7
Nol. pros. or discontinued		4	6								4	14
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											8	8
Pleas of guilty		5	23				10			1	14	53
Trials by jury		1	6	1							4	12
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		8	24	7			1				13	53
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$3,160.00	$4,205.00				$675.00				$350.00	$8,390.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$25.00	$4,305.00				$675.00				$150.00	$5,155.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	5	220	225	Number pending close of June 30, 1917	2	254	256
Commenced during fiscal year	1	151	152	Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		6	6
Terminated during the same period	4	117	121	Judgments for plaintiffs		$26,605,950.70	$26,605,950.70
Judgments for plaintiffs		26	26	Judgments for defendants			
Judgments for defendants	1	15	16				
Dismissed or discontinued	3	76	79				

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA (population, according to census of 1910, 834,395).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		2		4	7,255		5	5			21	7,292
Commenced during the fiscal year			1	6	66		6				50	129
Terminated during the same period		2	1	1	2,948		5	5			24	2,986
Judgments for United States		1		1	1,757		4	5			16	1,784
Judgments against United States					5		1				1	7
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1	1		24						1	27
For other reasons					1,162						6	1,168
Appealed to circuit court of appeals					2							2
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				9	4,373		6				47	4,435
Judgments in favor of the United States		$155.67	$317.22	$100.00	$3,355.69		$1,340.75	$6.96			$5,200.41	$10,476.70
Realized from such judgments		$155.67	$317.22		$811.38		$115.75	$6.96			$2,385.74	$3,792.72
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$33.93										$33.93
Paid United States attorney, no suits					$25.00							$25.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		56	31	25	1				2	3	271	389
Commenced during the fiscal year		74	16	2			13		3	5	270	383
Terminated during the same period		55	12	1			9		1	3	182	263
Convictions		53	12	1			9		1	3	170	249
Acquittals											3	3
Nol. pros. or discontinued												
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		2									9	11
Pleas of guilty		47	12	1			9		1	3	148	221
Trials by jury		6									25	31
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		75	35	26	1		4		4	5	359	509
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$2,350.00	$100.00				$618.34			$60.00	$15,643.15	$18,771.49
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$400.00					$618.34				$1,967.15	$2,985.49

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		183	183
Commenced during fiscal year		195	195
Terminated during the same period		179	179
Judgments for plaintiffs		41	41
Judgments for defendants		30	30
Dismissed or discontinued		108	108

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		199	199
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$468,711.04	$468,711.04
Judgments for defendants		$51,022.37	$51,022.37

*The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA (population, according to census of 1910, 822,760).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1				2	6				153	162
Commenced during the fiscal year						1	1	1		1	45	49
Terminated during the same period		1				1	7	1		1	142	153
Judgments for United States							6	1		1	23	31
Judgments against United States							1				3	4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1									36	37
For other reasons						1					80	81
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											2	2
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury											1	1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917						2					56	58
Judgments in favor of the United States							$2,025.00				$3,049.80	$5,074.80
Realized from such judgments							$950.00				$1,372.35	$2,322.35
Old judgments, compromises, etc							$1,250.00				$7,020.41	$8,270.41
Paid United States attorney, no suits											$3,451.96	$3,451.96

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		29	8	2					3	4	65	111
Commenced during the fiscal year		16	10	1		1	17		16	1	127	189
Terminated during the same period		13	11	2			17		13	3	111	170
Convictions		12	9	1			17		11	2	79	131
Acquittals		1	1								11	13
Nol. pros. or discontinued			1	1					1	1	19	23
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc									1		2	3
Pleas of guilty		8	8	1			17		7	1	61	103
Trials by jury		5	2						4	1	29	41
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		32	7	1		1			6	2	81	130
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,100.00	$100.00				$1,675.00		$500.00	$3.00	$17,500.00	$20,878.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$1,000.00				$1,675.00		$500.00	$9.00	$2,600.00	$5,784.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		104	104
Commenced during fiscal year		129	129
Terminated during the same period		128	128
Judgments for plaintiffs		38	38
Judgments for defendants		9	9
Dismissed or discontinued		81	81

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		105	105
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$277,839.79	$277,839.79
Judgments for defendants		$418.60	$418.60

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OREGON (population, according to census of 1910, 672,765).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1		1	2	16		1			1	3	25
Commenced during the fiscal year	3			1	6	1	1	2			19	33
Terminated during the same period	4			2	5		1	2		1	11	26
Judgments for United States	3			2	3			2			6	16
Judgments against United States										1	3	4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons	1				2		1				2	6
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court											1	1
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			1	1	17	1	1				11	32
Judgments in favor of the United States	$31.00			$314.90	$7,542.13			$25.20			$40.80	$7,954.03
Realized from such judgments	$31.00			$314.90	$1,293.11			$25.20				$1,664.21
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	15	2	26	2	4		1		1		20	71
Commenced during the fiscal year	30	9	27		5		2	1	3		66	143
Terminated during the same period	32	8	28	1	3		3		4		46	125
Convictions	25	7	24	1	1		3		3		37	101
Acquittals					2						5	7
Nol pros. or discontinued	7	1	4						1		4	17
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty	24	6	21		1		3		3		36	94
Trials by jury	1	1	2		2						6	12
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	13	3	25	1	6			1			40	89
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$2,000.00	$350.00	$3,131.94		$50.00		$170.00	$10,000.00	$50.00		$4,637.00	$20,388.94
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$820.00	$500.00	$2,475.00		$50.00		$150.00	$10,000.00	$50.00	$1.00	$3,877.00	$17,923.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	29	255	284
Commenced during fiscal year	17	111	128
Terminated during the same period	14	128	142
Judgments for plaintiffs	7	53	60
Judgments for defendants	2	34	36
Dismissed or discontinued	5	41	46

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	32	238	270
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	6	23	29
Judgments for plaintiffs	$57,027.06	$8,787,877.82	$8,844,904.88
Judgments for defendants	$39.05	$197,129.06	$197,168.11

***The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.**

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (population, according to census of 1910, 2,826,891).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	121					1	7	1	2	14	148
Commenced during the fiscal year		28				68	2	13			17	128
Terminated during the same period		81				34		20		2	4	141
Judgments for United States		21				24		20		2	2	69
Judgments against United States		12				4					1	17
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		35										35
For other reasons		13				6					1	20
Appealed to circuit court of appeals		8								2	2	12
Appealed to Supreme Court		3							1		1	5
Trials by jury		27				26		11			4	68
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	68				34	3		1		27	135
Judgments in favor of the United States		$70,859.00				$2,877.34		$52.58		$1,142.02	$666.60	$75,597.54
Realized from such judgments		$70,859.00				$2,877.34		$52.58		$1,142.02	$504.60	$75,435.54
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$2,260.14										$2,260.14
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$247.65	$12,236.17									$1,421.90	$13,905.72

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	5	64	137	7			5		2	19	154	393
Commenced during the fiscal year	5	96	54	1			22			4	43	225
Terminated during the same period	1	97	53	1			24			4	55	235
Convictions	1	54	39				23			3	31	151
Acquittals		16	2	1						1	6	26
Nol. pros. or discontinued		27	11				1				18	57
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc			1									1
Pleas of guilty	1	14	32				23			1	12	83
Trials by jury		40	7							2	19	68
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	9	63	138	7			3		2	19	142	383
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$4,281.00	$7,821.90				$1,710.00				$12,201.00	$26,013.90
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$1,845.00	$3,825.79				$1,710.00			$7.00	$1,755.00	$9,142.79

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	100	1,473	1,573
Commenced during fiscal year	59	194	253
Terminated during the same period	66	205	271
Judgments for plaintiffs	8	52	60
Judgments for defendants	5	53	58
Dismissed or discontinued	53	100	153

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	93	1,462	1,555
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	1	1,084	1,085
Judgments for plaintiffs	$44,231.00	$548,641.69	$592,873.08
Judgments for defendants			

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,874,310).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		4		2			3	3		1	3	16
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		2		2		1			1	7
Terminated during the same period		4						3		1		8
Judgments for United States		1						3				4
Judgments against United States		3										3
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise										1		1
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1		4		2	3	1			4	15
Judgments in favor of the United States										$179.05		$179.05
Realized from such judgments										$179.05		$179.05
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits											$56.87	$56.87

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	8							1	3	13
Commenced during the fiscal year		3	21	1			3		3	4	11	46
Terminated during the same period		4	19				3			5	12	43
Convictions		4	17				3			3	9	36
Acquittals											1	1
Nol. pros. or discontinued			1							1	2	4
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc			1							1		2
Pleas of guilty		4	16				3			1	7	31
Trials by jury			1							2	3	6
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			10	1					3		2	16
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$375.00	$615.00				$60.00			$1,600.00	$155.00	$2,805.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$375.00	$615.00				$60.00				$5.00	$1,055.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		268	268
Commenced during fisca. year		91	91
Terminated during the same period		98	98
Judgments for plaintiffs		25	25
Judgments for defendants		12	12
Dismissed or discontinued		61	61

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		261	261
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		36	36
Judgments for plaintiffs		$43,279.90	$43,279.90
Judgments for defendants			

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (population, according to census of 1910, 2,963,910).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		4	2			7	5	7			34	59
Commenced during the fiscal year		10				16	3	13	1		4	47
Terminated during the same period		6	1			11	5	11	1		4	39
Judgments for United States		3				10	2	10	1		1	27
Judgments against United States		1					2				3	6
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1	1									2
For other reasons		1				1	1	1				4
Appealed to circuit court of appeals		1									1	2
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		8	1			12	3	9			34	67
Judgments in favor of the United States		$113.66	$26.04			$3,693.86	$807.20	$224.39				$4,865.15
Realized from such judgments		$113.66	$26.04			$3,693.86	$807.20	$224.39				$4,865.15
Old judgments, compromises, etc						$2,213.20						$2,213.20
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	3	8	25	10			1	1		1	31	80
Commenced during the fiscal year		5	36	4			6		3	5	15	74
Terminated during the same period		6	37	1			6	1	3	5	24	83
Convictions		2	32	1			4	1	3	5	12	60
Acquittals			2								3	5
Nol. pros. or discontinued		3	3				1				7	14
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1					1				2	4
Pleas of guilty		1	30	1			4	1	3	2	9	51
Trials by jury		1	4							3	6	14
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	3	7	24	13			1			1	22	71
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$682.90	$5,900.04				$585.60	$5,265.00	$499.34	$285.00	$66,696.71	$79,914.59
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$182.90	$4,400.04				$624.85	$5,265.00	$499.34	$118.46	$66,545.71	$77,636.30

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	180	1,413	1,593
Commenced during fiscal year	1	245	246
Terminated during the same period	5	165	170
Judgments for plaintiffs	2	52	54
Judgments for defendants		13	13
Dismissed or discontinued	3	100	103

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	176	1,493	1,669
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	154	621	775
Judgments for plaintiffs	$476.67	$166,842.33	$167,319.00
Judgments for defendants		$994.25	$994.25

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO (population, according to census of 1910, 1,118,012).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916											2	2
Commenced during the fiscal year								1			1	2
Terminated during the same period								1			3	4
Judgments for United States								1			2	3
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons											1	1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917												
Judgments in favor of the United States											$521.30	$521.30
Realized from such judgments											$100.00	$100.00
Old judgments, compromises, etc.												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916			1								4	5
Commenced during the fiscal year	2		3				4			3	9	21
Terminated during the same period	1		4				4			3	10	22
Convictions	1		3				3			3	7	17
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued			1				1				2	4
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc.											1	1
Pleas of guilty	1		3				3			3	7	17
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1										3	4
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$6.85		$1,099.00				$137.50				$120.00	$1,363.35
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc.							$137.50				$5,020.00	$5,157.50

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	58	59
Commenced during fiscal year	2	82	84
Terminated during the same period	1	70	71
Judgments for plaintiffs	1	18	19
Judgments for defendants		7	7
Dismissed or discontinued		45	45

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	70	72
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$377.00	$25,701.49	$26,078.49
Judgments for defendants			

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DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND (population, according to census of 1910, 542,610).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	25	3		1						1	5	35
Commenced during the fiscal year	19	9		1		1	1	3		1	2	37
Terminated during the same period	22			2		1	1	3				29
Judgments for United States	22			2		1	1	3				29
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	22	12								2	7	43
Judgments in favor of the United States	$72.45			$436.52			$992.22	$92.30				$1,593.49
Realized from such judgments	$72.45			$436.52			$992.22	$92.30				$1,593.49
Old judgments, compromises, etc.												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	23	11	1			1			1	40	79
Commenced during the fiscal year	4	13	6				5			1	17	46
Terminated during the same period	4	10	6				5			2	12	39
Convictions	4	3	6				5			2	9	29
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued		7										7
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											3	3
Pleas of guilty	4	3	6				5			2	4	24
Trials by jury											4	4
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	26	11	1			1				45	86
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$200.00	$100.00	$3,079.86				$120.00			$210.00	$6,120.00	$9,829.86
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$100.00	$445.36					$120.00			$10.00	$4,170.00	$4,845.36

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	36	96	132
Commenced during fiscal year	10	23	33
Terminated during the same period	9	42	51
Judgments for plaintiffs	2	2	4
Judgments for defendants		10	10
Dismissed or discontinued	7	30	37

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	37	77	114
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	5	24	29
Judgments for plaintiffs	$3,500.78	$7,358.15	$10,858.93
Judgments for defendants			

*** The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.**

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA (population, according to census of 1910, 857,517).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				3			1	2			2	8
Commenced during the fiscal year	1		1	6			1	1			4	14
Terminated during the same period	1		1	9			1	3			2	17
Judgments for United States	1		1	9				3			1	15
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons							1				1	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917							1				4	5
Judgments in favor of the United States	$19.60		$536.70	$1,405.06				$210.80			$320.75	$2,492.91
Realized from such judgments	$19.60		$414.15	$1,405.06				$52.81			$320.75	$2,212 37
Old judgments, compromises, etc.												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		10	24						2	2	5	43
Commenced during the fiscal year		30	19	2		3			1	2	29	86
Terminated during the same period		30	22			3			1	2	29	87
Convictions		13	18			3			1	1	20	56
Acquittals		13	2							1	1	17
Nol. pros. or discontinued		4	2								2	8
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc.											6	6
Pleas of guilty		8	10								13	31
Trials by jury		18	10			3			1	2	8	42
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		10	21	2					2	2	5	42
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$4,090.63	$5,074.06								$165.33	$7,625.16	$16,955.18
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc.	$302.74	$386.34									$609.21	$1,298.29

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	10	37	47
Commenced during fiscal year	11	53	64
Terminated during the same period	13	50	63
Judgments for plaintiffs	5	24	29
Judgments for defendants	1	8	9
Dismissed or discontinued	7	18	25

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	8	40	48
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$4,670.28	$341,363.96	$346,034.24
Judgments for defendants	$258.20	$622.78	$880.98

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA (population, according to census of 1910, 657,883).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				5				7			30	42
Commenced during the fiscal year				3				2			31	36
Terminated during the same period				6				8			40	54
Judgments for United States				6				8			40	54
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury				6				8			40	54
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				2				1			21	24
Judgments in favor of the United States				$709.70								$709.70
Realized from such judgments				$472.85								$472.85
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		36	15						1		8	60
Commenced during the fiscal year		86	26	1			2		26	1	2	144
Terminated during the same period		46	20	1			2		18		4	91
Convictions		36	17	1			1		16		1	72
Acquittals		2	1									3
Nol. pros. or discontinued		8	2						2		2	14
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc							1				1	2
Pleas of guilty		29	13	1			1		13		1	58
Trials by jury		15	5						4			24
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		76	21						9	1	6	113
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$7,755.00	$1,390.00				$15.00		$510.00		$100.00	$9,770.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$55.00	$640.00				$15.00		$10.00			$720.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		23	23
Commenced during fiscal year		43	43
Terminated during the same period		25	25
Judgments for plaintiffs		4	4
Judgments for defendants		2	2
Dismissed or discontinued		19	19

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		41	41
Pending, in which no action has been taken within the last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$2,333.17	$2,333.17
Judgments for defendants		$100.00	$100.00

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA (population, according to census of 1910, 583,888).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1		4	21		2				17	45
Commenced during the fiscal year		1			4	13	5	3			5	31
Terminated during the same period				3	9	4	1	1			7	25
Judgments for United States				2	4	2	1	1			4	14
Judgments against United States					2							2
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise				1	1						2	4
For other reasons					2	2					1	5
Appealed to circuit court of appeals					1							1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury					1							1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2		1	16	9	6	2			15	* 51
Judgments in favor of the United States				$516.20	$371.10	$400.00	$90.00					$1,377.30
Realized from such judgments				$516.20	$371.10	$400.00	$90.00					$1,377.30
Old judgments, compromises, etc											$150.00	$150.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916			13	2							47	62
Commenced during the fiscal year			17				6		5		87	115
Terminated during the same period			17				5		4		85	111
Convictions			11				5		4		55	75
Acquittals											1	1
Nol. pros. or discontinued			6								29	35
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty			10				5		4		51	70
Trials by jury			1								5	6
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			13	2			1		1		49	66
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year			$2,610.00				$200.00		$50.00		$3,400.00	$6,260.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$2,310.00				$200.00		$50.00		$700.00	$3,260.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		103	103
Commenced during fiscal year		49	49
Terminated during the same period		42	42
Judgments for plaintiffs		6	6
Judgments for defendants			
Dismissed or discontinued		36	36

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		110	110
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		6	6
Judgments for plaintiffs		$38,775.82	$38,775.82
Judgments for defendants			

*** The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.**

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (population, according to census of 1910, 723,232).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1		4	9		1	1				16
Commenced during the fiscal year		2			5		3	1				11
Terminated during the same period				4	7		1	2				14
Judgments for United States				3	7		1	1				12
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons				1				1				2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury				2								2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		3			7		3					13
Judgments in favor of the United States				$1,430.35			$167.78	$41.15				$1,639.28
Realized from such judgments				$1,430.35			$167.78	$41.15				$1,639.28
Old judgments, compromises, etc								$146.43				$146.43
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		84	4	2			2		3	1	39	135
Commenced during the fiscal year		126	14								13	153
Terminated during the same period		136	14				2			1	17	170
Convictions		78	11				1				9	99
Acquittals		7					1				1	9
Nol. pros. or discontinued		51	3							1	7	62
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		62	8				1				9	80
Trials by jury		23	3				1				1	28
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		74	4	2					3		35	118
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$6,425.00	$750.00				$25.00				$215.00	$7,415.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$438.21	$668.45				$53.77				$522.50	$1,682.93

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		70	70
Commenced during fiscal year	1	67	68
Terminated during the same period	1	80	81
Judgments for plaintiffs		27	27
Judgments for defendants		6	6
Dismissed or discontinued	1	47	48

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		57	57
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$435,412.18	$435,412.18
Judgments for defendants			

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (population, according to census of 1910, 804,251).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				2				1			1	4
Commenced during the fiscal year	1	3	1	2		1		2			3	13
Terminated during the same period	1	2		2				3				8
Judgments for United States	1			1				3				5
Judgments against United States		1										1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons		1		1								2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1	1	2		1					4	9
Judgments in favor of the United States	$70.90			$219.45				$107.22				$397.57
Realized from such judgments	$70.90			$219.45				$107.22				$397.57
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$119.40								$119.40
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		86	4	2						1	9	102
Commenced during the fiscal year		166	8				1			1	15	191
Terminated during the same period		140	7	2						1	9	159
Convictions		93	4	2							5	104
Acquittals		5									1	6
Nol. pros. or discontinued		40	3							1	3	47
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		2										2
Pleas of guilty		80	3	1							3	87
Trials by jury		18	1	1							3	23
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		112	5				1			1	15	134
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$9,009.38	$275.00								$362.95	$9,647.33
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$286.13	$132.75								$143.04	$561.92

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		37	37
Commenced during fiscal year		27	27
Terminated during the same period		23	23
Judgments for plaintiffs		4	4
Judgments for defendants			
Dismissed or discontinued		19	19

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		41	41
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$17,141.08	$17,141.08
Judgments for defendants			

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (population, according to census of 1910, 657,306).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		2		1								3
Commenced during the fiscal year				6		8		6			5	25
Terminated during the same period		1		5		2		6			3	17
Judgments for United States				4		2					1	7
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1						6			2	9
For other reasons				1								1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		1		2		6					2	11
Judgments in favor of the United States		$14.00		$1,184.40		$240.75		$114.90			$347.46	$1,901.51
Realized from such judgments		$14.00		$1,184.40		$120.40		$114.90			$281.71	$1,715.41
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$759.50								$759.50
Paid United States attorney no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		13	24						2	1	7	47
Commenced during the fiscal year		46	18				17		2	1	13	97
Terminated during the same period		37	25				7		4	1	10	84
Convictions		17	14				7		3	1	6	48
Acquittals		8	5						1		1	15
Nol. pros. or discontinued		11	6								2	19
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1									1	2
Pleas of guilty		11	13				7		3	1	5	40
Trials by jury		14	6						1		2	23
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		22	17				10			1	10	60
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$4,886.81	$6,184.00				$723.60		$1,998.63	$264.60	$552.00	$14,609.64
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$2,745.01	$3,481.80				$838.00		$1,998.63		$1,172.85	$10,236.29

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	3	34	37
Commenced during fiscal year	10	63	73
Terminated during the same period	11	57	68
Judgments for plaintiffs	7	16	23
Judgments for defendants	1	8	9
Dismissed or discontinued	3	33	36

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	40	42
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$2,437.32	$77,375.00	$79,812.32
Judgments for defendants			

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,160,676).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				2			13	2		2	5	24
Commenced during the fiscal year		3		1			2	6				12
Terminated during the same period				3			7	5		1	1	17
Judgments for United States				3			7	5			1	16
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons										1		1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		3					8	3		1	4	19
Judgments in favor of the United States				$300.00			$2,265.00				$827.08	$3,392.08
Realized from such judgments				$200.00			$2,265.00				$827.08	$3,292.08
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	69	48	2			3		6	7	47	184
Commenced during the fiscal year		127	50	3		2	1		1	7	65	256
Terminated during the same period	2	117	43			2	2		3	10	71	250
Convictions		65	30			2			2	8	44	151
Acquittals												
Nol. pros. or discontinued	2	52	13				2		1	2	27	99
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		56	23			2			2	8	37	128
Trials by jury		9	6								8	23
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		79	55	5			2		4	4	41	190
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$9,600.00	$2,437.43			$2,100.00			$5,100.00	$100.00	$1,600.00	$20,937.43
Realized on fines, forfeitures etc		$600.00	$1,503.00			$2,100.00			$5,000.00	$100.00	$1,100.00	$10,403.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		140	140
Commenced during fiscal year		110	110
Terminated during the same period		109	109
Judgments for plaintiffs		41	41
Judgments for defendants		7	7
Dismissed or discontinued		61	61

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		141	141
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$519,935.07	$519,935.07
Judgments for defendants		$21,000.00	$21,000.00

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,004,663).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				1			1	1			14	17
Commenced during the fiscal year		1		5			7	1			9	23
Terminated during the same period		1		4			8	1			14	28
Judgments for United States		1		4			4	1			5	15
Judgments against United States							1					1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons							3				9	12
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917				2				1			9	12
Judgments in favor of the United States		$71.10		$900.00			$2,900.00				$452.55	$4,323.65
Realized from such judgments		$71.10		$84.75			$2,803.50				$197.85	$3,157.20
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	106	27	2		1			9	6	5	157
Commenced during the fiscal year		48	14	1			6		7		2	78
Terminated during the same period		52	18			1	4		6		6	87
Convictions		30	18				3		5		2	58
Acquittals		4				1			1		1	7
Nol. pros. or discontinued		18					1				3	22
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		18	18				3		5		2	46
Trials by jury		16				1			1		1	19
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	102	23	3			2		10	6	1	148
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$2,800.00	$2,338.01				$150.00		$105.00		$150.00	$5,543.01
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$592.30	$1,956.06				$236.75		$5.00		$218.80	$3,008.91

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	4	81	85
Commenced during fiscal year	8	56	64
Terminated during the same period	6	58	64
Judgments for plaintiffs	2	25	27
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued	4	29	33

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	6	79	85
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$47,191.62	$368,653.83	$415,845.45
Judgments for defendants			

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (population, according to census of 1910, 660,860).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	5	2	1	2		1	1				11	23
Commenced during the fiscal year	3	4		2			1	2		1	12	25
Terminated during the same period	8	6	1	4		1	2			1	21	44
Judgments for United States	4	4					2			1	6	17
Judgments against United States				3		1						4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	4		1								8	13
For other reasons		2		1							7	10
Appealed to circuit court of appeals		1		2			1					4
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		1		2		1	1			1		6
Pending at close of June 30, 1917								2			2	4
Judgments in favor of the United States	$4,042.19	$5,051.77	$1,380.83				$1,828.25			$1,046.90	$2,292.12	$15,642.06
Realized from such judgments	$2,365.10	$2,687.75	$1,380.83							$1,046.90	$1,508.82	$8,989.40
Old judgments, compromises, etc	$1,237.81		$100.00	$416.95							$128.60	$1,883.36
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	19	9	12	5		1	1		2		28	77
Commenced during the fiscal year	65	35	17	1							61	179
Terminated during the same period	74	28	17	3		1					55	178
Convictions	56	17	14	2							42	131
Acquittals	4	2									5	11
Nol. pros. or discontinued	14	9	3	1		1					8	36
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty	52	8	12	1							36	109
Trials by jury	8	11	2	1							11	33
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	10	16	12	3			1		2		34	78
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$3,300.00	$1,250.00	$300.00								$2,525.00	$7,375.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$5,850.00	$350.00	$300.00								$2,425.00	$8,925.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	16	79	95
Commenced during fiscal year	23	117	140
Terminated during the same period	23	139	162
Judgments for plaintiffs	7	57	64
Judgments for defendants	3	11	14
Dismissed or discontinued	13	71	84

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	16	57	73
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs	$22,699.77	$674,940.62	$697,640.39
Judgments for defendants		$60,252.11	$60,252.11

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,070,343).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	12		1	2			5			11	12	43
Commenced during the fiscal year	5		1				1			2	13	22
Terminated during the same period	4			1			5			2	10	22
Judgments for United States				1			5			2	8	16
Judgments against United States	3										1	4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											1	1
For other reasons	1											1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals										1	1	2
Appealed to Supreme Court										1		1
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	13		2	1			1			11	15	43
Judgments in favor of the United States				$120.85			$1,700.00				$11,169.81	$12,990.66
Realized from such judgments				$120.85			$1,700.00				$8,622.83	$10,443.68
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916	24	30	22			3			9	9	48	145
Commenced during the fiscal year	13	69	37	3		1			32	2	98	255
Terminated during the same period	36	72	49			3			36	10	116	322
Convictions	10	35	29						21		60	155
Acquittals	2	1							3		2	8
Nol. pros. or discontinued												
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc	24	36	20			3			12	10	54	159
Pleas of guilty	9	31	28						19		52	139
Trials by jury	3	5	1						5		10	24
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	27	10	3		1			5	1	30	78
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$700.00	$1,700.00	$6,493.50						$1,300.00		$1,290.00	$11,483.50
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$700.00	$1,000.00	$4,486.50						1,300.00		$980.00	$8,466.50

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		185	185
Commenced during fiscal year		75	75
Terminated during the same period		102	102
Judgments for plaintiffs		27	27
Judgments for defendants		19	19
Dismissed or discontinued		56	56

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		158	158
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		25	25
Judgments for plaintiffs		$123,459.82	$123,459.82
Judgments for defendants		$97,661.32	$97,661.32

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF UTAH (population, according to census of 1910, 373,351).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916				3	2		1	2	1	2		11
Commenced during the fiscal year			1		2	2	1	2			4	12
Terminated during the same period				3		1	1	3	1			9
Judgments for United States				3		1	1					5
Judgments against United States									1			1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons								3				3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals				2								2
Appealed to Supreme Court									1			1
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			1		4	1	1	1		2	4	14
Judgments in favor of the United States				$700.00		$116.55	$206.67					$1,023.22
Realized from such judgments				$100.00		$116.55	$206.67					$423.22
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits		$0.50			$73.30						$50.00	$123.80

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	21				1	1	4	4	24	56
Commenced during the fiscal year		1	3		2		1		1	1	15	24
Terminated during the same period			4		1		2	1	3	3	14	28
Convictions			2				2	1	3	1	9	18
Acquittals										1	1	2
Nol. pros. or discontinued			1									1
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc			1		1					1	4	7
Pleas of guilty			1				1		3	1	5	11
Trials by jury			1				1	1		1	1	5
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2	20		1				2	2	25	52
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$75.00	$3,055.32				$300.00	$7,250.00	$85.00		$120.00	$10,885.32
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$75.00					$300.00	$7,250.00	$85.00		$120.00	$7,830.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		88	88
Commenced during fiscal year		62	62
Terminated during the same period		54	54
Judgments for plaintiffs		18	18
Judgments for defendants		9	9
Dismissed or discontinued		27	27

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		96	96
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		2	2
Judgments for plaintiffs		$67,745.86	$67,745.86
Judgments for defendants			

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DISTRICT OF VERMONT (population, according to census of 1910, 355,956).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1			3						1		5
Commenced during the fiscal year	10			5			1					16
Terminated during the same period	1			6						1		8
Judgments for United States	1			6								7
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons										1		1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	10			2			1					13
Judgments in favor of the United States	$10.00			$1,601.07								$1,611.07
Realized from such judgments	$10.00			$1,601.07								$1,611.07
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	6		13				5				5	29
Commenced during the fiscal year	6	6	10	2							19	43
Terminated during the same period		4	14				5				15	38
Convictions		4	11				2				14	31
Acquittals			1									1
Nol. pros. or discontinued			2				3				1	6
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		4	11				2				12	29
Trials by jury			1								1	2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	12	2	9	2							9	34
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$1,150.00	$564.62				$150.00				$400.00	$2,264.62
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$1,150.00	$564.62				$150.00				$200.00	$2,064.62

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	32	34
Commenced during fiscal year	1	13	14
Terminated during the same period	1	13	14
Judgments for plaintiffs	1	2	3
Judgments for defendants		1	1
Dismissed or discontinued		10	10

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	2	32	34
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		6	6
Judgments for plaintiffs	$252.72	$2,500.00	$2,752.72
Judgments for defendants		$20.00	$20.00

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,029,806).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916			1	1		10	2	4			13	31
Commenced during the fiscal year	1		1			5	9	8		7	21	52
Terminated during the same period			2			4	6	9			15	36
Judgments for United States			2			3	6	9			6	26
Judgments against United States						1						1
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons											9	9
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury			2			1					6	9
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1			1		11	5	3		7	19	47
Judgments in favor of the United States			$520.64			$338.00	$475.00	$160.01			$372,373.19	$373,866.84
Realized from such judgments			$520.64			$338.00	$389.20	$160.01			$41.45	$1,449.30
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$88.96						$12.45			$2,151.37	$2,252.78
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$160.00											$160.00

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	30	12	1			1		1	3	34	84
Commenced during the fiscal year	17	20	27	1			2		11	1	129	208
Terminated during the same period	4	30	28				1		6		119	188
Convictions	3	9	19						5		74	110
Acquittals		3	1								3	7
Nol. pros. or discontinued	1	14	8				1		1		33	58
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		4									9	13
Pleas of guilty	2	9	17						5		72	105
Trials by jury	1	3	3								5	12
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	15	20	11	2			2		6	4	44	104
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$150.00	$5,222.40	$2,410.00								$1,980.00	$9,762.40
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$1,073.49	$4,022.40	$452.75								$2,286.95	$7,835.59

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	55	49	104
Commenced during fiscal year	99	52	151
Terminated during the same period	80	53	133
Judgments for plaintiffs	26	14	40
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued	54	35	89

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	74	48	122
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	1		1
Judgments for plaintiffs	$771,331.67	$109,568.22	$880,899.89
Judgments for defendants		$6,261.15	$6,261.15

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (population according to the census of 1910, 1,031,806).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		4	1	1			2	2			32	42
Commenced during the fiscal year		2		1		1	1	1			30	36
Terminated during the same period		3	1	1		1	2	2			27	37
Judgments for United States		2	1	1		1	2	2			2	11
Judgment against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		1										1
For other reasons											25	25
Appealed to circuit court of appeals				1								1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		3		1			1	1			35	41
Judgments in favor of the United States		$936.90	$1,218.82	$145.70		$100.00	$1,542.05	$224.13			$800.00	$4,967.60
Realized from such judgments			$1,218.82	$145.70			$1,542.05	$217.13				$3,123.70
Old judgments, compromises, etc		$1,000.00									$17.86	$1,017.86
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		187	33	1			2		4	1	14	242
Commenced during the fiscal year		169	21	1			1		2	1	30	225
Terminated during the same period		183	21				3		5	1	23	236
Convictions		93	11				1		2	1	10	118
Acquittals		13	1				1				4	19
Nol. pros. or discontinued		66	9				1		3		9	88
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		11										11
Pleas of guilty		87	9				1		2	1	10	110
Trials by jury		19	3				1				4	27
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		173	33	2					1	1	21	231
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$9,962.15	$255.04				$50.00		$50.00		$223.00	$10,540.19
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$1,262.15	$430.00				$50.00		$50.00		$123.00	$1,915.15

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916		209	209
Commenced during fiscal year		41	41
Terminated during the same period		162	162
Judgments for plaintiffs		12	12
Judgments for defendants		7	7
Dismissed or discontinued		143	143

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		88	88
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		17	17
Judgments for plaintiffs		$51,119.82	$51,119.82
Judgments for defendants		$5.00	$5.00

* The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON (population, according to census of 1910, 409,699).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
*Pending at close of June 30, 1916				1	46		1			3	5	56
Commenced during the fiscal year	1	1	1	2	10	4	2				6	27
Terminated during the same period			1	3	35	3	1			3	2	48
Judgments for United States			1	3	17	2	1				1	25
Judgments against United States					15							15
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise					3					3		6
For other reasons						1					1	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury			1									1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	1			21	1	2				9	35
Judgments in favor of the United States			$534.25	$1,559.59	$2,676.94	$238.84	$330.31			$350.00		$5,689.93
Realized from such judgments			$534.25	$359.59	$2,399.06	$238.84	$330.31			$350.00		$4,212.05
Old judgments, compromises, etc				$1,913.89	$331.99							$2,245.88
Paid United States attorney, no suits					$759.26							$759.26

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	1	2		1		1				13	19
Commenced during the fiscal year	7	4	20	1	2						42	76
Terminated during the same period	8	3	20		2		1				39	73
Convictions	7	3	18		2		1				31	62
Acquittals	1		2								4	7
Nol. pros. or discontinued											4	4
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty	7	2	14		2		1				29	55
Trials by jury	1	1	6								6	14
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2	2	1	1						16	22
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$346.00	$475.00	$23,780.00		$60.00		$100.00				$311.00	$25,072.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$346.00	$475.00	$530.00		$10.00		$100.00				$111.00	$1,572.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		54	54
Commenced during fiscal year		44	44
Terminated during the same period		71	71
Judgments for plaintiffs		15	15
Judgments for defendants		22	22
Dismissed or discontinued		34	34

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		27	27
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$24,498.21	$24,498.21
Judgments for defendants		$607.25	$607.25

*The difference between the number of cases herein given as pending on June 30, 1916, and the number given by the report for the previous year is the result of careful revision.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON (population, according to census of 1910, 732,291).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	4	1			13		2			1	11	32
Commenced during the fiscal year	2	3	1		5		5	4		2	5	27
Terminated during the same period	3	1			5		4	4		3	9	29
Judgments for United States	2	1			5		1	4		2	5	20
Judgments against United States							2				2	4
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise	1										1	2
For other reasons							1			1	1	3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals					1							1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury					3		2					5
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	3	3	1		13		3				7	30
Judgments in favor of the United States	$1,431.40				$250.00		$100.00			$145.85	$6,215.69	$8,142.94
Realized from such judgments	$1,431.40						$100.00			$145.85	$75.69	$1,752.94
Old judgments, compromises, etc											$1,575.89	$1,575.89
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	9	6	15		2		3	1	2	2	39	79
Commenced during the fiscal year	30	45	20		1		2		4	1	63	166
Terminated during the same period	22	38	14		1		1		3	1	48	128
Convictions	19	18	13		1		1		3	1	19	75
Acquittals		4									5	9
Nol. pros. or discontinued	3	16	1								9	29
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											15	15
Pleas of guilty	18	17	8		1		1		3	1	16	65
Trials by jury	1	5	4						1		8	19
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	17	13	21		2		4	1	3	2	54	117
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year	$2,375.00	$5,125.00	$503.00		$50.00		$25.00				$730.00	$8,808.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc	$1,550.00	$3,025.00	$650.00				$25.00				$730.00	$5,980.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	108	265	373
Commenced during fiscal year	85	154	239
Terminated during the same period	94	154	248
Judgments for plaintiffs	31	34	65
Judgments for defendants	2	19	21
Dismissed or discontinued	61	101	162

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	99	265	364
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	12	19	31
Judgments for plaintiffs	$90,890.66	$711,910.09	$802,800.75
Judgments for defendants		$1,737.66	$1,737.66

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA (population, according to census of 1910, 614,224).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		6		3				7			3	19
Commenced during the fiscal year		7		3		2		2			9	23
Terminated during the same period		9		1		1		7			10	28
Judgments for United States		3									2	5
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		4		1				4			6	15
For other reasons		2				1		3			2	8
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury		1										1
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		4		5		1		2			2	14
Judgments in favor of the United States				$175.00		$225.00					$1,000.00	$1,400.00
Realized from such judgments												
Old judgments, compromises, etc							$1,000.00					$1,000.00
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		14	3	1					1		48	67
Commenced during the fiscal year		92	27	4							53	176
Terminated during the same period		89	25	1					1		49	165
Convictions		64	17	1					1		39	122
Acquittals		5	3								4	12
Nol. pros. or discontinued		19	3								5	27
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc		1	2								1	4
Pleas of guilty		33	9								27	69
Trials by jury		31	12	1							27	71
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		17	5	4							52	78
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$8,268.27	$4,321.45								$4,907.61	$17,497.33
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$2,781.00								$730.99	$3,511.99

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	3	169	172
Commenced during fiscal year	1	38	39
Terminated during the same period	1	69	70
Judgments for plaintiffs	1	8	9
Judgments for defendants		5	5
Dismissed or discontinued		56	56

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	3	138	141
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years		10	10
Judgments for plaintiffs		$19,116.68	$19,116.68
Judgments for defendants			

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA (population, according to census of 1910, 606,896).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		3					2				9	14
Commenced during the fiscal year		2				1	2	4			2	11
Terminated during the same period		3				1	2	2			2	10
Judgments for United States		3				1	2	2				8
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											2	2
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2					2	2			9	15
Judgments in favor of the United States		$385.34				$111.70	$925.35	$14.89				$1,437.28
Realized from such judgments		$385.34				$111.70	$925.35					$1,422.39
Old judgments, compromises, etc.												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	125	46	2					13	4	29	220
Commenced during the fiscal year		157	54	2					5	2	34	254
Terminated during the same period		64	58	1					8	2	25	158
Convictions		47	35						3	2	5	92
Asquittals		4	3						1		4	12
Nol. pros. or discontinued		13	19	1					4		7	44
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc			1								9	10
Pleas of guilty		28	33						2	2	2	67
Trials by jury		23	5						2		8	38
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	218	42	3					10	4	38	316
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$9,516.08	$5,441.84						$298.77	$266.83	$750.15	$16,273.67
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$1,202.25	$797.29						$66.15		$25.00	$2,090.69

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	**Suits** to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	4	229	233	Pending at close of June 30, 1917	4	202	206
Commenced during fiscal year	2	59	61	Pending in which, no action has been taken within last 5 years		54	54
Terminated during the same period	2	86	88	Judgments for plaintiffs	$571.96	$60,214.12	$60,786.08
Judgments for plaintiffs	2	19	21	Judgments for defendants		$10,345.67	$10,345.67
Judgments for defendants		5	5				
Dismissed or discontinued		62	62				

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN (population, according to census of 1910, 1,243,932).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	1	1		1			1	5			3	12
Commenced during the fiscal year				1				5			2	8
Terminated during the same period							1	8			1	10
Judgments for United States								8			1	9
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise												
For other reasons							1					1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals											1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury								2				2
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	1	1		2				2			4	10
Judgments in favor of the United States								$605.61				$605.61
Realized from such judgments								$605.61				$605.61
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits	$200.00	$35.00	$1,207.15								$40.00	$1,482.15

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		1	55						4	6	98	164
Commenced during the fiscal year		2	13	4			4				89	112
Terminated during the same period		3	49	4			2		2	4	127	191
Convictions		1	12	3			2				54	72
Acquittals											8	8
Nol. pros. or discontinued		2	37	1					2	4	65	111
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		1	10	3			2				50	66
Trials by jury											12	12
Pending at close of June 30, 1917			19				2		2	2	60	85
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$3,270.88	$619.96	$2,000.00			$260.00				$4,510.00	$10,660.84
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$670.77	$619.96	$2,000.00			$260.00				$910.00	$4,460.73

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	18	178	196
Commenced during fiscal year	7	45	52
Terminated during the same period	4	43	47
Judgments for plaintiffs	2	11	13
Judgments for defendants		3	3
Dismissed or discontinued	2	29	31

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	21	180	201
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years	6	74	80
Judgments for plaintiffs	$33,445.20	$67,027.40	$100,472.60
Judgments for defendants		$124.25	$124.25

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN (population, according to census of 1910, 1,089,928).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		18	1	5	1	1	1	8			2	37
Commenced during the fiscal year		2		4			3	2			5	16
Terminated during the same period		3						1				4
Judgments for United States		1						1				2
Judgments against United States												
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise		2										2
For other reasons												
Appealed to circuit court of appeals												
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury												
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		17	1	9	1	1	4	9			7	49
Judgments in favor of the United States		$76.76						$23.69				$100.45
Realized from such judgments		$76.76						$23.69				$100.45
Old judgments, compromises, etc												
Paid United States attorney, no suits												

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		19	33		2		2		9		165	230
Commenced during the fiscal year		63	27				1		8	2	256	357
Terminated during the same period		22	11				1		9	1	141	185
Convictions		17	6				1		7	1	124	156
Acquittals		1							2		3	6
Nol. pros. or discontinued		4	5								14	23
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc												
Pleas of guilty		15	6				1		3	1	117	143
Trials by jury		3							6		10	19
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		60	49		2		2		8	1	280	402
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$4,925.98	$100.00				$300.00				$11,450.00	$16,775.98
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc		$3,425.98	$225.00				$300.00				$625.00	$4,575.98

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916	2	97	99
Commenced during fiscal year	1	27	28
Terminated during the same period		11	11
Judgments for plaintiffs		1	1
Judgments for defendants		1	1
Dismissed or discontinued		9	9

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917	3	113	116
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$48.79	$48.79
Judgments for defendants		$547.32	$547.32

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Business transacted in the district courts for the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WYOMING (population, according to census of 1910, 145,965).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture proceedings, food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Immigration.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916					8						2	10
Commenced during the fiscal year		2			6	12		2			12	34
Terminated during the same period					11	6		2			4	23
Judgments for United States					10	1		2			3	16
Judgments against United States					1	2						3
Dismissed or discontinued—												
After payment or compromise											1	1
For other reasons						3						3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals					2							2
Appealed to Supreme Court												
Trials by jury					2	3						5
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2			3	6					10	21
Judgments in favor of the United States					$31,753.78	$559.40					$1,116.56	$33,429.74
Realized from such judgments					$4,290.33	$559.40					$636.26	$5,485.99
Old judgments, compromises, etc					$80.59						$1,393.26	$1,473.85
Paid United States attorney, no suits					$844.05							$844.05

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	Sherman antitrust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Unclassified.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		2	1		2				4		7	16
Commenced during the fiscal year		1	13		7				17		53	91
Terminated during the same period		1	7		2				14		40	64
Convictions		1	7		2				12		37	59
Acquittals									2			2
Nol. pros. or discontinued											1	1
Quashed or dismissed, demurrer, etc											2	2
Pleas of guilty		1	7						10		32	50
Trials by jury					2				4		5	11
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		2	7		7				7		20	43
Fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed during year		$500.00	$4,366.41		$2,190.92				$4,844.73		$1,911.94	$13,814.00
Realized on fines, forfeitures, etc			$1,366.41		$2,190.92				$2,244.73	$5.00	$811.94	$6,619.00

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1916		29	29
Commenced during fiscal year		24	24
Terminated during the same period		30	30
Judgments for plaintiffs		6	6
Judgments for defendants		4	4
Dismissed or discontinued		20	20

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending at close of June 30, 1917		23	23
Pending, in which no action has been taken within last 5 years			
Judgments for plaintiffs		$216,869.02	$216,869.02
Judgments for defendants		$22,636.73	$22,636.73

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EXHIBIT NO. 3.

STATISTICS OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS (UNDER ACT OF JULY 1, 1898), FISCAL YEAR 1917.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
Summary for the United States.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	32,080	13,738	45,818
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	21,161	3,677	24,838
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	21,202	4,156	25,358
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	32,039	13,259	45,298
5. Petitions dismissed	472	298	770
6. Compositions confirmed	159	280	439
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	1,881	25	1,906
8. Wage earner	7,787	42	7,829
9. Merchant	6,121	2,595	8,716
10. Manufacturer	619	587	1,206
11. Professional	543	45	588
12. Other classes	4,251	862	5,113
13. Total	21,202	4,156	25,358
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$35,618,601.05	$39,532,890.04	$75,151.491.09
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	61,958,973.58	85,442,792.38	147,401,765.96
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	76,641,031.59	24,363,152.09	101,004,183.68
4. Total	174,218,606.22	149,338,834.51	323,557,440.73
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	19,969,616.55	35,017,576.09	54,987,192.64
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	1,681,084.33	8,668,747.87	10,349,832.20
3. Net amount realized	18,288,532.22	26,348,828.22	44,637,360.44
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	3,401,603.27	4,979,978.85	8,381,582.12
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1,091,085.38	169,934.64	1,261,020.02
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	5,596,696.32	7,748,928.75	13,345,625.07
4. Paid to general creditors	7,936,521.08	12,981,476.94	20,917,998.02
5. Other payments	231,067.84	404,096.61	635,164.45
6. Undistributed balance, if any	31,558.33	64,412.43	95,970.76
7. Total	18,288,532.22	26,348,828.22	44,637,360.44
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	245,998.35	301,309.38	547,307.73
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	328,141.70	237,208.90	565,350.60
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	582,800.13	802,714.24	1,385,514.37
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,126,662.40	1,861,042.30	2,987,704.70
5. All other expenses of administration	1,118,000.69	1,777,704.03	2,895,704.72
6. Total	3,401,603.27	4,979,978.85	8,381,582.12
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	5,594,721.57	637,924.64	6,232,646.21
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	13,362,500.49	5,837,909.16	19,200,409.65
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	264,133.08	53,599.40	317,732.48
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	12,111	260	12,371
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$151,057.83	$9 342.00	$160,399.83
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	2,052	5	2,057

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ALABAMA, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	3,586	179	3,765
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	1,279	25	1,304
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	377	46	423
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	4,488	158	4,646
5. Petitions dismissed	1	1	2
6. Compositions confirmed	1	2	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	58	1	59
8. Wage earner	187	.....	187
9. Merchant	84	35	119
10. Manufacturer	6	5	11
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	40	5	45
13. Total	377	46	423
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$144,517.84	$8,909,054.99	$9,053,572.83
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	914,987.73	6,677,413.11	7,592,400.84
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	453,784.43	35,098.62	488,883.05
4. Total	1,513,290.00	15,621,566.72	17,134,856.72
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	308,466.10	2,525,830.16	2,834,296.26
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	60,175.40	19,212.67	79,388.07
3. Net amount realized	248,290.70	2,506,617.49	2,754,908.19
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	39,930.37	83,591.32	123,521.69
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	3,654.82	2,400.00	6,054.82
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	40,726.35	1,440,899.15	1,481,625.50
4. Paid to general creditors	158,287.95	963,784.81	1,122,072.76
5. Other payments	5,360.36	12,114.89	17,475.25
6. Undistributed balance, if any	330.85	3,827.32	4,158.17
7. Total	248,290.70	2,506,617.49	2,754,908.19
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,521.13	16,608.90	20,130.03
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	4,801.88	2,878.54	7,680.42
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	11,487.53	27,921.43	39,408.96
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	16,030.77	32,347.27	48,378.04
5. All other expenses of administration	4,089.06	3,835.18	7,924.24
6. Total	39,930.37	83,591.32	123,521.69
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	36,645.94	6,000.00	42,645.94
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	71,376.74	59,470.61	130,847.35
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,965.00	930.00	5,895.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	279	.....	279
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,439.50	.....	$2,439.50
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	98	.....	98

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ALABAMA, MIDDLE DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	361	151	512
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	233	23	256
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	240	22	262
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	354	152	506
5. Petitions dismissed	11	.....	11
6. Compositions confirmed	2	.....	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	26	.....	26
8. Wage earner	129	.....	129
9. Merchant	55	22	77
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	30	.....	30
13. Total	240	22	262
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$154,030.52	$136,482.92	$290,513.44
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	258,254.83	183,991.03	442,245.86
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	270,547.88	22,321.07	292,868.95
4. Total	682,833.23	342,795.02	1,025,628.25
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	68,845.17	147,791.30	216,636.47
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	336.41	.....	336.41
3. Net amount realized	68,508.76	147,791.30	216,300.06
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	19,417.93	25,439.35	44,857.28
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	5,323.87	2,094.00	7,417.87
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	8,777.71	82,265.49	91,043.20
4. Paid to general creditors	29,948.47	37,380.90	67,329.37
5. Other payments	3,835.17	136.66	3,971.83
6. Undistributed balance, if any	1,205.61	474.90	1,680.51
7. Total	68,508.76	147,791.30	216,300.06
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,035.66	1,820.97	2,856.63
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,563.58	822.13	2,385.71
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,728.12	5,961.83	10,689.95
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	6,589.42	12,943.50	19,532.92
5. All other expenses of administration	5,501.15	3,890.92	9,392.07
6. Total	19,417.93	25,439.35	44,857.28
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	46,010.04	3,878.00	49,888.04
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	82,967.85	82,967.85	165,935.70
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,574.50	321.90	2,896.40
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	157	.....	157
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$4,266.09	.....	$4,266.09
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	72	.....	72

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	98	52	150
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	134	10	144
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	101	20	121
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	131	42	173
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	3	.....	3
8. Wage earner	59	.....	59
9. Merchant	25	15	40
10. Manufacturer	3	4	7
11. Professional	1	.....	1
12. Other classes	10	1	11
13. Total	101	20	121
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$47,820.10	$71,079.07	$118,899.17
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	254,805.87	432,945.61	687,751.48
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	352,298.98	17,621.15	369,920.13
4. Total	654,924.95	521,645.83	1,176,570.78
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	55,001.96	80,707.11	135,709.07
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	692.25	1,281.58	1,973.83
3. Net amount realized	54,309.71	79,425.53	133,735.24
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	10,199.89	11,435.08	21,634.97
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	2,880.40	1,214.92	4,095.32
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	11,003.76	22,342.26	33,346.02
4. Paid to general creditors	30,096.95	43,354.51	73,451.46
5. Other payments	73.34	.....	73.34
6. Undistributed balance, if any	55.37	1,078.76	1,134.13
7. Total	54,309.71	79,425.53	133,735.24
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,011.21	1,898.92	2,910.13
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	141.50	68.45	209.95
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	2,064.63	2,282.66	4,347.29
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,701.23	4,993.00	9,694.23
5. All other expenses of administration	2,281.32	2,192.05	4,473.37
6. Total	10,199.89	11,435.08	21,634.97
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	7,498.89	.....	7,498.89
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	640.00	.....	640.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	8,138.89	.....	8,138.89
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	191	1	192
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$3,787.28	$60.85	$3,848.13
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	21	.....	21

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ALASKA, FIRST DIVISION.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	4	2	6
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	.....	1	1
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	2	2	4
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	2	1	3
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	.....	.....	.....
9. Merchant	1	1	2
10. Manufacturer	1	1	2
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	.....	.....	.....
13. Total	2	2	4
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$3,183.28	.....	$3,183.28
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	2,598.18	$4,622.67	7,220.85
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	2,283.70	.....	2,283.70
4. Total	8,065.16	4,622.67	12,687.83
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	2,094.40	427.38	2,521.78
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	.....	.....
3. Net amount realized	2,094.40	427.38	2,521.78
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	495.54	196.80	692.34
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	.....	.....
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	1,380.55	.....	1,380.55
4. Paid to general creditors	218.31	230.58	448.89
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	2,094.40	427.38	2,521.78
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	17.69	10.00	27.69
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	168.20	30.40	198.60
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	143.15	52.15	195.30
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	100.00	50.00	150.00
5. All other expenses of administration	66.50	54.25	120.75
6. Total	495.54	196.80	692.34
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	.....	.....	.....
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	30.00	15.00	45.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	.....	.....	.....
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ALASKA, SECOND DIVISION.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	4		4
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	1		1
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	4		4
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	1		1
5. Petitions dismissed			
6. Compositions confirmed	4		4
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer			
8. Wage earner			
9. Merchant	1		1
10. Manufacturer			
11. Professional			
12. Other classes	3		3
13. Total	4		4
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$7,375.00		$7,375.00
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed			
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	20,409.59		20,409.59
4. Total	27,784.59		27,784.59
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees			
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business			
3. Net amount realized			
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration			
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions			
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors			
4. Paid to general creditors			
5. Other payments			
6. Undistributed balance, if any			
7. Total			
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court			
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses			
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5			
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees			
5. All other expenses of administration			
6. Total			
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	225.00		225.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	1,000.00		1,000.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	60.00		60.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases			
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases			
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid			

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ALASKA, THIRD DIVISION.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	1	3	4
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	.....	1	1
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	.....	1	1
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	1	3	4
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	.....	.....
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	.....	.....	.....
9. Merchant	.....	.....	.....
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes, mining	.....	1	1
13. Total	.....	1	1
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	.....	$6,138.88	$6,138.88
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	.....	399,450.00	399,450.00
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	.....	.....	.....
4. Total	.....	405,588.88	405,588.88
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	.....	16,927.48	16,927.48
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	.....	.....
3. Net amount realized	.....	16,927.48	16,927.48
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	.....	10,788.60	10,788.60
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	.....	.....
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	.....	6,138.88	6,138.88
4. Paid to general creditors	.....	.....	.....
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	.....	16,927.48	16,927.48
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	.....	1,179.00	1,179.00
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	.....	509.60	509.60
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	.....	6,100.00	6,100.00
5. All other expenses of administration	.....	.....	.....
6. Total	.....	10,788.60	10,788.60
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	.....	.....	.....
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	.....	.....	.....
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	.....	5.00	5.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	.....	.....	.....
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ALASKA, FOURTH DIVISION.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	20	5	25
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	2	.....	2
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	6	.....	6
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	16	5	21
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	.....	.....
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	1	.....	1
9. Merchant	.....	.....	.....
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes, mining	5	.....	5
13. Total	6	.....	6
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$21,926.30	.....	$21,926.30
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,111.30	.....	1,111.30
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	64,717.70	.....	64,717.70
4. Total	87,755.30	.....	87,755.30
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	.....	.....	.....
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	.....	.....
3. Net amount realized	.....	.....	.....
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	.....	.....	.....
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	.....	.....
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	.....	.....	.....
4. Paid to general creditors	.....	.....	.....
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	.....	.....	.....
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	.....	.....	.....
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	.....	.....	.....
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	.....	.....	.....
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	.....	.....	.....
5. All other expenses of administration	.....	.....	.....
6. Total	.....	.....	.....
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	.....	.....	.....
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	.....	.....	.....
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	90.00	.....	90.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	.....	.....	.....
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ARIZONA.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	31	29	60
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	20	4	24
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	18	4	22
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	33	29	62
5. Petitions dismissed			
6. Compositions confirmed			
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	2		2
8. Wage earner	6		6
9. Merchant	6	1	7
10. Manufacturer	2	3	5
11. Professional			
12. Other classes	2		2
13. Total	18	4	22
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$19,301.22	$688,625.54	$707,926.76
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	351,203.16	147,942.74	499,145.90
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	42,577.68	21,913.64	64,491.32
4. Total	413,082.06	858,481.92	1,271,563.98
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	66,224.58	12,459.33	78,683.91
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business			
3. Net amount realized	66,224.58	12,459.33	78,683.91
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	7,961.59	3,546.48	11,508.07
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,548.00		4,548.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	729.20	187.28	916.48
4. Paid to general creditors	52,985.79	8,716.60	61,702.39
5. Other payments			
6. Undistributed balance, if any		8.97	8.97
7. Total	66,224.58	12,459.33	78,683.91
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court			
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	454.27		454.27
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,129.30	609.15	1,738.45
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,879.79	1,160.00	3,039.79
5. All other expenses of administration	4,498.23	1,777.33	6,275.56
6. Total	7,961.59	3,546.48	11,508.07
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	7,154.00		7,154.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	16,861.40		16,861.40
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	360.00	120.00	480.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	8		8
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$286.80		$286.80
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	6		6

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ARKANSAS, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	522	86	608
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	135	14	149
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	229	27	256
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	428	73	501
5. Petitions dismissed	1	1	2
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	25	.....	25
8. Wage earner	43	.....	43
9. Merchant	117	27	144
10. Manufacturer	6	.....	6
11. Professional	1	.....	1
12. Other classes	37	.....	37
13. Total	229	27	256
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$70,798.77	$17,085.82	$87,884.59
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	475,747.20	741,494.42	1,217,241.62
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	296,921.08	163.90	297,084.98
4. Total	843,467.05	758,744.14	1,602,211.19
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	126,332.92	112,638.27	238,971.19
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	1,147.18	636.35	1,783.53
3. Net amount realized	125,185.74	112,001.92	237,187.66
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	23,233.88	21,048.11	44,281.99
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,189.57	1,225.42	5,414.99
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	27,627.64	15,509.49	43,137.13
4. Paid to general creditors	69,548.15	72,778.42	142,326.57
5. Other payments	586.00	1,440.48	2,026.48
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.50	.....	.50
7. Total	125,185.74	112,001.92	237,187.66
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,547.63	1,590.18	4,137.81
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	660.65	218.79	879.44
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	6,810.01	5,484.14	12,294.15
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,724.65	4,515.23	9,239.88
5. All other expenses of administration	8,490.94	9,239.77	17,730.71
6. Total	23,233.88	21,048.11	44,281.99
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	117,399.33	6,632.00	124,031.33
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	119,330.60	.....	119,330.60
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,760.00	405.00	3,165.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	124	.....	124
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,801.80	.....	$1,801.80
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	8	.....	8

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ARKANSAS, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	42	31	73
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	44	15	59
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	49	14	63
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	37	32	69
5. Petitions dismissed	1	.....	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	11	.....	11
8. Wage earner	10	.....	10
9. Merchant	18	11	29
10. Manufacturer	1	1	2
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	9	2	11
13. Total	49	14	63
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$349,578.20	$18,544.67	$368,122.87
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	300,069.03	172,475.54	472,544.57
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	298,598.23	14,445.14	313,043.37
4. Total	948,245.46	205,465.35	1,153,710.81
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	48,229.89	38,545.39	86,775.28
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	181.87	205.31	387.18
3. Net amount realized	48,048.02	38,340.08	86,388.10
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	5,422.61	7,106.84	12,529.45
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	942.50	600.00	1,542.50
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	11,684.56	7,847.53	19,532.09
4. Paid to general creditors	29,904.43	22,785.71	52,690.14
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	93.92	.....	93.92
7. Total	48,048.02	38,340.08	86,388.10
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	585.34	553.31	1,138.65
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	854.39	332.73	1,187.12
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,314.60	1,683.46	2,998.06
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,201.22	2,903.61	4,104.83
5. All other expenses of administration	1,467.06	1,633.73	3,100.79
6. Total	5,422.61	7,106.84	12,529.45
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	35,079.99	6,333.09	41,413.08
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	520,374.96	10,204.00	530,578.96
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	605.00	240.00	845.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	36	1	37
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$133.15	.....	$133.15
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	882	182	1,064
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	619	53	672
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	576	61	637
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	925	174	1,099
5. Petitions dismissed	5	4	9
6. Compositions confirmed	12	2	14
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	32	.....	32
8. Wage earner	194	4	198
9. Merchant	169	43	212
10. Manufacturer	12	7	19
11. Professional	18	.....	18
12. Other classes	151	7	158
13. Total	576	61	637
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$892,432.15	$464,298.42	$1,356,730.57
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,684,077.69	1,274,231.01	2,958,308.70
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	2,494,346.81	255,233.33	2,749,580.14
4. Total	5,070,856.65	1,993,762.76	7,064,619.41
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	344,153.37	476,206.26	820,359.63
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	41,048.71	62,847.15	103,895.86
3. Net amount realized	303,104.66	413,359.11	716,463.77
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	79,777.09	82,631.42	162,408.51
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	857.92	.....	857.92
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	47,237.73	148,804.50	196,042.23
4. Paid to general creditors	174,627.73	177,356.94	351,984.67
5. Other payments	.....	150.00	150.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	604.19	4,416.25	5,020.44
7. Total	303,104.66	413,359.11	716,463.77
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,076.57	3,747.82	6,824.39
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	5,407.25	686.31	6,093.56
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	8,869.78	9,083.37	17,953.15
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	41,558.90	42,003.57	83,562.47
5. All other expenses of administration	20,864.59	27,110.35	47,974.94
6. Total	79,777.09	82,631.42	162,408.51
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	350,750.19	8,761.50	359,511.69
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	226,235.09	14,233.51	240,468.60
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	7,387.55	915.00	8,302.55
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	333	8	341
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,830.50	$25.50	$2,856.00
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	81	.....	81

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	615	182	797
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	478	36	514
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	522	51	573
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	571	167	738
5. Petitions dismissed	31	.....	31
6. Compositions confirmed	1	.....	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	42	.....	42
8. Wage earner	206	.....	206
9. Merchant	125	33	158
10. Manufacturer	16	7	23
11. Professional	24	1	25
12. Other classes	109	10	119
13. Total	522	51	573
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims.	$348,061.59	$34,013.33	$382,074.92
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,594,164.04	756,523.28	2,350,687.32
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	3,157,725.20	160,273.91	3,317,999.11
4. Total	5,099,950.83	950,810.52	6,050,761.35
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	461,655.91	344,668.31	806,324.22
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	35,309.40	40,000.00	75,309.40
3. Net amount realized	426,346.51	304,668.31	731,014.82
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	122,387.63	141,406.81	263,794.44
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	843.11	685.00	1,528.11
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	114,094.06	28,065.90	142,159.96
4. Paid to general creditors	188,369.95	125,881.92	314,251.87
5. Other payments	534.82	8,628.68	9,163.50
6. Undistributed balance, if any	116.94	.....	116.94
7. Total	426,346.51	304,668.31	731,014.82
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	4,348.34	2,849.80	7,198.14
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	6,938.38	1,420.70	8,359.08
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	13,270.47	9,380.80	22,651.27
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	31,579.48	27,298.90	58,878.38
5. All other expenses of administration	66,250.96	100,456.61	166,707.57
6. Total	122,387.63	141,406.81	263,794.44
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	55,932.50	386.05	56,318.55
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	8,420.40	.....	8,420.40
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	7,530.00	765.00	8,295.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	336	2	338
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$3,051.33	$11.50	$3,062.83
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	24	.....	24

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
COLORADO.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	231	116	347
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	269	26	295
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	326	37	363
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	174	105	279
5. Petitions dismissed	2	.....	2
6. Compositions confirmed	3	.....	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	49	.....	49
8. Wage earner	195	.....	195
9. Merchant	57	33	90
10. Manufacturer	6	4	10
11. Professional	4	.....	4
12. Other classes	15	.....	15
13. Total	326	37	363
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$534,714.89	$640,255.74	$1,174,970.63
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	567,294.91	776,518.41	1,343,813.32
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,174,935.92	260,001.53	1,434,937.45
4. Total	2,276,945.72	1,676,775.68	3,953,721.40
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	100,691.60	239,067.32	339,758.92
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	5,437.95	17,050.60	22,488.55
3. Net amount realized	95,253.65	222,016.72	317,270.37
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	21,719.28	30,864.01	52,583.29
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	659.13	200.59	859.72
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	42,324.32	122,330.30	164,654.62
4. Paid to general creditors	30,142.82	65,314.44	95,457.26
5. Other payments	154.44	3,108.08	3,262.52
6. Undistributed balance, if any	253.66	199.30	452.96
7. Total	95,253.65	222,016.72	317,270.37
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,062.38	2,289.87	3,352.25
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	5,302.61	774.95	6,077.56
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	2,875.99	4,616.85	7,492.84
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	3,399.87	6,469.79	9,869.66
5. All other expenses of administration	9,078.43	16,712.55	25,790.98
6. Total	21,719.28	30,864.01	52,583.29
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	826.30	5,724.92	6,551.22
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	69,030.41	13,752.70	82,783.11
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,815.00	555.00	5,370.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	86	1	87
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$4,508.73	$2.50	$4,511.23
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	6	.....	6

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
CONNECTICUT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	760	147	907
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	232	35	267
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	355	36	391
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	637	146	783
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	3	3
6. Compositions confirmed	3	3	6
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	19	.....	19
8. Wage earner	13	.....	13
9. Merchant	294	29	323
10. Manufacturer	12	7	19
11. Professional	5	.....	5
12. Other classes	12	.....	12
13. Total	355	36	391
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$303,534.22	$52,471.31	$356,005.53
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,366,524.23	269,540.00	1,636,064.23
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	446,554.08	130,633.91	577,187.99
4. Total	2,116,612.53	452,645.22	2,569,257.75
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	345,353.00	102,706.83	448,059.83
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	28,360.52	18,554.95	46,915.47
3. Net amount realized	316,992.48	84,151.88	401,144.36
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	106,282.91	28,915.81	135,198.72
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	.....	.....
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	121,557.52	9,085.96	130,643.48
4. Paid to general creditors	89,152.05	46,150.11	135,302.16
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	316,992.48	84,151.88	401,144.36
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	11,832.69	2,920.02	14,752.71
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	16,030.60	1,786.24	17,816.84
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	13,206.31	4,403.51	17,609.82
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	15,998.15	7,948.00	23,946.15
5. All other expenses of administration	49,215.16	11,858.04	61,073.20
6. Total	106,282.91	28,915.81	135,198.72
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	30,869.00	975.00	31,844.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	34,917.76	571.00	35,488.76
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,755.00	1,080.00	2,835.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	15	.....	15
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$157.45	.....	$157.45
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	23	.....	23

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
DELAWARE.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	18	18	36
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	8	9	17
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	9	9	81
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	17	18	53
5. Petitions dismissed	1	1	2
6. Compositions confirmed			
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer			
8. Wage earner	1		1
9. Merchant	6	6	12
10. Manufacturer		3	3
11. Professional			
12. Other classes	2		2
13. Total	9	9	18
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$17,740.14	$32,663.81	$50,403.95
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	10,630.19	272,280.18	282,910.37
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	98,193.72	23,375.23	121,568.95
4. Total	126,564.05	328,319.22	454,883.27
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	2,886.38	66,073.50	8,959.88
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	26.24	1,627.19	61,653.43
3. Net amount realized	2,860.14	64,446.31	67,306.45
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	1,037.44	9,172.68	10,210.12
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions			
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	290.35	21,133.22	21,423.57
4. Paid to general creditors	1,532.35	34,140.41	35,672.76
5. Other payments			
6. Undistributed balance, if any			
7. Total	2,860.14	64,446.31	67,306.45
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	51.45	744.51	795.96
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	175.78	490.02	665.80
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	141.78	1,327.37	1,469.15
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	210.00	3,500.00	3,710.00
5. All other expenses of administration	458.43	3,110.78	3,569.21
6. Total	1,037.44	9,172.68	10,210.12
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	1,328.35	508.91	1,837.26
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	1,550.00	38.50	1,588.50
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	120.00	135.00	255.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	4		4
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$184.55		$184.55
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid			

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUPREME COURT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	55	35	90
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	38	19	57
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	39	15	54
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	54	39	93
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	.....	.....
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	8	.....	8
9. Merchant	18	10	28
10. Manufacturer	2	2	4
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	9	3	12
13. Total	39	15	54
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$95,014.87	$161,735.02	$256,749.89
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	126,422.09	240,286.72	366,708.81
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	119,711.44	57,616.51	177,327.95
4. Total	341,148.40	459,638.25	800,786.65
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	22,520.49	168,441.04	190,961.53
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	2,711.63	57,744.30	60,455 93
3. Net amount realized	19,808.86	110,696.74	130,505.60
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	7,779.64	25,820.10	33,599.74
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	947.05	750.00	1,697.05
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	4,560.86	44,728.37	49,289.23
4. Paid to general creditors	6,471.31	39,398.27	45,869.58
5. Other payments	50.00	.....	50.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	19,808.86	110,696.74	130,505.60
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	985.11	4,026.60	5,011.71
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	652.33	1,534.90	2,187.23
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,028.76	6,285.27	7,314.03
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	2,705.97	10,192,75	12,898.72
5. All other expenses of administration	2,407.47	3,780.58	6,188.05
6. Total	7,779.64	25,820.10	33,599.74
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	7,011.00	1,266.75	8,277.75
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	81,341.48	113,397.07	194,738.55
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	540.00	225.00	765.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	14	.....	14
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$251.70	.....	$251.70
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	3	.....	3

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
FLORIDA, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	132	61	193
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	39	9	48
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	25	4	29
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	146	66	212
5. Petitions dismissed	4	2	6
6. Compositions confirmed			
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	1		1
8. Wage earner	3		3
9. Merchant	16	2	18
10. Manufacturer	1	1	2
11. Professional			
12. Other classes	4	1	5
13. Total	25	4	29
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$307,077.66	$13,263.88	$320,341.54
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	242,838.85	19,730.14	262,568.99
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	134,786.26	26,097.61	160,883.87
4. Total	684,702.77	59,091.63	743,794.40
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	23,151.81	3,114.79	26,266.60
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	228.40	33.31	261.71
3. Net amount realized	22,923.41	3,081.48	26,004.89
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3).			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	5,546.98	459.42	6,006.40
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	896.30		896.30
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	7,228.40	154.80	7,383.20
4. Paid to general creditors	9,223.38	2,467.26	11,690.64
5. Other payments	28.35		28.35
6. Undistributed balance, if any			
7. Total	22,923.41	3,081.48	26,004.89
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	595.09	122.04	717.13
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	360.99	91.67	452.66
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,124.35	54.46	1,178.81
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,226.27	105.00	1,331.27
5. All other expenses of administration	2,240.28	86.25	2,326.53
6. Total	5,546.98	459.42	6,006.40
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	13,138.53		13,138.53
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	112,672.50	10,100.00	122,772.50
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	375.00	60.00	435.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	19	1	20
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$282.29	$5.70	$287.99
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid			

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	106	159	265
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	124	40	164
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	125	48	173
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	105	151	256
5. Petitions dismissed	3	.....	3
6. Compositions confirmed	2	4	6
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	4	.....	4
8. Wage earner	10	1	11
9. Merchant	90	38	128
10. Manufacturer	3	7	10
11. Professional	1	.....	1
12. Other classes	17	2	19
13. Total	125	48	173
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$285,178.39	$334,493.95	$619,672.34
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	449,926.32	892,642.85	1,342,569.17
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	420,777.21	154,262.52	575,039.73
4. Total	1,155,881.92	1,381,399.32	2,537,281.24
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	107,331.75	236,767.70	344,099.45
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	952.36	5,284.24	6,236.60
3. Net amount realized	106,379.39	231,483.46	337,862.85
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	20,296.03	39,325.69	59,621.72
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	14,578.04	3,515.73	18,093.77
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	25,729.78	81,347.17	107,076.95
4. Paid to general creditors	45,343.70	105,120.77	150,464.47
5. Other payments	4.00	.....	4.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	427.84	2,174.10	2,601.94
7. Total	106,379.39	231,483.46	337,862.85
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,875.29	3,086.33	4,961.62
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,619.08	2,130.70	4,749.78
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,079.22	6,852.19	10,931.41
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	3,976.84	16,722.93	20,699.77
5. All other expenses of administration	7,745.60	10,533.54	18,279.14
6. Total	20,296.03	39,325.69	59,621.72
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	97,823.45	18,301.72	116,125.17
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	19,727.00	143,164.64	162,891.64
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,010.00	780.00	2,790.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	54	2	56
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$650.57	$41.40	$691.97
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	4	.....	4

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
GEORGIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	584	69	653
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	832	84	916
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	613	129	742
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	803	24	827
5. Petitions dismissed	30	1	31
6. Compositions confirmed	3	2	5
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	144	2	146
8. Wage earner	351	.....	351
9. Merchant	44	123	167
10. Manufacturer	11	4	15
11. Professional	15	.....	15
12. Other classes	48	.....	48
13. Total	613	129	742
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$577,842.55	$392,047.18	$969,889.73
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	401,839.00	526,290.27	928,129.27
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,354,721.73	575,553.95	1,930,275.68
4. Total	2,334,403.28	1,493,891.40	3,828,294.68
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	200,784.65	177,594.20	378,378.85
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	1,027.49	10,791.76	11,819.25
3. Net amount realized	199,757.16	166,802.44	366,559.60
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	36,877.60	49,764.77	86,642.37
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	30,888.78	2,687.10	33,575.88
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	105,116.50	71,016.68	176,133.18
4. Paid to general creditors	20,897.10	43,332.89	64,229.99
5. Other payments	5,365.06	.....	5,365.06
6. Undistributed balance, if any	612.12	1.00	613.12
7. Total	199,757.16	166,802.44	366,559.60
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,960.19	2,795.04	5,755.23
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,782.95	1,766.46	4,549.41
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	6,945.03	8,042.23	14,987.26
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	14,326.41	20,508.39	34,834.80
5. All other expenses of administration	9,863.02	16,652.65	26,515.67
6. Total	36,877.60	49,764.77	86,642.37
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	23,279.97	.....	23,279.97
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	24,211.50	740.00	24,951.50
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	8,435.00	1,920.00	10,355.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	587	2	589
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$5,595.65	$215.00	$5,810.65
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	64	.....	64

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	985	97	1,082
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	765	40	805
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	877	48	925
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	873	89	962
5. Petitions dismissed	27	1	28
6. Compositions confirmed	3	1	4
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	169	3	172
8. Wage earner	509	11	520
9. Merchant	181	30	211
10. Manufacturer	6	4	10
11. Professional	9	.....	9
12. Other classes	3	.....	3
13. Total	877	48	925
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims.	$1,087,554.89	$294,448.18	$1,382,003.07
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	728,948.38	537,697.95	1,266,646.33
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,484,001.73	55,391.16	1,539,392.89
4. Total	3,300,505.00	887,537.29	4,188,042.29
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	358,945.37	334,313.47	693,258.84
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	5,473.24	3,102.30	8,575.54
3. Net amount realized	353,472.13	331,211.17	684,683.30
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	68,482.89	43,221.19	111,704.08
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	36,817.80	14,496.99	51,314.79
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	193,918.13	205,236.00	399,154.13
4. Paid to general creditors	53,901.69	66,246.83	120,148.52
5. Other payments	275.00	1,950.28	2,225.28
6. Undistributed balance, if any	76.62	59.88	136.50
7. Total	353,472.13	331,211.17	684,683.30
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	6,941.61	3,857.51	10,799.12
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	7,127.78	1,932.70	9,060.48
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	12,636.20	7,458.90	20,095.10
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	23,303.46	20,395.44	43,698.90
5. All other expenses of administration	18,473.84	9,576.64	28,050.48
6. Total	68,482.89	43,221.19	111,704.08
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	97,995.52	1,886.25	99,881.77
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	92,035.68	50,195.73	142,231.41
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,918.22	555.00	4,473.22
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	697	8	705
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$5,117.93	$167.90	$5,285.83
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	442	2	444

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
HAWAII.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	46	14	60
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	15	.....	15
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	31	4	35
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	30	10	40
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	11	.....	11
9. Merchant	12	3	15
10. Manufacturer	2	.....	2
11. Professional	2	1	3
12. Other classes	4	.....	4
13. Total	31	4	35
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$9,249.75	$4,267.85	$13,517.60
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	75,039.48	10,421.99	85,461.47
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	183,271.70	15,054.13	198,325.83
4. Total	267,560.93	29,743.97	297,304.90
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	30,749.65	4,218.10	34,967.75
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	3,354.35	.....	3,354.35
3. Net amount realized	27,395.30	4,218.10	31,613.40
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	6,412.14	1,347.75	7,759.89
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	60.00	.....	60.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	5,810.03	1,819.80	7,629.83
4. Paid to general creditors	15,106.69	1,050.55	16,157.24
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	6.44	.....	6.44
7. Total	27,395.30	4,218.10	31,613.40
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	310.72	50.45	361.17
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	55.61	51.25	106.86
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,392.95	176.75	1,569.70
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	2,441.25	521.75	2,963.00
5. All other expenses of administration	2,211.61	547.55	2,759.16
6. Total	6,412.14	1,347.75	7,759.89
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	1,593.25	959.00	2,552.25
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	405.00	45.00	450.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	11	.....	11
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$24.00	.....	$24.00
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
IDAHO.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	196	39	235
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	81	12	93
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	108	13	121
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	169	38	207
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	3	3
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	27	.....	27
8. Wage earner	61	.....	61
9. Merchant	7	10	17
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	11	3	14
13. Total	108	13	121
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$71,117.83	$45,174.56	$116,292.39
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	51,491.00	85,749.42	137,240.42
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	167,112.11	20,294.32	187,406.43
4. Total	289,720.94	151,218.30	440,939.24
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	24,272.29	63,949.62	88,221.91
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	254.06	1,742.74	1,996.80
3. Net amount realized	24,018.23	62,206.88	86,225.11
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	6,728.17	9,462.19	16,190.36
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	5,565.95	.....	5,565.95
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	2,733.50	15,245.49	17,978.99
4. Paid to general creditors	8,990.61	37,499.20	46,489.81
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	24,018.23	62,206.88	86,225.11
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	574.76	818.10	1,392.86
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,045.41	213.62	1,259.03
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	780.29	2,254.71	3,035.00
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,344.37	3,769.73	5,114.10
5. All other expenses of administration	2,983.34	2,406.03	5,389.37
6. Total	6,728.17	9,462.19	16,190.36
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	20,749.50	4,429.60	25,179.10
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	2,313.97	.....	2,313.97
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	.....	.....	.....
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	68	.....	68
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,269.94	.....	$1,269.94
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	24	.....	24

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year...	1,204	568	1,772
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	964	222	1,186
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	941	288	1,229
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	1,227	502	1,729
5. Petitions dismissed	3	17	20
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	17	17
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	18	.....	18
8. Wage earner	457	.....	457
9. Merchant	125	96	221
10. Manufacturer	37	74	111
11. Professional	15	.....	15
12. Other classes	289	118	407
13. Total	941	288	1,229
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims..	$1,227,331.17	$2,233,310.99	$3,460,642.16
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,922,263.43	9,284,345.36	11,206,608.79
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	4,499,242.44	1,579,480.80	6,078,723.24
4. Total	7,648,837.04	13,097,137.15	20,745,974.19
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	276,887.80	1,994,330.35	2,271,218.15
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	22,631.57	330,545.46	353,177.03
3. Net amount realized	254,256.23	1,663,784.89	1,918,041.12
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	101,037.57	501,440.25	602,477.82
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	11,738.02	14,476.83	26,214.85
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	22,859.21	173,580.77	196,439.98
4. Paid to general creditors	116,797.98	928,618.24	1,045,416.22
5. Other payments	1,722.59	20,971.45	22,694.04
6. Undistributed balance, if any	100.86	24,697.35	24,798.21
7. Total	254,256.23	1,663,784.89	1,918,041.12
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,568.59	15,579.23	18,147.82
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	9,242.70	15,065.38	24,308.08
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5..	13,633.18	60,102.53	73,735.71
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	35,147.05	201,044.91	236,191.96
5. All other expenses of administration	40,446.05	209,648.20	250,094.25
6. Total	101,037.57	501,440.25	602,477.82
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	197,622.12	125,580.40	323,202.52
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	748,088.14	750,937.21	1,499,025.35
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	12,925.00	3,735.00	16,660.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	730	10	740
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$3,350.00	$50.00	$3,400.00
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ILLINOIS, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	174	78	252
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	155	22	177
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	192	48	240
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	137	52	189
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	7	7
6. Compositions confirmed	4	2	6
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	32	.....	32
8. Wage earner	58	.....	58
9. Merchant	56	26	82
10. Manufacturer	3	3	6
11. Professional	4	5	9
12. Other classes	39	14	53
13. Total	192	48	240
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$359,514.07	$1,151,797.74	$1,511,311.81
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	624,881.25	888,250.86	1,513,132.11
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	608,721.31	42,051.99	650,773.30
4. Total	1,593,116.63	2,082,100.59	3,675,217.22
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	93,660.97	189,599.10	283,260.07
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	5,100.00	10,778.76	15,878.76
3. Net amount realized	88,560.97	178,820.34	267,381.31
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	20,727.92	35,701.14	56,429.06
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	3,834.95	1,538.50	5,373.45
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	16,241.31	49,782.67	66,023.98
4. Paid to general creditors	47,463.71	91,380.13	138,843.84
5. Other payments	137.47	417.90	555.37
6. Undistributed balance, if any	155.61	.....	155.61
7. Total	88,560.97	178,820.34	267,381.31
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,265.87	2,203.11	3,468.98
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,609.89	2,117.70	5,727.59
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,182.92	5,365.58	8,548.50
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	8,875.27	21,079.96	29,955.23
5. All other expenses of administration	3,793.97	4,934.79	8,728.76
6. Total	20,727.92	35,701.14	56,429.06
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	68,432.43	9,868.70	78,301.13
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	317,860.39	1,100,149.78	1,418,010.17
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,820.00	690.00	3,510.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	124	14	138
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$3,279.39	$1,097.88	$4,377.27
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	2	.....	2

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	473	149	622
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	189	33	222
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	210	30	240
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	452	152	604
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	2	2
6. Compositions confirmed	1	.....	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	19	.....	19
8. Wage earner	56	.....	56
9. Merchant	76	16	92
10. Manufacturer	5	3	8
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	52	11	63
13. Total	210	30	240
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$373,195.92	$91,707.78	$464,903.70
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	760,995.04	417,559.24	1,178,554.28
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	441,677.97	48,051.86	489,729.83
4. Total	1,575,868.93	557,318.88	2,133,187.81
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	236,558.79	126,474.62	363,033.41
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	27,487.54	2,495.89	29,983.43
3. Net amount realized	209,071.25	123,978.73	333,049.98
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	41,459.76	27,286.48	68,746.24
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	6,338.24	709.60	7,047.84
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	48,570.91	17,911.87	66,482.78
4. Paid to general creditors	111,137.78	76,551.55	187,689.33
5. Other payments	1,564.56	311.03	1,875.59
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	1,208.20	1,208.20
7. Total	209,071.25	123,978.73	333,049.98
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,198.09	1,847.43	5,045.52
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,267.05	647.06	3,914.11
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	7,563.43	3,909.90	11,473.33
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	13,232.02	11,829.18	25,061.20
5. All other expenses of administration	14,199.17	9,052.91	23,252.08
6. Total	41,459.76	27,286.48	68,746.24
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	61,410.73	4,283.70	65,694.43
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	76,231.33	47,837.29	124,068.62
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,380.00	450.00	3,830.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	119	1	120
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,523.15	$15.00	$2,538.15
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
INDIANA.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	134	86	220
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	254	55	309
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	271	51	322
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	117	90	207
5. Petitions dismissed	2	6	8
6. Compositions confirmed	4	5	9
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	26	.....	26
8. Wage earner	19	.....	19
9. Merchant	144	30	174
10. Manufacturer	6	10	16
11. Professional	.....	1	1
12. Other classes	76	10	86
13. Total	271	51	322
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$498,446.27	$1,235,675.69	$1,734,121.96
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,050,224.21	1,709,400.83	2,759,625.04
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	804,721.85	99,883.83	904,605.68
4. Total	2,353,392.33	3,044,960.35	5,398,352.68
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	469,876.15	1,045,776.80	1,515,652.95
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	11,783.40	342,377.23	354,160.63
3. Net amount realized	458,092.75	703,399.57	1,161,492.32
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	53,202.65	73,677.95	126,880.60
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	44,741.80	6,756.48	51,498.28
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	123,788.22	296,094.78	419,883.00
4. Paid to general creditors	184,994.88	322,713.51	507,708.39
5. Other payments	51,336.94	3,264.58	54,601.52
6. Undistributed balance, if any	28.26	892.27	920.53
7. Total	458,092.75	703,399.57	1,161,492.32
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	4,917.92	7,314.18	12,232.10
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	4,432.39	2,434.38	6,866.77
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, exeluding filing fee of $5	13,077.27	23,240.75	36,318.02
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	15,978.90	20,208.45	36,187.35
5. All other expenses of administration	14,796.17	20,480.19	35,276.36
6. Total	53,202.65	73,677.95	126,880.60
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	66,827.45	1,759.02	68,586.47
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	50,769.34	2,600.00	53,369.34
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,870.00	585.00	4,455.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	165	3	168
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,003.01	$53.40	$2,056.41
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	4	.....	4

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
IOWA, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	223	95	318
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	162	24	186
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	144	6	150
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	241	113	354
5. Petitions dismissed	1	.....	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	38	.....	38
8. Wage earner	37	.....	37
9. Merchant	24	4	28
10. Manufacturer	3	.....	3
11. Professional	11	.....	11
12. Other classes	31	2	33
13. Total	144	6	150
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$236,067.47	$16,530.25	$252,597.72
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	485,162.58	54,330.28	539,492.86
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	535,867.01	9,988.98	545,855.99
4. Total	1,257,097.06	80,849.51	1,337,946.57
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	123,441.36	17,041.46	140,482.82
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	778.42	1,637.37	2,415.79
3. Net amount realized	122,662.94	15,404.09	138,067.03
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	17,317.64	2,682.11	19,999.75
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	5,974.40	.....	5,974.40
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	57,785.46	4,679.07	62,464.53
4. Paid to general creditors	41,585.44	8,042.91	49,628.35
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	122,662.94	15,404.09	138,067.03
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,595.95	205.54	1,801.49
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,036.43	136.90	1,173.33
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,836.66	615.06	4,451.72
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,705.30	1,361.49	6,066.79
5. All other expenses of administration	6,143.30	363.12	6,506.42
6. Total	17,317.64	2,682.11	19,999.75
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	58,610.09	.....	58,610.09
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	11,886.02	10,985.75	22,871.77
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,160.00	90.00	2,250.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	86	1	87
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,023.77	$7.46	$1,031.23
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	11	.....	11

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
IOWA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	110	42	152
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	199	19	218
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	193	17	210
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	116	44	160
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	.....	.....
6. Compositions confirmed	1	2	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	33	1	34
8. Wage earner	44	.....	44
9. Merchant	47	9	56
10. Manufacturer	5	2	7
11. Professional	7	.....	7
12. Other classes	57	5	62
13. Total	193	17	210
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$346,641.88	$28,214.01	$374,855.89
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	614,333.39	190,533.72	804,867.11
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	556,174.04	23,969.45	580,143.49
4. Total	1,517,149.31	242,717.18	1,759,866.49
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	341,741.45	85,478.18	427,219.63
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	3,556.45	1,793.12	5,349.57
3. Net amount realized	338,185.00	83,685.06	421,870.06
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	45,958.21	18,179.15	64,137.36
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	3,232.38	3,232.38
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	206,421.53	14,547.48	220,969.01
4. Paid to general creditors	85,294.42	47,691.05	132,985.47
5. Other payments	510.84	35.00	545.84
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	338,185.00	83,685.06	421,870.06
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	4,153.55	1,091.95	5,245.50
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,326.80	461.09	3,787.89
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	12,436.98	1,896.03	14,333.01
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	12,155.36	10,792.96	22,948.32
5. All other expenses of administration	13,885.52	3,937.12	17,822.64
6. Total	45,958.21	18,179.15	64,137.36
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	45,763.95	1,630.00	47,393.95
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	40,278.97	.....	40,278.97
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,895.00	255.00	3,150.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	116	4	120
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,291.08	$61.12	$2,352.20
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
KANSAS.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	164	112	276
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	213	39	252
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	192	52	244
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	185	99	284
5. Petitions dismissed	6	1	7
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	4	4
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	36	.....	36
8. Wage earner	32	.....	32
9. Merchant	76	39	115
10. Manufacturer	3	4	7
11. Professional	4	1	5
12. Other classes	41	8	49
13. Total	192	52	244
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$184,718.89	$2,303,609.28	$2,488,328.17
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	464,842.39	526,075.88	990,918.27
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	525,299.97	22,852.40	548,152.37
4. Total	1,174,861.25	2,852,537.56	4,027,398.81
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	151,300.01	966,147.25	1,117,447.26
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	2,744.02	227,586.70	230,330.72
3. Net amount realized	148,555.99	738,560.55	887,116.54
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	34,561.36	85,178.30	119,739.66
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	818.10	.....	818.10
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	54,972.92	560,936.89	615,909.81
4. Paid to general creditors	58,203.41	91,362.99	149,566.40
5. Other payments	.....	57.00	57.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.20	1,025.37	1,025.57
7. Total	148,555.99	738,560.55	887,116.54
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	4,324.89	10,522.38	14,847.27
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,824.23	3,419.62	6,243.85
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	6,712.56	19,840.20	26,552.76
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	10,769.52	31,120.65	41,890.17
5. All other expenses of administration	9,930.16	20,275.45	30,205.61
6. Total	34,561.36	85,178.30	119,739.66
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	82,719.87	5,587.00	88,306.87
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	520.00	2,000.00	2,520.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,880.00	765.00	3,645.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	71	2	73
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,568.53	$30.60	$1,599.13
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	1	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
KENTUCKY, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	279	71	350
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	154	22	176
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	169	23	192
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	264	70	334
5. Petitions dismissed	2	1	3
6. Compositions confirmed	1	2	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	13	.....	13
8. Wage earner	59	.....	59
9. Merchant	56	20	76
10. Manufacturer	1	1	2
11. Professional	7	.....	7
12. Other classes	33	2	35
13. Total	169	23	192
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$152,672.37	$274,293.62	$426,965.99
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	236,081.52	284,363.69	520,445.21
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	228,306.74	10,339.31	238,646.05
4. Total	617,060.63	568,996.62	1,186,057.25
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	133,100.91	114,832.58	247,933.49
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	1,822.41	5,734.01	7,556.42
3. Net amount realized	131,278.50	109,098.57	240,377.07
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	21,399.58	26,057.29	47,456.87
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	3,061.45	.....	3,061.45
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	76,227.94	34,948.88	111,176.82
4. Paid to general creditors	24,843.90	48,092.40	72,936.30
5. Other payments	2,077.48	.....	2,077.48
6. Undistributed balance, if any	3,668.15	.....	3,668.15
7. Total	131,278.50	109,098.57	240,377.07
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,070.43	944.54	3,014.97
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,237.00	437.86	1,674.86
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,002.00	3,372.96	7,374.96
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	5,515.40	12,654.69	18,170.09
5. All other expenses of administration	8,574.75	8,647.24	17,221.99
6. Total	21,399.58	26,057.29	47,456.87
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	24,490.47	2,680.00	27,170.47
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	36,054.25	53.00	36,107.25
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	855.00	210.00	1,065.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	66	.....	66
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,358.55	.....	$1,358.55
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	17	.....	17

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Cont'd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
KENTUCKY, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	351	99	450
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	382	38	420
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	255	23	278
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	478	114	592
5. Petitions dismissed	9	.....	9
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	3	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	6	.....	6
8. Wage earner	153	.....	153
9. Merchant	37	19	56
10. Manufacturer	10	.....	10
11. Professional	5	.....	5
12. Other classes	44	4	48
13. Total	255	23	278
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$204,127.08	$46,661.69	$250,788.77
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	309,381.31	275,843.97	585,225.28
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	282,470.78	12,490.09	294,960.87
4. Total	795,979.17	334,995.75	1,130,974.92
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	129,231.52	121,872.23	251,103.75
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	524.50	816.59	1,341.09
3. Net amount realized	128,707.02	121,055.64	249,762.66
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	35,101.31	16,363.14	51,464.45
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	8,828.49	1,007.50	9,835.99
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	57,503.44	33,794.74	91,298.18
4. Paid to general creditors	27,198.48	69,398.59	96,597.07
5. Other payments	75.30	.....	75.30
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	491.67	491.67
7. Total	128,707.02	121,055.64	249,762.66
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,755.93	1,406.53	3,162.46
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	4,363.82	1,540.99	5,904.81
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	5,130.47	1,996.75	7,127.22
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	10,488.17	7,080.69	17,568.86
5. All other expenses of administration	13,362.92	4,338.18	17,701.10
6. Total	35,101.31	16,363.14	51,464.45
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	13,230.75	1,550.30	14,781.05
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	1,916.00	.....	1,916.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,150.02	345.00	3,495.02
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	123	.....	123
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$3,222.69	.....	$3,222.69
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	35	.....	35

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
LOUISIANA, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	145	11	156
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	103	5	108
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	140	1	141
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	108	15	123
5. Petitions dismissed	2	.....	2
6. Compositions confirmed	1	1	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	5	.....	5
8. Wage earner	11	.....	11
9. Merchant	49	1	50
10. Manufacturer	6	.....	6
11. Professional	8	.....	8
12. Other classes	61	.....	61
13. Total	140	1	141
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$221,009.61	$1,150.00	$222,159.61
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	793,836.04	4,106.61	797,942.65
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	957,799.72	104.64	957,904.36
4. Total	1,972,645.37	5,361.25	1,978,006.62
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	244,236.52	2,460.00	246,696.52
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	105.60	.....	105.60
3. Net amount realized	244,130.92	2,460.00	246,590.92
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	61,660.75	335.14	61,995.89
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	718.51	.....	718.51
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	104,709.80	.....	104,709.80
4. Paid to general creditors	75,941.09	2,053.35	77,994.44
5. Other payments	1,094.26	.....	1,094.26
6. Undistributed balance, if any	6.51	71.51	78.02
7. Total	244,130.92	2,460.00	246,590.92
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,958.47	20.23	3,978.70
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,126.86	10.00	3,136.86
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	8,737.32	11.98	8,749.30
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	27,898.28	150.00	28,048.28
5. All other expenses of administration	17,939.82	142.93	18,082.75
6. Total	61,660.75	335.14	61,995.89
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	33,685.31	.....	33,685.31
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	96,875.00	.....	96,875.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,605.00	15.00	1,620.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	56	.....	56
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$560.65	.....	$560.65
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	49	.....	49

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
LOUISIANA, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	245	150	395
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	83	11	94
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	89	12	101
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	239	149	388
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	.....	.....
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	24	.....	24
8. Wage earner	11	.....	11
9. Merchant	38	11	49
10. Manufacturer	1	1	2
11. Professional	7	.....	7
12. Other classes	8	.....	8
13. Total	89	12	101
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$209,470.62	$21,107.09	$230,577.71
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	173,975.25	110,656.88	284,632.13
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	217,422.27	39,699.06	257,121.33
4. Total	600,868.14	171,463.03	772,331.17
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	71,050.93	51,852.22	122,903.15
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	.....	.....
3. Net amount realized	71,050.93	51,852.22	122,903.15
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	9,727.52	6,712.53	16,440.05
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1,758.75	.....	1,758.75
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	32,903.72	21,228.18	54,131.90
4. Paid to general creditors	26,613.58	23,895.94	50,509.52
5. Other payments	6.70	.....	6.70
6. Undistributed balance, if any	40.66	15.57	56.23
7. Total	71,050.93	51,852.22	122,903.15
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,398.09	1,168.73	3,566.82
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	725.09	154.33	879.42
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	2,829.82	1,216.73	4,046.55
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	811.15	2,260.00	3,071.15
5. All other expenses of administration	2,963.37	1,912.74	4,876.11
6. Total	9,727.52	6,712.53	16,440.05
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	39,316.60	2,810.00	42,126.60
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	39,420.59	4,115.00	43,535.59
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,350.00	180.00	1,530.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	20	1	21
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$253.90	$14.50	$268.40
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MAINE.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	838	50	888
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	538	13	551
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	755	20	775
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	621	43	664
5. Petitions dismissed	106	.....	106
6. Compositions confirmed	2	1	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	100	.....	100
8. Wage earner	391	2	393
9. Merchant	85	16	101
10. Manufacturer	5	1	6
11. Professional	4	.....	4
12. Other classes	110	1	171
13. Total	755	20	775
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$518,161.40	$41,625.65	$559,787.05
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	78,345.22	224,191.17	302,536.39
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	752,838.88	30,976.29	783,815.17
4. Total	1,349,345.50	296,793.11	1,646,138.61
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	91,427.56	63,256.43	154,683.99
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	723.31	1,052.41	1,775.72
3. Net amount realized	90,704.25	62,204.02	152,908.27
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	17,077.19	17,246.05	34,323.24
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	3,292.02	.....	3,292.02
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	24,765.60	1,118.18	25,883.78
4. Paid to general creditors	44,220.09	43,316.59	87,536.68
5. Other payments	228.35	150.00	378.35
6. Undistributed balance, if any	1,121.00	373.20	1,494.20
7. Total	90,704.25	62,204.02	152,908.27
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,036.79	718.27	1,755.06
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	4,073.65	381.14	4,454.79
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	2,523.80	2,066.41	4,590.21
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	3,521.92	7,951.55	11,473.47
5. All other expenses of administration	5,921.03	6,128.68	12,049.71
6. Total	17,077.19	17,246.05	34,323.24
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	107,041.32	1,013.00	108,054.32
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	253,750.32	59,041.29	312,791.61
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	8,715.00	300.00	9,015.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	625	.....	625
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$3,526.70	.....	$3,526.70
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	129	.....	129

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MARYLAND.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	99	61	160
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	107	45	152
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	91	50	141
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	115	56	171
5. Petitions dismissed	3	5	8
6. Compositions confirmed	1	2	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	13	.....	13
8. Wage earner	12	.....	12
9. Merchant	38	33	71
10. Manufacturer	4	4	8
11. Professional	3	1	4
12. Other classes	21	12	33
13. Total	91	50	141
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$155,041.98	$416,298.07	$571,340.05
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	429,405.26	903,227.31	1,332,632.57
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	275,800.57	88,397.24	364,197.81
4. Total	860,247.81	1,407,922.62	2,268,170.43
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	105,092.95	407,635.90	512,728.85
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	10,817.43	124,506.82	135,324.25
3. Net amount realized	94,275.52	283,129.08	377,404.60
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	18,363.43	54,990.27	73,353.70
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	2,773.05	1,438.67	4,211.72
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	50,011.86	119,534.54	169,546.40
4. Paid to general creditors	22,751.09	105,892.66	128,643.75
5. Other payments	361.65	827.50	1,189.15
6. Undistributed balance, if any	14.44	445.44	459.88
7. Total	94,275.52	283,129.08	377,404.60
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,201.05	3,584.59	5,785.64
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,123.51	4,372.75	6,496.26
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,675.59	14,543.92	19,219.51
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	2,893.79	16,390.97	19,284.76
5. All other expenses of administration	6,469.49	16,098.04	22,567.53
6. Total	18,363.43	54,990.27	73,353.70
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	1,622.46	65.50	1,687.96
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	4,517.69	800.00	5,317.69
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,290.00	735.00	2,025.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	28	1	29
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$517.40	$15.00	$532.40
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year (transferred 7 cases from voluntary to involuntary by reason of discovery of error in referee's report of 1916)	2,404	508	2,912
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	1,167	202	1,369
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	1,410	272	1,682
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	2,161	438	2,599
5. Petitions dismissed	64	22	86
6. Compositions confirmed	15	35	50
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	12	.....	12
8. Wage earner	596	.....	596
9. Merchant	395	165	560
10. Manufacturer	41	28	69
11. Professional	53	4	57
12. Other classes	313	75	388
13. Total	1,410	272	1,682
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$2,909,245.37	$812,043.15	$3,721,288.52
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	4,150,678.97	5,251,646.71	9,402,325.68
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	4,541,867.66	1,670,175.84	6,212,043.50
4. Total	11,601,792.00	7,733,865.70	19,335,657.70
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	1,171,944.84	3,127,859.60	4,299,804.44
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	517,229.73	1,116,205.27	1,633,435.00
3. Net amount realized	654,715.11	2,011,654.33	2,666,369.44
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	186,660.24	317,224.64	503,884.88
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	600.00	11,475.62	12,075.62
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	112,776.15	191,486.96	304,263.11
4. Paid to general creditors	338,948.94	1,480,673.37	1,819,622.31
5. Other payments	15,729.78	10,793.74	26,523.52
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	654,715.11	2,011,654.33	2,666,369.44
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	6,905.86	15,362.34	22,268.20
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	15,496.12	6,875.80	22,371.92
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	29,963.74	41,211.69	71,175.43
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	73,493.60	129,993.32	203,486.92
5. All other expenses of administration	60,800.92	123,781.49	184,582.41
6. Total	186,660.24	317,224.64	503,884.88
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	106,989.80	13,245.50	120,235.30
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	2,381,670.43	948,493.81	3,330,164.24
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	17,495.00	3,750.00	21,245.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	913	39	952
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$7,401.11	$180.57	$7,581.68
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	224	.....	224

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MICHIGAN, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	300	167	467
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	327	65	392
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	333	65	398
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	294	167	461
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	7	7
6. Compositions confirmed	1	17	18
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	9	.....	9
8. Wage earner	139	.....	139
9. Merchant	140	45	185
10. Manufacturer	19	14	33
11. Professional	12	.....	12
12. Other classes	14	6	20
13. Total	333	65	398
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$842,069.39	$326,066.46	$1,168,135.85
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,492,390.34	1,142,875.62	2,635,265.96
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,686,084.08	439,618.40	2,125,702.48
4. Total	4,020,543.81	1,908,560.48	5,929,104.29
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	626,773.18	702,084.82	1,328,858.00
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	21,295.62	13,259.45	34,555.07
3. Net amount realized	605,477.56	688,825.37	1,294,302.93
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	61,761.16	86,340.46	148,101.62
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	3,522.60	5,086.60	8,609.20
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	336,421.43	220,697.28	557,118.71
4. Paid to general creditors	168,386.51	371,922.09	540,308.60
5. Other payments	35,385.86	4,778.94	40,164.80
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	605,477.56	688,825.37	1,294,302.93
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	6,235.76	6,688.41	12,924.17
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	7,875.03	6,097.26	13,972.29
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	13,007.08	16,031.68	29,038.76
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	19,172.79	33,805.61	52,978.40
5. All other expenses of administration	15,470.50	23,717.50	39,188.00
6. Total	61,761.16	86,340.46	148,101.62
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	51,174.97	1,006.00	52,180.97
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	33,206.09	40,493.70	73,699.79
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,545.00	900.00	5,445.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	206	12	218
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,157.05	$40.75	$2,197.80
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	31	.....	31

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MICHIGAN, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	99	41	140
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	108	8	116
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	126	14	140
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	81	35	116
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	2	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	2	1	3
8. Wage earner	36	.....	36
9. Merchant	50	9	59
10. Manufacturer	7	3	10
11. Professional	6	.....	6
12. Other classes	25	1	26
13. Total	126	14	140
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$94,775.00	$162,192.09	$256,967.09
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	285,477.53	193,466.57	478,944.10
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	142,840.24	19,926.16	162,766.40
4. Total	523,092.77	375,584.82	898,677.59
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	52,189.50	70,315.57	122,505.07
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	5,181.77	5,181.77
3. Net amount realized	52,189.50	65,133.80	117,323.30
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	15,519.79	10,534.52	26,054.31
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	2,326.36	540.00	2,866.36
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	8,190.68	7,019.19	15,209.87
4. Paid to general creditors	22,635.40	47,040.08	69,675.48
5. Other payments	3,206.17	.....	3,206.17
6. Undistributed balance, if any	311.10	.01	311.11
7. Total	52,189.50	65,133.80	117,323.30
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	883.87	666.35	1,550.22
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,226.40	848.84	4,075.24
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,257.83	2,746.23	6,004.06
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,179.40	4,109.71	8,289.11
5. All other expenses of administration	3,972.29	2,163.39	6,135.68
6. Total	15,519.79	10,534.52	26,054.31
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	22,690.22	2,110.00	24,800.22
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	14,542.52	22,401.00	36,943.52
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,590.00	210.00	1,800.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	62	.....	62
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	892.32	.....	892.32
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	9	.....	9

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MINNESOTA.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	496	98	594
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	637	45	682
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	594	50	644
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	539	93	632
5. Petitions dismissed	1	11	12
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	1	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	59	.....	59
8. Wage earner	285	.....	285
9. Merchant	132	37	169
10. Manufacturer	24	11	35
11. Professional	56	.....	56
12. Other classes	38	2	40
13. Total	594	50	644
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$497,304.43	$104,269.71	$601,574.14
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,061,812.46	747,385.53	1,809,197.99
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,094,918.82	219,887.08	1,314,805.90
4. Total	2,654,035.71	1,071,542.32	3,725,578.03
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	147,746.51	214,198.01	361,944.52
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	3,050.53	7,088.49	10,139.02
3. Net amount realized	144,695.98	207,109.52	351,805.50
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	42,573.24	58,586.24	101,159.48
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	2,433.21	3,157.90	5,591.11
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	17,171.93	37,322.99	54,494.92
4. Paid to general creditors	82,427.77	108,042.39	190,470.16
5. Other payments	88.37	.....	88.37
6. Undistributed balance, if any	1.46	.....	1.46
7. Total	144,695.98	207,109.52	351,805.50
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,960.84	2,387.06	4,347.90
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,584.22	1,324.98	3,909.20
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	5,617.88	5,352.27	10,970.15
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	17,479.84	23,044.13	40,523.97
5. All other expenses of administration	14,930.46	26,477.80	41,408.26
6. Total	42,573.24	58,586.24	101,159.48
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	425,174.47	25,004.42	450,178.89
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	319,835.45	8,243.00	328,078.45
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	8,460.00	675.00	9,135.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	250	1	251
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,117.39	$5.00	$1,122.39
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	24	.....	24

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	314	93	407
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	71	11	82
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	188	32	220
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	197	72	269
5. Petitions dismissed	1	.....	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	3	.....	3
8. Wage earner	18	.....	18
9. Merchant	150	26	176
10. Manufacturer	.....	1	1
11. Professional	1	.....	1
12. Other classes	16	5	21
13. Total	188	32	220
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$137,272.38	$96,755.56	$234,027.94
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	643,310.24	304,139.50	947,449.74
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	195,221.41	56,073.15	251,294.56
4. Total	975,804.03	456,968.21	1,432,772.24
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	174,169.94	87,272.58	261,442.52
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	8,442.36	4,337.98	12,780.34
3. Net amount realized	165,727.58	82,934.60	248,662.18
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	37,035.11	25,349.24	62,384.35
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,724.49	437.50	5,161.99
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	30,175.36	26,447.47	56,622.83
4. Paid to general creditors	92,195.60	30,446.95	122,642.55
5. Other payments	.....	64.50	64.50
6. Undistributed balance, if any	1,597.02	188.94	1,785.96
7. Total	165,727.58	82,934.60	248,662.18
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	6,483.20	2,377.70	8,860.90
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,817.96	1,372.51	3,190.47
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	8,170.15	3,037.34	11,207.49
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	14,494.10	12,666.57	27,160.67
5. All other expenses of administration	6,069.70	5,895.12	11,964.82
6. Total	37,035.11	25,349.24	62,384.35
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	31,529.85	1,080.00	32,609.85
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	104,987.82	15,265.00	120,252.82
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	90.00	.....	90.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	49	1	50
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$126.83	.....	$126.83
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	15	.....	15

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	585	134	719
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	154	23	177
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	142	6	148
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	597	151	748
5. Petitions dismissed	4	.....	4
6. Compositions confirmed	7	3	10
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	9	.....	9
8. Wage earner	49	.....	49
9. Merchant	72	6	78
10. Manufacturer	2	.....	2
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	8	.....	8
13. Total	142	6	148
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$208,552.44	$549.69	$209,102.13
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	354,861.73	38,677.78	393,539.51
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	253,597.23	753.93	254,351.16
4. Total	817,011.40	39,981.40	856,992.80
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	90,905.64	13,215.59	104,121.23
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	973.48	155.67	1,129.15
3. Net amount realized	89,932.16	13,059.92	102,992.08
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	26,670.35	3,495.02	30,165.37
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	2,968.67	250.00	3,218.67
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	16,121.75	2,297.19	18,418.94
4. Paid to general creditors	43,706.01	7,017.71	50,723.72
5. Other payments	422.38	.....	422.38
6. Undistributed balance, if any	43.00	.....	43.00
7. Total	89,932.16	13,059.92	102,992.08
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,347.14	151.99	2,499.13
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,634.99	212.49	1,847.48
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,927.03	614.91	4,541.94
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	10,148.16	1,629.74	11,777.90
5. All other expenses of administration	8,613.03	885.89	9,498.92
6. Total	26,670.35	3,495.02	30,165.37
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	36,919.67	.....	36,919.67
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	31,273.64	.....	31,273.64
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,085.00	120.00	2,205.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	32	.....	32
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$503.79	.....	$503.79
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	8	.....	8

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MISSOURI, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	208	139	347
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	200	48	248
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	188	64	252
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	220	123	343
5. Petitions dismissed	6	7	13
6. Compositions confirmed	1	3	4
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	8	.....	8
8. Wage earner	63	4	67
9. Merchant	69	39	108
10. Manufacturer	14	10	24
11. Professional	4	.....	4
12. Other classes	30	11	41
13. Total	188	64	252
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$375,005.80	$498,941.43	$873,947.23
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	501,346.88	1,629,738.31	2,131,085.19
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	670,740.74	122,981.18	793,721.92
4. Total	1,547,093.42	2,251,660.92	3,798,754.34
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	135,203.38	349,274.81	484,478.19
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	2,313.43	49,559.35	51,872.78
3. Net amount realized	132,889.95	299,715.46	432,605.41
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	36,624.78	81,071.15	117,695.93
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,671.11	2,840.54	7,511.65
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	24,235.25	22,614.96	46,850.21
4. Paid to general creditors	66,962.90	192,230.58	259,193.48
5. Other payments	.....	353.58	353.58
6. Undistributed balance, if any	395.91	604.65	1,000.56
7. Total	132,889.95	299,715.46	432,605.41
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,664.16	3,444.81	5,108.97
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,528.45	1,483.21	5,011.66
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,509.73	11,909.43	16,419.16
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	12,860.98	34,071.67	46,932.65
5. All other expenses of administration	14,061.46	30,162.03	44,223.49
6. Total	36,624.78	81,071.15	117,695.93
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	59,033.36	10,618.71	69,652.07
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	217,023.78	444,704.63	661,728.41
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,580.00	855.00	3,435.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	102	2	104
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,816.35	$60.00	$2,876.35
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	9	.....	9

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MISSOURI, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	525	288	813
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	426	47	473
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	306	40	346
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	645	295	940
5. Petitions dismissed	1	2	4
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	20	.....	20
8. Wage earner	91	1	92
9. Merchant	79	34	113
10. Manufacturer	5	2	7
11. Professional	14	1	15
12. Other classes	97	2	99
13. Total	306	40	346
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$320,394.61	$85,424.66	$405,819.27
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	379,736.34	2,801,783.86	3,181,520.20
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	915,893.86	89,379.63	1,005,273.49
4. Total	1,616,024.81	2,976,588.15	4,592,612.96
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	150,400.30	1,156,038.39	1,306,438.69
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	4,681.24	1,954.10	6,635.34
3. Net amount realized	145,719.06	1,154,084.29	1,299,803.35
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	23,307.51	59,543.78	82,851.29
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	9,539.92	5,018.85	14,558.77
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	71,361.47	53,491.58	124,853.05
4. Paid to general creditors	38,413.61	1,034,908.67	1,073,322.28
5. Other payments	102.22	28.40	130.62
6. Undistributed balance, if any	2,994.33	1,093.01	4,087.34
7. Total	145,719.06	1,154,084.29	1,299,803.35
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,854.40	9,430.32	11,284.72
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,613.91	2,623.99	5,237.90
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	6,322.24	10,443.92	16,766.16
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,951.70	19,399.10	24,350.80
5. All other expenses of administration	7,565.26	17,646.45	25,211.71
6. Total	23,307.51	59,543.78	82,851.29
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	42,321.05	3,872.50	46,193.55
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	119,235.52	1,037.25	120,272.77
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,110.00	405.00	4,515.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	185	2	187
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,711.43	$20.00	$1,731.43
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	17	.....	17

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
MONTANA.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	160	51	211
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	241	12	253
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	268	13	281
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	133	50	183
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	90	.....	90
8. Wage earner	122	.....	122
9. Merchant	29	13	42
10. Manufacturer	1	.....	1
11. Professional	7	.....	7
12. Other classes	19	.....	19
13. Total	268	13	281
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$277,712.86	$7,973.51	$285,686.37
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	253,177.58	122,578.01	375,755.59
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	867,099.21	10,219.31	877,318.52
4. Total	1,397,989.65	140,770.83	1,538,760.48
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	56,223.09	39,402.18	95,625.27
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	545.57	669.65	1,215.22
3. Net amount realized	55,677.52	38,732.53	94,410.05
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	14,573.43	12,574.83	27,148.26
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,993.06	.....	4,993.06
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	9,293.05	1,738.66	11,031.71
4. Paid to general creditors	26,767.77	24,146.72	50,914.49
5. Other payments	50.21	67.80	118.01
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	204.52	204.52
7. Total	55,677.52	38,732.53	94,410.05
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	602.94	386.68	989.62
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	4,719.42	680.25	5,399.67
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,903.98	1,190.61	3,094.59
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	3,641.74	3,082.03	6,723.77
5. All other expenses of administration	3,705.35	7,235.26	10,940.61
6. Total	14,573.43	12,574.83	27,148.26
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	113,379.12	10,487.50	123,866.62
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	78,560.80	7,500.00	86,060.80
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,735.00	180.00	3,915.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	200	1	201
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,602.75	$14.70	$2,617.45
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	18	.....	18

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEBRASKA.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	213	62	275
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	195	17	212
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	187	29	216
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	221	50	271
5. Petitions dismissed	11	5	16
6. Compositions confirmed	1	1	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	20	.....	20
8. Wage earner	89	.....	89
9. Merchant	44	18	62
10. Manufacturer	2	7	9
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	30	4	34
13. Total	187	29	216
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$211,338.96	$98,446.95	$309,785.91
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	391,136.97	805,921.06	1,197,058.03
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	341,817.38	1,598,550.61	1,940,367.99
4. Total	944,293.31	2,502,918.62	3,447,211.93
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	119,633.49	331,016.66	450,650.15
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	2,526.35	119,340.99	121,867.34
3. Net amount realized	117,107.14	211,675.67	328,782.81
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	21,464.19	30,552.97	52,017.16
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	8,884.99	2,242.58	11,127.57
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	14,070.57	46,543.44	60,614.01
4. Paid to general creditors	72,687.39	131,669.09	204,356.48
5. Other payments	.....	667.59	667.59
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	117,107.14	211,675.67	328,782.81
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,634.93	2,557.76	4,192.69
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	5,232.06	2,212.43	7,444.49
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,649.94	6,359.44	10,009.38
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	6,053.72	10,279.59	16,333.31
5. All other expenses of administration	4,893.54	9,143.75	14,037.29
6. Total	21,464.19	30,552.97	52,017.16
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	52,642.12	6,562.53	59,204.65
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	35,354.66	31,250.00	66,604.66
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,570.00	360.00	2,930.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	107	.....	107
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,288.66	.....	$2,288.66
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	9	.....	9

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEVADA.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	87	56	143
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	11	2	13
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	14	1	15
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	84	57	141
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	11	.....	11
9. Merchant	3	.....	3
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	.....	1	1
13. Total	14	1	15
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$3,749.61	.....	$3,749.61
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	9,207.15	.....	9,207.15
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	29,596.17	.....	29,596.17
4. Total	42,552.93	.....	42,552.93
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	2,919.50	.....	2,919.50
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	.....	.....
3. Net amount realized	2,919.50	.....	2,919.50
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	1,497.17	.....	1,497.17
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	83.52	.....	83.52
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	.....	.....	.....
4. Paid to general creditors	1,338.81	.....	1,338.81
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	2,919.50	.....	2,919.50
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	25.50	.....	25.50
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	617.99	.....	617.99
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	107.86	.....	107.86
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	530.69	.....	530.69
5. All other expenses of administration	215.13	.....	215.13
6. Total	1,497.17	.....	1,497.17
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	415.00	.....	415.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	25.00	.....	25.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	195.00	.....	195.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	12	.....	12
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$304.21	.....	$304.21
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

NOTE.—The one involuntary case here reported was dismissed by the court before adjudication. Having no report from the referee, therefore no figures appear in the second column, sections B to H, inclusive.

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	207	34	241
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	101	12	113
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	85	2	87
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	223	44	267
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	.....	.....
6. Compositions confirmed	1	1	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	2	.....	2
8. Wage earner	43	.....	43
9. Merchant	22	1	23
10. Manufacturer	3	1	4
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	13	.....	13
13. Total	85	2	87
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$55,225.44	$1,081.20	$56,306.64
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	175,353.00	25,774.16	201,127.16
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	137,463.98	7,143.74	144,607.72
4. Total	368,042.42	33,999.10	402,041.52
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	25,034.90	6,502.06	31,536.96
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	.....	.....
3. Net amount realized	25,034.90	6,502.06	31,536.96
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	8,099.68	668.10	8,767.78
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	.....	.....
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	2,450.46	740.89	3,191.35
4. Paid to general creditors	14,477.59	5,093.07	19,570.66
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	7.17	.....	7.17
7. Total	25,034.90	6,502.06	31,536.96
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	597.94	103.45	701.39
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	955.53	37.00	992.53
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,157.78	106.06	1,263.84
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	2,096.72	130.00	2,226.72
5. All other expenses of administration	3,291.71	291.59	3,583.30
6. Total	8,099.68	668.10	8,767.78
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	3,996.40	.....	3,996.40
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	8,580.00	.....	8,580.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	210.00	.....	210.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	43	.....	43
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	24	.....	24

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEW JERSEY.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	642	428	1,070
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	271	130	401
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	377	248	625
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	536	310	846
5. Petitions dismissed	4	7	11
6. Compositions confirmed	7	25	32
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	7	1	8
8. Wage earner	60	4	64
9. Merchant	148	130	278
10. Manufacturer	17	47	64
11. Professional	27	5	32
12. Other classes	118	61	179
13. Total	377	248	625
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$1,087,201.88	$2,247,927.87	$3,335.129,75
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	2,671,750.36	6,432,487.18	9,104,237.54
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	6,741,718.50	2,310,989.18	9,052,707.68
4. Total	10,500,670.74	10,991,404.23	21,492,074.97
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	521,359.15	5,273,684.95	5,795,044.10
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	105,676.61	2,512,612.33	2,618,288.94
3. Net amount realized	415,682.54	2,761,072.62	3,176,755.16
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	139,070.32	570,313.48	709,383.80
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,630.48	6,829.53	11,460.01
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	141,764.35	1,147,643.22	1,289,407.57
4. Paid to general creditors	124,130.28	895,914.05	1,020,044.33
5. Other payments	5,396.86	132,333.55	137,730.41
6. Undistributed balance, if any	690.25	8,038.79	8,729.04
7. Total	415,682.54	2,761,072.62	3,176,755.16
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	4,519.95	28,350.20	32,870.15
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	23,691.24	43,913.99	67,605.23
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	19,277.32	117,739.41	137,016.73
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	47,904.89	211,528.39	259,433.28
5. All other expenses of administration	43,676.92	168,781.49	212,458.41
6. Total	139,070.32	570,313.48	709,383.80
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	7,784.52	580.00	8,364.52
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	216,174.50	220,381.32	436,555.82
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	.....	.....	.....
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	173	16	189
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$7,047.11	$1,742.70	$8,789.81
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	2	.....	2

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1817—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEW MEXICO.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	52	6	58
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	24	5	29
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	22	3	25
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	54	8	62
5. Petitions dismissed	1	.....	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	1	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	2	.....	2
8. Wage earner	11	.....	11
9. Merchant	5	2	7
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	4	1	5
13. Total	22	3	25
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$111,340.89	$2,095.55	$113,436.44
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	49,150.22	47,837.20	96,987.42
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	24,826.38	1,070.63	25,897.01
4. Total	185,317.49	51,003.38	236,320.87
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	71,374.53	26,742.13	98,116.66
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	8,559.56	5,172.89	13,732.45
3. Net amount realized	62,814.97	21,569.24	84,384.21
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	5,556.45	906.62	6,463.07
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	407.03	.....	407.03
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	48,777.99	595.55	49,373.54
4. Paid to general creditors	7,556.80	20,067.07	27,623.87
5. Other payments	516.70	.....	516.70
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	62,814.97	21,569.24	84,384.21
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	248.01	219.73	467.74
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	330.81	.....	330.81
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	604.23	250.00	854.23
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,110.94	250.00	1,360.94
5. All other expenses of administration	3,262.46	186.89	3,449.35
6. Total	5,556.45	906.62	6,463.07
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	2,205.00	.....	2,205.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	6,510.00	.....	6,510.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	315.00	45.00	360.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	13	.....	13
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEW YORK, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	487	198	685
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	566	83	649
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	587	104	691
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	466	177	643
5. Petitions dismissed	6	11	17
6. Compositions confirmed	4	2	6
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	41	2	43
8. Wage earner	134	1	135
9. Merchant	191	63	254
10. Manufacturer	27	19	46
11. Professional	5	1	6
12. Other classes	189	18	207
13. Total	587	104	691
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$1,204,193.36	$694,188.33	$1,898,381.69
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,971,172.65	2,055,231.25	4,026,403.90
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,643,188.67	336,002.47	1,979,191.14
4. Total	4,818,554.68	3,085,422.05	7,903,976.73
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	654,999.23	641,373.71	1,296,372.94
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	38,974.19	65,484.14	104,458.33
3. Net amount realized	616,025.04	575,889.57	1,191,914.61
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	120,439.51	116,182.33	236,621.84
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	2,560.00	50.00	2,610.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	160,371.88	193,940.01	354,311.89
4. Paid to general creditors	329,072.69	260,631.77	589,704.46
5. Other payments	3,576.71	5,035.55	8,612.26
6. Undistributed balance, if any	4.25	49.91	54.16
7. Total	616,025.04	575,889.57	1,191,914.61
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	7,732.23	7,672.88	15,405.11
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	6,677.86	2,764.74	9,442.60
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	17,459.72	17,905.90	35,365.62
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	53,700.11	57,233.75	110,933.86
5. All other expenses of administration	34,869.59	30,605.06	65,474.65
6. Total	120,439.51	116,182.33	236,621.84
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	33,039.72	788.75	33,828.47
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	258,619.53	51,295.89	309,915.42
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	8,425.00	1,405.00	9,830.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	317	5	322
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,165.40	$22.50	$1,187.90
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	11	.....	11

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEW YORK, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	363	504	867
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	403	198	601
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	347	153	500
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	419	549	968
5. Petitions dismissed	10	2	12
6. Compositions confirmed	6	21	27
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	1		1
8. Wage earner	32	1	33
9. Merchant	78	72	150
10. Manufacturer	19	7	26
11. Professional	7		7
12. Other classes	210	73	283
13. Total	347	153	500
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$707,867.73	$1,533,194.46	$2,241,062.19
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,185,971.84	2,446,339.49	3,632,311.33
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	3,054,159.26	357,154.27	3,411,313.53
4. Total	4,947,998.83	4,336,688.22	9,284,687.05
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	165,103.74	1,023,198.79	1,188,302.53
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	3,352.68	505,268.67	508,621.35
3. Net amount realized	161,751.06	517,930.12	679,681.18
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	61,040.07	145,958.25	206,998.32
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1,100.00	100.00	1,200.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	6,499.75	38,771.56	45,271.31
4. Paid to general creditors	84,490.72	327,520.65	412,011.37
5. Other payments	8,351.26	5,046.96	13,398.22
6. Undistributed balance, if any	269.26	532.70	801.96
7. Total	161,751.06	517,930.12	679,681.18
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,496.05	11,023.62	14,519.67
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,992.90	1,771.08	5,763.98
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	6,098.67	16,530.88	22,629.55
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	19,499.89	43,738.70	63,238.59
5. All other expenses of administration	27,952.56	72,893.97	100,846.53
6. Total	61,040.07	145,958.25	206,998.32
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	13,338.77	525.00	13,863.77
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	8,400.00		8,400.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,870.00	1,980.00	6,850.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	256	16	272
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$3,361.38	$1,988.50	$5,349.88
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	5		5

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	2,189	3,455	5,644
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	641	708	1,349
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	766	514	1,280
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	2,064	3,649	5,713
5. Petitions dismissed	4	20	24
6. Compositions confirmed	10	65	75
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer			
8. Wage earner	4	.....	4
9. Merchant	199	4	203
10. Manufacturer	249	311	560
11. Professional	34	90	124
12. Other classes	35	1	36
	245	108	353
13. Total	766	514	1,280
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$1,120,230.91	$1,805,649.09	$2,925,880.00
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	6,772,982.18	9,120,933.72	15,893,915.90
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	7,025,918.79	2,853,243.27	9,879,162.06
4. Total	14,919,131.88	13,779,826.08	28,698,957.96
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	1,766,932.49	3,318,857.72	5,085,790.21
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	58,772.81	1,296,100.63	1,354,873.44
3. Net amount realized	1,708,159.68	2,022,757.09	3,730,916.77
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	276,277.24	635,854.57	912,131.81
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,926.00	2,571.13	7,497.13
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	101,733.90	139,329.37	241,063.27
4. Paid to general creditors	1,323,765.87	1,076,474.79	2,400,240.66
5. Other payments	1,456.67	162,362.23	163,818.90
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	6,165.00	6,165.00
7. Total	1,708,159.68	2,022,757.09	3,730,916.77
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	19,223.72	23,909.88	43,124.60
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	23,965.99	40,701.83	64,667.82
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	44,039.19	90,081.27	134,120.46
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	78,030.76	245,871.37	323,902.13
5. All other expenses of administration	111,017.58	235,299.22	346,316.80
6. Total	276,277.24	635,854.57	912,131.81
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	25,844.27	10,820.00	36,664.27
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	101,878.73	119,334.68	221,213.41
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	11,175.00	7,725.00	18,900.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	497	35	532
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$13,367.46	$1,180.76	$14,548.22
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	20	.....	20

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NEW YORK, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	656	231	887
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	598	42	640
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	557	80	637
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	697	193	890
5. Petitions dismissed	6	2	8
6. Compositions confirmed	5	.....	5
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	27	.....	27
8. Wage earner	294	.....	294
9. Merchant	88	70	158
10. Manufacturer	20	8	28
11. Professional	10	2	12
12. Other classes	118	.....	118
13. Total	557	80	637
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$2,071,862.69	$154,937.06	$2,226,799.75
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	2,103,544.67	591,342.17	2,694,886.84
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	2,018,465.51	116,251.44	2,134,716.95
4. Total	6,193,872.87	862,530.67	7,056,403.54
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	444,832.06	134,250.35	579,082.41
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	98,541.77	22,065.15	120,606.92
3. Net amount realized	346,290.29	112,185.20	458,475.49
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	77,568.22	37,510.81	115,079.03
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	259.00	.....	259.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	103,501.96	7,133.65	110,635.61
4. Paid to general creditors	163,853.74	64,745.65	228,599.39
5. Other payments	1,106.46	2,794.00	3,900.46
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.91	1.09	2.00
7. Total	346,290.29	112,185.20	458,475.49
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,574.35	1,612.72	5,187.07
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,725.38	1,609.46	4,334.84
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	11,565.51	5,097.15	16,662.66
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	36,920.34	15,185.61	52,105.95
5. All other expenses of administration	22,782.64	14,005.87	36,788.51
6. Total	77,568.22	37,510.81	115,079.03
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	59,439.95	5,097.20	64,537.15
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	434,606.83	25,740.00	460,346.83
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	8,520.00	765.00	9,285.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	387	3	390
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,515.20	.....	$1,515.20
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	14	.....	14

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	53	39	92
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	39	19	58
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	38	9	47
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	54	49	103
5. Petitions dismissed			
6. Compositions confirmed			
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	3		3
8. Wage earner	1		1
9. Merchant	32	8	40
10. Manufacturer	1	1	2
11. Professional			
12. Other classes	1		1
13. Total	38	9	47
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$48,963.96	$45,534.76	$94,498.72
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	221,089.86	176,122.03	397,211.89
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	61,803.37	10,445.77	72,249.14
4. Total	331,857.19	232,102.56	563,959.75
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	58,244.86	70,453.34	128,698.20
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	822.72		822.72
3. Net amount realized	57,422.14	70,453.34	127,875.48
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	5,998.13	8,259.57	14,257.70
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	6,076.67	1,475.00	7,551.67
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	5,250.44	28,811.47	34,061.91
4. Paid to general creditors	38,082.63	31,528.36	69,610.99
5. Other payments	1,334.85		1,334.85
6. Undistributed balance, if any	679.42	378.94	1,058.36
7. Total	57,422.14	70,453.34	127,875.48
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,032.20	1,094.08	2,126.28
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	524.07	296.57	820.64
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,113.91	1,327.49	2,441.40
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,353.94	2,267.05	3,620.99
5. All other expenses of administration	1,974.01	3,274.38	5,248.39
6. Total	5,998.13	8,259.57	14,257.70
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	9,393.07	4,000.00	13,393.07
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	16,545.01	4,699.87	21,244.88
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	660.00	122.50	782.50
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	12		12
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$351.25		$351.25
Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid			

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Cont'd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	94	81	175
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	54	16	70
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	49	21	70
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	99	76	175
5. Petitions dismissed		1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	1		1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer			
8. Wage earner	1		1
9. Merchant	37	13	50
10. Manufacturer	6	4	10
11. Professional			
12. Other classes	5	4	9
13. Total	49	21	70
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$309,683.65	$51,136.22	$360,819.87
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	547,558.29	178,292.18	725,850.47
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	274,015.83	32,301.86	306,317.69
4. Total	1,131,257.77	261,730.26	1,392,988.03
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	215,221.56	74,610.06	289,831.62
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	22,586.76	7,647.94	30,234.70
3. Net amount realized	192,634.80	66,962.12	259,596.92
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	26,861.26	12,569.40	39,430.66
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	7,044.22	1,286.76	8,330.98
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	71,945.64	23,363.78	95,309.42
4. Paid to general creditors	85,966.51	29,742.18	115,708.69
5. Other payments	30.00		30.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	787.17		787.17
7. Total	192,634.80	66,962.12	259,596.92
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,997.12	1,499.02	4,496.14
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,970.40	645.95	2,616.35
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	5,542.78	2,879.82	8,422.60
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	9,246.00	4,495.00	13,741.00
5. All other expenses of administration	7,104.96	3,049.61	10,154.57
6. Total	26,861.26	12,569.40	39,430.66
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	8,906.37	3,755.00	12,661.37
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	30,541.79	1,800.00	32,341.79
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	690.00	345.00	1,035.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	1		1
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$107.38		$107.38
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid			

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	56	32	88
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	142	18	160
3. Cases concluded during fiscal near, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	135	13	148
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	63	37	100
5. Petitions dismissed	1	3	4
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	59	1	60
8. Wage earner	30	.....	30
9. Merchant	18	9	27
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	26	3	29
13. Total	135	13	148
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$565,892.55	$48,506.05	$614,398.60
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	156,418.38	110,463.47	266,881.85
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	503,846.90	12,658.11	516,505.01
4. Total	1,226,157.83	171,627.63	1,397,785.46
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	43,948.46	62,423.01	106,371.47
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	4,221.63	3,815.11	8,036.74
3. Net amount realized	39,726.83	58,607.90	98,334.73
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	10,427.67	21,787.55	32,215.22
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	6,118.92	1,270.00	7,388.92
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	5,312.85	16,301.68	21,614.53
4. Paid to general creditors	17,849.19	19,243.59	37,092.78
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	18.20	5.08	23.28
7. Total	39,726.83	58,607.90	98,334.73
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	359.17	552.86	912.03
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,559.05	355.17	1,914.22
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,352.71	1,724.95	3,077.66
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	3,334.52	6,248.54	9,583.06
5. All other expenses of administration	3,822.22	12,906.03	16,728.25
6. Total	10,427.67	21,787.55	32,215.22
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	84,490.97	7,065.14	91,556.11
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	74,599.92	11,500.00	86,099.92
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,010.00	150.00	2,160.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	110	2	112
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,292.25	$100.35	$1,392.60
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
OHIO, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	369	261	630
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	414	68	482
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	478	65	543
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	305	264	569
5. Petitions dismissed	2	.....	2
6. Compositions confirmed	12	3	15
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	14	.....	14
8. Wage earner	129	.....	129
9. Merchant	198	39	237
10. Manufacturer	29	12	41
11. Professional	5	.....	5
12. Other classes	103	14	117
13. Total	478	65	543
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$561,306.98	$1,751,616.08	$2,312,923.06
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,700,804.68	1,543,882.65	3,244,687.33
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	985,900.24	5,593,188.92	6,579,089.16
4. Total	3,248,011.90	8,888,687.65	12,136,699.55
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	656,420.68	512,574.62	1,168,995.30
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	34,986.14	64,272.36	99,258.50
3. Net amount realized	621,434.54	448,302.26	1,069,736.80
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	95,378.05	80,057.08	175,435.13
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	15,082.14	3,719.24	18,801.38
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	254,981.90	201,680.31	456,662.21
4. Paid to general creditors	237,238.21	158,094.60	395,332.81
5. Other payments	10,108.45	1,786.05	11,894.50
6. Undistributed balance, if any	8,645.79	2,964.98	11,610.77
7. Total	621,434.54	448,302.26	1,069,736.80
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	7,062.12	5,463.63	12,525.75
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	12,045.23	4,230.92	16,276.15
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	15,090.81	19,456.08	34,546.89
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	28,282.11	25,049.64	53,331.75
5. All other expenses of administration	32,897.78	25,856.81	58,754.59
6. Total	95,378.05	80,057.08	175,435.13
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	73,448.66	4,272.40	77,721.06
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	187,847.75	208,947.14	396,794.89
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	7,230.00	1,080.00	8,310.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	251	2	253
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$4,169.31	$29.35	$4,198.66
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	13	.....	13

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
OHIO, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	504	238	742
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	318	41	359
3. Cases concluded during fiscal near, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	322	59	381
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	500	220	720
5. Petitions dismissed	8	7	15
6. Compositions confirmed	2	2	4
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	14	.....	14
8. Wage earner	163	.....	163
9. Merchant	86	28	114
10. Manufacturer	14	16	30
11. Professional	10	5	15
12. Other classes	35	10	45
13. Total	322	59	381
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$385,921.28	$928,233.78	$1,314,155.06
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,066,709.14	1,427,585.19	2,494,294.33
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	446,691.65	81,044.91	527,736.56
4. Total	1,899,322.07	2,436,863.88	4,336,185.95
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	344,223.02	1,666,766.79	2,010,989.81
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	10,465.37	929,501.05	939,966.42
3. Net amount realized	333,757.65	737,265.74	1,071,023.39
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	59,912.90	114,808.14	174,721.04
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	13,940.42	4,617.41	18,557.83
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	121,064.23	265,024.68	386,088.91
4. Paid to general creditors	132,933.02	350,656.20	483,589.22
5. Other payments	5,876.93	2,002.56	7,879.49
6. Undistributed balance, if any	30.15	156.75	186.90
7. Total	333,757.65	737,265.74	1,071,023.39
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,773.23	8,211.31	11,984.54
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,272.14	2,539.94	5,812.08
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	9,618.40	21,655.20	31,273.60
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	22,670.86	38,704.85	61,375.71
5. All other expenses of administration	20,578.27	43,696.84	64,275.11
6. Total	59,912.90	114,808.14	174,721.04
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	37,432.00	2,040.56	39,472.56
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	100,405.20	26,416.68	126,821.88
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,395.00	780.00	5,175.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	179	3	182
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$982.27	.....	$982.27
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	21	.....	21

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	192	129	321
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	119	47	166
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	207	80	287
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	104	96	200
5. Petitions dismissed	1	4	5
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	1	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	21	.....	21
8. Wage earner	6	.....	6
9. Merchant	130	63	193
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	4	.....	4
12. Other classes	46	17	63
13. Total	207	80	287
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$637,038.22	$185,477.96	$822,516.18
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	931,003.97	833,849.97	1,764,853.94
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	379,450.60	172,492.69	551,943.29
4. Total	1,947,492.79	1,191,820.62	3,139,313.41
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	336,562.72	238,284.52	574,847.24
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	1,152.25	22,527.89	23,680.14
3. Net amount realized	335,410.47	215,756.63	551,167.10
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	87,613.77	58,773.06	146,386.83
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1.06	.....	1.06
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	61,959.52	38,437.68	100,397.20
4. Paid to general creditors	182,927.56	117,830.87	300,758.43
5. Other payments	566.70	144.37	711.07
6. Undistributed balance, if any	2,341.86	570.65	2,912.51
7. Total	335,410.47	215,756.63	551,167.10
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	7,367.32	4,979.43	12,346.75
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	19,003.38	12,470.82	31,474.20
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	12,625.41	8,586.62	21,212.03
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	26,851.44	22,387.54	49,238.98
5. All other expenses of administration	21,766.22	10,348.65	32,114.87
6. Total	87,613.77	58,773.06	146,386.83
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	201,162.08	52,773.33	253,935.41
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	105,485.34	92,293.27	197,778.61
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,370.00	1,425.00	4,795.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	55	6	61
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,089.80	$3.15	$1,092.95
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	7	.....	7

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1817—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	100	64	164
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	101	23	124
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	130	35	165
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	71	52	123
5. Petitions dismissed	3	3	6
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	1	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	18	.....	18
8. Wage earner	34	.....	34
9. Merchant	46	31	77
10. Manufacturer	1	2	3
11. Professional	4	1	5
12. Other classes	27	1	28
13. Total	130	35	165
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$444,918.32	$373,903.46	$818,821.78
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	225,206.16	630,461.53	855,667.69
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	578,031.90	131,845.79	709,877.69
4. Total	1,248,156.38	1,136,210.78	2,384,367.16
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	79,012.45	253,242.74	332,255.19
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	.....	.....
3. Net amount realized	79,012.45	253,242.74	332,255.19
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	20,236.25	49,798.66	70,034.91
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	50.13	.....	50.13
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	19,348.37	35,096.22	54,444.59
4. Paid to general creditors	39,062.83	166,953.15	206,015.98
5. Other payments	78.23	1,394.65	1,472.88
6. Undistributed balance, if any	236.64	.06	236.70
7. Total	79,012.45	253,242.74	332,255.19
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,221.55	3,327.68	4,549.23
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,002.22	884.64	3,886.86
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	2,533.20	5,568.74	8,101.94
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	6,640.25	20,714.71	27,354.96
5. All other expenses of administration	6,839.03	19,302.89	26,141.92
6. Total	20,236.25	49,798.66	70,034.91
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	151,906.01	30,756.00	182,662.01
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	23,379.48	13,617.56	36,997.04
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,055.00	510.00	2,565.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	78	.....	78
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,964.08	.....	$1,964.08
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
OREGON.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	498	134	632
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	478	26	504
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	386	27	413
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	590	133	723
5. Petitions dismissed	11	4	15
6. Compositions confirmed	2	1	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	37	3	40
8. Wage earner	150	1	151
9. Merchant	102	13	115
10. Manufacturer	9	4	13
11. Professional	15	.....	15
12. Other classes	73	6	79
13. Total	386	27	413
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$245,282.65	$146,842.19	$392,124.84
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	473,543.96	326,717.71	800,261.67
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	232,571.94	80,994.68	313,566.62
4. Total	951,398.55	554,554.58	1,505,953.13
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	215,626.87	71,089.22	286,716.09
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	20,363.44	6,196.22	26,559.66
3. Net amount realized	195,263.43	64,893.00	260,156.43
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	45,146.70	20,121.62	65,268.32
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1,357.03	.....	1,357.03
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	33,990.63	12,033.42	46,024.05
4. Paid to general creditors	110,579.53	32,695.79	143,275.32
5. Other payments	4,186.89	42.17	4,229.06
6. Undistributed balance, if any	2.65	.....	2.65
7. Total	195,263.43	64,893.00	260,156.43
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,915.51	1,069.56	4,985.07
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,585.21	313.20	3,898.41
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	7,370.45	2,889.48	10,259.93
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	15,103.54	7,672.93	22,776.47
5. All other expenses of administration	15,171.99	8,176.45	23,348.44
6. Total	45,146.70	20,121.62	65,268.32
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	109,297.16	3,145.00	112,442.16
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	736,631.50	94,576.55	831,208.05
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,680.00	330.00	5,010.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	175	.....	175
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$4,476.51	.....	$4,476.51
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	47	.....	47

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	331	558	889
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	151	111	262
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	192	191	383
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	290	478	768
5. Petitions dismissed	8	24	32
6. Compositions confirmed	2	8	10
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	12	1	13
8. Wage earner	18	1	19
9. Merchant	91	109	200
10. Manufacturer	23	49	72
11. Professional	5	4	9
12. Other classes	43	27	70
13. Total	192	191	383
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$1,618,114.33	$2,785,136.95	$4,403,251.28
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,708,365.38	4,223,493.72	5,931,859.10
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,460,771.42	1,316,544.77	2,777,316.19
4. Total	4,787,251.13	8,325,175.44	13,112,426.57
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	581,092.82	797,224.94	1,378,317.76
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	35,733.93	87,216.21	122,950.14
3. Net amount realized	545,358.89	710,008.73	1,255,367.62
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	104,599.81	224,782.18	329,381.99
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,920.77	7,928.54	12,849.31
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	259,071.82	189,492.70	448,564.52
4. Paid to general creditors	174,802.14	283,018.21	457,820.35
5. Other payments	1,964.35	4,616.07	6,580.42
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	171.03	171.03
7. Total	545,358.89	710,008.73	1,255,367.62
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	6,469.41	9,836.27	16,305.68
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	11,776.13	24,514.83	36,290.96
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	15,719.54	25,609.70	41,329.24
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	42,348.64	90,456.71	132,805.35
5. All other expenses of administration	28,286.09	74,364.67	102,650.76
6. Total	104,599.81	224,782.18	329,381.99
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	21,258.31	10,138.65	31,396.96
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	573,737.98	768,855.83	1,342,593.81
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,750.00	2,490.00	5,240.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	76	6	82
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,562.04	$327.13	$2,889.17
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	211	212	423
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	181	63	244
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	144	67	211
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	248	208	456
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	9	9
6. Compositions confirmed	2	7	9
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	19	.....	19
8. Wage earner	25	1	26
9. Merchant	46	26	72
10. Manufacturer	2	11	13
11. Professional	4	1	5
12. Other classes	48	28	76
13. Total	144	67	211
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$346,311.98	$679,248.73	$1,025,560.71
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	607,999.36	1,456,712.56	2,064,711.92
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	300,893.36	182,816.51	483,709.87
4. Total	1,255,204.70	2,318,777.80	3,573,982.50
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	318,297.93	723,911.67	1,042,209.60
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	7,382.74	193,489.90	200,872.64
3. Net amount realized	310,915.19	530,421.77	841,336.96
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	45,902.72	72,088.92	117,991.64
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	6,599.99	1,676.48	8,276.47
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	181,868.06	265,685.29	447,553.35
4. Paid to general creditors	74,431.72	190,763.75	265,195.47
5. Other payments	2,083.84	84.48	2,168.32
6. Undistributed balance, if any	28.86	122.85	151.71
7. Total	310,915.19	530,421.77	841,336.96
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	4,404.84	11,009.86	15,414.70
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	4,300.05	3,235.30	7,535.35
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	9,150.85	15,551.82	24,702.67
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	12,089.46	25,459.46	37,548.92
5. All other expenses of administration	15,957.52	16,832.48	32,790.00
6. Total	45,902.72	72,088.92	117,991.64
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	15,177.11	5,231.59	20,408.70
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	21,675.00	29,800.00	51,475.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	2,055.00	870.00	2,925.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	40	3	43
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$498.72	$34.67	$533.39
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	7	.....	7

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	983	845	1,828
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	258	173	431
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	263	164	427
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	978	854	1,832
5. Petitions dismissed	2	12	14
6. Compositions confirmed	1	5	6
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	14	1	15
8. Wage earner	59	2	61
9. Merchant	123	87	210
10. Manufacturer	12	13	25
11. Professional	2	1	3
12. Other classes	53	60	113
13. Total	263	164	427
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$1,176,401.91	$1,797,047.19	$2,973,449.10
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,455,603.25	2,948,626.77	4,404,230.02
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	4,262,850.58	1,790,491.26	6,053,341.84
4. Total	6,894,855.74	6,536,165.22	13,431,020.96
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	333,152.53	831,619.70	1,164,772.23
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	73,088.60	101,785.27	174,873.87
3. Net amount realized	260,063.93	729,834.43	989,898.36
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	50,597.93	238,790.76	289,388.69
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	6,729.39	10,612.93	17,342.32
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	117,552.95	110,965.75	228,518.70
4. Paid to general creditors	74,126.64	368,360.54	442,487.18
5. Other payments	11,026.88	1,043.16	12,070.04
6. Undistributed balance, if any	30.14	61.29	91.43
7. Total	260,063.93	729,834.43	989,898.36
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,354.28	7,211.50	10,565.78
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	6,582.68	6,217.83	12,800.51
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	10,355.97	29,788.93	40,144.90
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	16,072.16	51,270.99	67,343.15
5. All other expenses of administration	14,232.84	144,301.51	158,534.35
6. Total	50,597.93	238,790.76	289,388.69
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	23,886.59	8,200.15	32,086.74
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	35,845.00	49,598.20	85,443.20
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,870.00	2,715.00	6,585.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	90	7	97
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,302.96	$1,594.81	$2,897.77
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	2	.....	2

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
PORTO RICO.			
A Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	40	23	63
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	16	13	29
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	29	13	42
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	27	23	50
5. Petitions dismissed	2	6	8
6. Compositions confirmed	8	.....	8
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	.....	.....	.....
9. Merchant	28	13	41
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	1	.....	1
12. Other classes	.....	.....	.....
13. Total	29	13	42
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$72,979.99	$1,021.74	$74,001.73
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	135,801.03	1,794.23	137,595.26
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	59,004.62	21,006.11	80,010.73
4. Total	267,785.64	23,822.08	291,607.72
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	89,153.58	4,301.27	93,454.85
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	1,489.33	.....	1,489.33
3. Net amount realized	87,664.25	4,301.27	91,965.52
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	10,161.12	1,829.92	11,991.04
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	.....	.....
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	41,593.45	1,021.74	42,615.19
4. Paid to general creditors	35,533.84	1,449.61	36,983.45
5. Other payments	.....	.....	.....
6. Undistributed balance, if any	375.84	.....	375.84
7. Total	87,664.25	4,301.27	91,965.52
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,661.68	92.33	1,754.01
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	728.83	100.30	829.13
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	860.93	215.73	1,076.66
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,625.00	500.00	5,125.00
5. All other expenses of administration	2,284.68	921.56	3,206.24
6. Total	10,161.12	1,829.92	11,991.04
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	.....	.....	.....
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	.....	.....	.....
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	315.00	135.00	450.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	.....	.....	.....
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	3	.....	3

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
RHODE ISLAND.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	73	55	128
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	56	14	70
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	64	25	89
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	65	44	109
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	4	4
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	25	1	26
9. Merchant	26	15	41
10. Manufacturer	4	6	10
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	9	3	12
13. Total	64	25	89
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$38,774.63	$16,329.78	$55,104.41
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	279,004.25	300,551.74	579,555.99
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	107,110.43	46,499.18	153,609.61
4. Total	424,889.31	363,380.70	788,270.01
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	91,358.89	30,183.91	121,542.80
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	6,167.22	385.47	6,552.69
3. Net amount realized	85,191.67	29,798.44	114,990.11
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	17,616.93	11,786.98	29,403.91
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	150.00	150.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	15,330.15	2,990.25	18,320.40
4. Paid to general creditors	51,170.20	13,448.44	64,618.64
5. Other payments	1,067.04	1,074.87	2,141.91
6. Undistributed balance, if any	7.35	347.90	355.25
7. Total	85,191.67	29,798.44	114,990.11
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	941.21	318.68	1,259.89
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,578.48	908.35	2,486.83
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,924.52	1,331.49	6,256.01
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	3,804.06	5,590.10	9,394.16
5. All other expenses of administration	6,368.66	3,638.36	10,007.02
6. Total	17,616.93	11,786.98	29,403.91
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	3,344.00	55.00	3,399.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	14,700.00	.....	14,700.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	795.00	345.00	1,140.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	25	.....	25
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$364.17	.....	$364.17
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	14	.....	14

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
SOUTH CAROLINA, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	229	176	405
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	38	27	65
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	63	34	97
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	204	169	373
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	2	2
6. Compositions confirmed	2	5	7
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	7	.....	7
8. Wage earner	3	.....	3
9. Merchant	40	27	67
10. Manufacturer	.....	2	2
11. Professional	4	2	6
12. Other classes	9	3	12
13. Total	63	34	97
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$256,270.89	$193,791.64	$450,062.53
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	256,932.87	407,829.04	664,761.91
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	396,188.12	44,891.27	441,079.39
4. Total	909,391.88	646,511.95	1,555,903.83
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	65,432.13	114,265.62	179,697.75
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	1,788.85	2,621.38	4,410.23
3. Net amount realized	63,643.28	111,644.24	175,287.52
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	11,420.15	17,555.14	28,975.29
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1,918.45	1,661.75	3,580.20
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	22,553.54	28,756.89	51,310.43
4. Paid to general creditors	25,495.34	61,435.26	86,930.60
5. Other payments	1,663.91	1,416.86	3,080.77
6. Undistributed balance, if any	591.89	818.34	1,410.23
7. Total	63,643.28	111,644.24	175,287.52
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,104.01	1,635.23	2,739.24
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	930.71	362.89	1,293.60
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	2,374.66	2,591.25	4,965.91
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,013.06	5,994.80	10,007.86
5. All other expenses of administration	2,997.71	6,970.97	9,968.68
6. Total	11,420.15	17,555.14	28,975.29
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	11,400.86	110.00	11,510.86
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	34,058.15	14,315.08	48,373.23
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	870.00	495.00	1,365.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	15	1	16
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$44.00	.....	$44.00
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	2	.....	2

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***Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings** (under act of July 1, 1898), **fiscal year 1817**—Contd.*

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
SOUTH CAROLINA, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	46	26	72
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	27	6	33
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	24	8	32
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	49	24	73
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	2	2
6. Compositions confirmed	2	.....	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	.....	.....
8. Wage earner	.....	.....	.....
9. Merchant	24	7	31
10. Manufacturer	.....	1	1
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	.....	.....	.....
13. Total	24	8	32
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$66,417.91	$1,139.37	$67,557.28
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	195,047.03	47,543.78	242,590.81
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	9,361.50	2,408.14	11,769.64
4. Total	270,826.44	51,091.29	321,917.73
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	75,710.18	19,150.00	94,860.18
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	519.02	595.71	1,114.73
3. Net amount realized	75,191.16	18,554.29	93,745.45
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	8,693.38	3,494.21	12,187.59
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	3,727.80	.....	3,727.80
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	20,865.25	1,436.49	22,301.74
4. Paid to general creditors	41,819.73	13,623.59	55,443.32
5. Other payments	85.00	.....	85.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	75,191.16	18,554.29	93,745.45
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,008.35	248.25	1,256.60
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	433.90	170.87	604.77
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	2,013.24	639.83	2,653.07
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	2,275.82	1,363.12	3,638.94
5. All other expenses of administration	2,962.07	1,072.14	4,034.21
6. Total	8,693.38	3,494.21	12,187.59
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	3,643.00	.....	3,643.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	14,190.00	.....	14,190.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	360.00	60.00	420.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	.....	.....	.....
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	248	97	345
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	119	14	133
3. Cases concluded during fiscal near, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	164	17	181
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	203	94	297
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	4	4
6. Compositions confirmed	1	.....	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	49	1	50
8. Wage earner	70	.....	70
9. Merchant	26	13	39
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	3	.....	3
12. Other classes	16	3	19
13. Total	164	17	181
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$315,885.07	$24,228.99	$340,114.06
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	210,938.17	115,592.21	326,530.38
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	369,476.10	27,321.45	396,797.55
4. Total	896,299.34	167,142.65	1,063,441.99
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	144,042.21	42,791.14	186,833.35
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	5,572.15	1,261.88	6,834.03
3. Net amount realized	138,470.06	41,529.26	179,999.32
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	12,643.12	10,631.72	23,274.84
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	75,806.46	1,581.52	77,387.98
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	14,269.04	7,077.96	21,347.00
4. Paid to general creditors	30,091.43	22,238.06	52,329.49
5. Other payments	5,660.01	.....	5,660.01
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	138,470.06	41,529.26	179,999.32
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,521.92	1,270.83	2,792.75
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,215.06	3,133.59	6,348.65
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	1,451.91	669.70	2,121.61
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	3,767.43	4,364.07	8,131.50
5. All other expenses of administration	2,686.80	1,193.53	3,880.33
6. Total	12,643.12	10,631.72	23,274.84
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	33,883.84	2,331.54	36,215.38
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	123,634.88	.....	123,634.88
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	.....	.....	.....
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	133	3	136
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$240.95	$6.50	$247.45
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
TENNESSEE, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	143	44	187
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	299	28	327
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	325	29	354
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	117	43	160
5. Petitions dismissed	29	2	31
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	18	.....	18
8. Wage earner	200	.....	200
9. Merchant	55	21	76
10. Manufacturer	8	2	10
11. Professional	1	.....	1
12. Other classes	43	6	49
13. Total	325	29	354
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$235,332.59	$36,937.49	$272,270.08
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	260,112.12	236,684.92	496,797.04
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	363,585.38	42,232.14	405,817.52
4. Total	859,030.09	315,854.55	1,174,884.64
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	96,506.79	96,788.89	193,295.68
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	1,671.01	26,560.58	28,231.59
3. Net amount realized	94,835.78	70,228.31	165,064.09
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	19,609.99	16,296.29	35,906.28
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	478.95	.....	478.95
	20,055.21	15,334.05	35,389.26
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	49,683.20	38,597.97	88,281.17
4. Paid to general creditors	.....	.....	.....
5. Other payments	3,980.37	.....	3,980.37
6. Undistributed balance, if any	1,028.06	.....	1,028.06
7. Total	94,835.78	70,228.31	165,064.09
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,154.49	828.66	1,983.15
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	84.35	64.74	149.09
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,943.23	3,536.46	7,479.69
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	7,256.62	5,804.43	13,061.05
5. All other expenses of administration	7,171.30	6,062.00	13,233.30
6. Total	19,609.99	16,296.29	35,906.28
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	34,712.59	987.00	35,699.59
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	89,490.33	11,782.71	101,272.04
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,268.30	405.00	4,673.30
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	217	.....	217
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$400.62	.....	$400.62
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	39	.....	39

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	390	38	428
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	398	16	414
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	447	22	469
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	341	32	373
5. Petitions dismissed	5	1	6
6. Compositions confirmed			
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	39	1	40
8. Wage earner	237		237
9. Merchant	43	7	50
10. Manufacturer	3	5	8
11. Professional	14		14
12. Other classes	111	9	120
13. Total	447	22	469
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$5,568.53	$23,289.35	$28,857.88
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	162,200.84	254,606.18	416,807.02
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	544,160.20	4,734.30	548,894.50
4. Total	711,929.57	282,629.83	994,559.40
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	109,658.56	187,036.23	296,694.79
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	9,355.15	109,429.04	118,784.19
3. Net amount realized	100,303.41	77,607.19	177,910.60
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	14,590.41	11,325.19	25,915.60
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	4,570.58		4,570.58
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	16,470.47	23,578.38	40,048.85
4. Paid to general creditors	64,599.00	42,703.62	107,302.62
5. Other payments			
6. Undistributed balance, if any	72.95		72.95
7. Total	100,303.41	77,607.19	177,910.60
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,227.96	878.31	2,106.27
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	805.89	76.86	882.75
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,540.33	4,816.97	9,357.30
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	6,421.48	4,953.83	11,375.31
5. All other expenses of administration	1,594.75	599.22	2,193.97
6. Total	14,590.41	11,325.19	25,915.60
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind			
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court			
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee			
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	267	1	268
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$8,010.00	$36.25	$8,046.25
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	164	2	166

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
TENNESSEE, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	100	34	134
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	190	13	203
3. Cases concluded during fiscal near, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	215	21	236
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	75	26	101
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	3	1	4
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	7	.....	7
8. Wage earner	133	.....	133
9. Merchant	44	14	58
10. Manufacturer	5	1	6
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	26	6	32
13. Total	215	21	236
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$115,674.61	$11,424.29	$127,098.90
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	344,473.62	191,567.83	536,041.45
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	323,974.56	15,240.26	339,214.82
4. Total	784,122.79	218,232.38	1,002,355.17
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	93,612.97	63,919.61	157,532.58
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	9,197.27	4,683.83	13,881.10
3. Net amount realized	84,415.70	59,235.78	143,651.48
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	21,700.71	13,226.24	34,926.95
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1,117.01	56.50	1,173.51
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	8,840.67	5,871.89	14,712.56
4. Paid to general creditors	52,561.99	39,742.47	92,304.46
5. Other payments	195.32	338.68	534.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	84,415.70	59,235.78	143,651.48
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	972.05	677.30	1,649.35
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	743.36	379.46	1,122.82
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,305.07	2,767.66	7,072.73
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	6,743.40	5,780.00	12,523.40
5. All other expenses of administration	8,936.83	3,621.82	12,558.65
6. Total	21,700.71	13,226.24	34,926.95
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	14,059.00	771.00	14,830.00
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	83,784.59	40.00	83,824.59
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,210.00	315.00	3,525.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	99	.....	99
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
TEXAS, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	369	103	472
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	176	41	217
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	215	58	273
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	330	86	416
5. Petitions dismissed	1	3	4
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	2	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	38	.....	38
8. Wage earner	22	1	23
9. Merchant	105	50	155
10. Manufacturer	5	1	6
11. Professional	4	.....	4
12. Other classes	41	6	47
13. Total	215	58	273
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$666,189.02	$466,737.02	$1,132,926.04
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	860,782.25	1,274,178.83	2,134,961.08
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,358,059.36	22,736.42	1,380,795.78
4. Total	2,885,030.63	1,763,652.27	4,648,682.90
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	319,691.17	661,923.29	981,614.46
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	5,382.71	11,457.70	16,840.41
3. Net amount realized	314,308.46	650,465.59	964,774.05
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	49,982.69	74,424.74	124,407.43
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	25,850.76	4,527.00	30,377.76
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	133,276.60	164,312.58	297,589.18
4. Paid to general creditors	94,678.77	400,848.75	495,527.52
5. Other payments	10,133.84	6,352.38	16,486.22
6. Undistributed balance, if any	385.80	.14	385.94
7. Total	314,308.46	650,465.59	964,774.05
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,429.57	6,898.64	10,328.21
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,912.87	2,471.08	6,383.95
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	12,668.54	18,077.87	30,746.41
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	15,414.83	30,256.93	45,671.76
5. All other expenses of administration	14,556.88	16,720.22	31,277.10
6. Total	49,982.69	74,424.74	124,407.43
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	493,460.20	89,656.00	583,116.20
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	64,386.47	13,292.40	77,678.87
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,300.00	840.00	4,140.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	78	.....	78
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$892.10	.....	$892.10
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid			

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
TEXAS, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	317	48	365
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	116	14	130
3. Cases concluded during fiscal near, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	97	22	119
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	336	40	376
5. Petitions dismissed	3	.....	3
6. Compositions confirmed	5	.....	5
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	16	1	17
8. Wage earner	9	.....	9
9. Merchant	70	19	89
10. Manufacturer	2	2	4
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	.....	.....	.....
13. Total	97	22	119
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$427,715.35	$49,638.01	$477,353.36
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	423,613.90	151,366.02	574,979.92
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	179,604.87	18,434.99	198,039.86
4. Total	1,030,934.12	219,439.02	1,250,373.14
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	960,041.94	41,744.80	1,001,786.74
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	3,261.56	2,407.51	5,669.07
3. Net amount realized	956,780.38	39,337.29	996,117.67
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	36,979.93	12,080.13	49,060.06
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	434,575.22	500.00	435,075.22
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	136,341.95	11,289.57	147,631.52
4. Paid to general creditors	348,708.28	14,938.84	363,647.12
5. Other payments	175.00	452.00	627.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	76.75	76.75
7. Total	956,780.38	39,337.29	996,117.67
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,900.51	524.01	4,424.52
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	4,737.84	840.64	5,578.48
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	10,653.64	1,599.01	12,252.65
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	12,631.21	4,124.79	16,756.00
5. All other expenses of administration	5,056.73	4,991.68	10,048.41
6. Total	36,979.93	12,080.13	49,060.06
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	203,767.25	35,365.00	239,132.25
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	37,400.55	32,100.00	69,500.55
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,720.00	270.00	1,990.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	22	1	23
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$455.50	$19.25	$474.75
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	3	.....	3

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1817—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
TEXAS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	132	58	190
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	78	14	92
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	92	16	108
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	118	56	174
5. Petitions dismissed	----------	1	1
6. Compositions confirmed	6	1	7
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	8	----------	8
8. Wage earner	1	----------	1
9. Merchant	56	10	66
10. Manufacturer	3	1	4
11. Professional	1	----------	1
12. Other classes	23	5	28
13. Total	92	16	108
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$348,701.57	$31,629.56	$380,331.13
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	439,063.62	193,532.05	632,595.67
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	324,999.97	14,955.29	339,955.26
4. Total	1,112,765.16	240,116.90	1,352,882.06
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	165,391.82	82,464.24	247,856.06
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	3,885.87	297.50	4,183.37
3. Net amount realized	161,505.95	82,166.74	243,672.69
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	20,654.13	11,091.83	31,745.96
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	----------	140.00	140.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	75,115.55	25,608.35	100,723.90
4. Paid to general creditors	65,297.18	45,276.23	110,573.41
5. Other payments	----------	48.00	48.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	439.09	2.33	441.42
7. Total	161,505.95	82,166.74	243,672.69
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,312.83	1,400.22	4,713.05
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	466.31	97.10	563.41
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	5,683.63	2,501.68	8,185.31
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	6,040.90	3,058.71	9,099.61
5. All other expenses of administration	5,150.46	4,034.12	9,184.58
6. Total	20,654.13	11,091.83	31,745.96
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	61,060.80	4,375.00	65,435.80
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	9,890.00	----------	9,890.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,290.00	210.00	1,500.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	8	----------	8
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$72.16	----------	$72.16
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	----------	----------	----------

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
TEXAS, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	252	72	324
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	158	31	189
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	217	43	260
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	193	60	253
5. Petitions dismissed	1	16	17
6. Compositions confirmed	1	2	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	49	1	50
8. Wage earner	11	.....	11
9. Merchant	97	18	115
10. Manufacturer	4	2	6
11. Professional	4	1	5
12. Other classes	52	21	73
13. Total	217	43	260
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$657,083.70	$36,089.42	$693,173.12
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,038,805.22	416,720.59	1,455,525.81
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	961,495.91	73,224.45	1,034,720.36
4. Total	2,657,384.83	526,034.46	3,183,419.29
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	615,893.29	115,619.96	731,513.25
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	4,542.29	8,364.93	12,907.22
3. Net amount realized	611,351.00	107,255.03	718,606.03
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	63,354.87	21,558.46	84,913.33
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	.....	.....	.....
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	370,610.09	22,188.71	392,798.80
4. Paid to general creditors	177,023.96	63,507.86	240,531.82
5. Other payments	326.06	.....	326.06
6. Undistributed balance, if any	36.02	.....	36.02
7. Total	611,351.00	107,255.03	718,606.03
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	6,886.75	1,678.62	8,565.37
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,134.55	907.36	4,041.91
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	15,311.45	3,904.27	19,215.72
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	21,631.43	8,588.30	30,219.73
5. All other expenses of administration	16,390.69	6,479.91	22,870.60
6. Total	63,354.87	21,558.46	84,913.33
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	499,630.25	13,319.00	512,949.25
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	44,324.92	4,580.80	48,905.72
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,135.00	405.00	3,540.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	73	1	74
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$169.77	$22.55	$192.32
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	2	.....	2

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
UTAH.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	185	45	230
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	285	11	296
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	225	17	242
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	245	39	284
5. Petitions dismissed	3	2	5
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	2	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	20	.....	20
8. Wage earner	152	.....	152
9. Merchant	16	15	31
10. Manufacturer	1	.....	1
11. Professional	13	1	14
12. Other classes	23	1	24
13. Total	225	17	242
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$67,837.48	$10,935.02	$78,772.50
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	86,654.86	138,473.41	225,128.27
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	266,439.30	22,961.61	289,400.91
4. Total	420,931.64	172,370.04	593,301.68
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	22,783.96	48,948.58	71,732.54
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	631.15	1,248.63	1,879.78
3. Net amount realized	22,152.81	47,699.95	69,852.76
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	5,052.10	9,988.71	15,040.81
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	66.02	.....	66.02
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	2,251.85	4,466.72	6,718.57
4. Paid to general creditors	14,782.84	33,201.15	47,983.99
5. Other payments	.....	30.00	30.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	13.37	13.37
7. Total	22,152.81	47,699.95	69,852.76
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	261.42	515.48	776.90
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,014.10	493.65	2,507.75
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	771.80	2,269.21	3,041.01
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,042.79	5,064.88	6,107.67
5. All other expenses of administration	961.99	1,645.49	2,607.48
6. Total	5,052.10	9,988.71	15,040.81
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	79,740.66	.....	79,740.66
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	3,700.00	.....	3,700.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	5,480.05	460.00	5,940.05
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	62	.....	62
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,244.60	.....	$1,244.60
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	33	.....	33

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
VERMONT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	307	20	327
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	116	8	124
3. Cases concluded during fiscal near, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	122	3	125
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	301	25	326
5. Petitions dismissed	10	1	11
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	1	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	19	.....	19
8. Wage earner	51	.....	51
9. Merchant	26	1	27
10. Manufacturer	5	1	6
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	19	1	20
13. Total	122	3	125
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$126,928.49	$10,896.97	$137,825.46
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	186,590.43	49,268.17	235,858.60
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	80,188.11	984.62	81,172.73
4. Total	393,707.03	61,149.76	454,856.79
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	115,554.07	33,547.08	149,101.15
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	5,106.28	616.15	5,722.43
3. Net amount realized	110,447.79	32,930.93	143,378.72
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	12,899.14	2,647.58	15,546.72
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1,625.00	.....	1,625.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	53,494.82	10,130.82	63,625.64
4. Paid to general creditors	42,398.62	20,145.65	62,544.27
5. Other payments	30.21	6.88	37.09
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	110,447.79	32,930.93	143,378.72
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	2,473.44	495.54	2,968.98
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,390.48	709.40	3,099.88
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,479.13	467.54	3,946.67
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	1,717.02	201.06	1,918.08
5. All other expenses of administration	2,839.07	774.04	3,613.11
6. Total	12,899.14	2,647.58	15,546.72
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	21,192.77	.....	21,192.77
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	22,229.00	.....	22,229.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	750.00	30.00	780.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	60	.....	60
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,388.15	.....	$1,388.15
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
VIRGINIA, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	248	89	337
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	414	30	444
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	352	44	396
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	310	75	385
5. Petitions dismissed	2	.....	2
6. Compositions confirmed	1	2	3
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	16	.....	16
8. Wage earner	159	.....	159
9. Merchant	81	34	115
10. Manufacturer	3	5	8
11. Professional	5	.....	5
12. Other classes	88	5	93
13. Total	352	44	396
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$531,722.61	$119,937.09	$651,659.70
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	542,285.74	572,518.80	1,114,804.54
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	670,623.92	166,458.61	837,082.53
4. Total	1,744,632.27	858,914.50	2,603,546.77
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	320,637.59	164,538.14	485,175.73
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	23,149.04	5,747.03	28,896.07
3. Net amount realized	297,488.55	158,791.11	456,279.66
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	35,906.57	23,846.30	59,752.87
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	511.29	142.00	653.29
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	222,570.64	47,665.21	270,235.85
4. Paid to general creditors	37,762.55	86,856.52	124,619.07
5. Other payments	503.30	.....	503.30
6. Undistributed balance, if any	234.20	281.08	515.28
7. Total	297,488.55	158,791.11	456,279.66
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,378.95	1,953.12	5,332.07
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,141.72	658.09	2,799.81
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	9,548.65	5,063.59	14,612.24
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	10,349.29	11,809.63	22,158.92
5. All other expenses of administration	10,487.96	4,361.87	14,849.83
6. Total	35,906.57	23,846.30	59,752.87
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	35,577.38	170.00	35,747.38
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	38,261.76	3,916.44	42,178.20
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	5,250.00	615.00	5,865.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	225	3	228
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,104.12	$16.00	$1,120.12
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	2	.....	2

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
VIRGINIA, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	250	66	316
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	290	18	308
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	281	26	307
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	259	58	317
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	8	8
6. Compositions confirmed	1	1	2
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	22	3	25
8. Wage earner	56	.....	56
9. Merchant	58	14	72
10. Manufacturer	6	3	9
11. Professional	2	2	4
12. Other classes	137	4	141
13. Total	281	26	307
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$226,498.76	$31,703.05	$258,201.81
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	295,393.40	174,183.58	469,576.98
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	312,743.94	89,659.88	402,403.82
4. Total	834,636.10	295,546.51	1,130,182.61
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	79,998.20	82,132.58	162,130.78
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	122.70	300.00	422.70
3. Net amount realized	79,875.50	81,832.58	161,708.08
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	16,538.25	9,203.98	25,742.23
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	5,224.32	.....	5,224.32
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	27,583.97	15,074.05	42,658.02
4. Paid to general creditors	30,517.42	56,685.85	87,203.27
5. Other payments	5.00	866.47	871.47
6. Undistributed balance, if any	6.54	2.23	8.77
7. Total	79,875.50	81,832.58	161,708.08
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,066.68	923.21	1,989.89
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,360.41	332.90	1,693.31
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,116.92	1,999.06	5,115.98
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,424.20	2,725.40	7,149.60
5. All other expenses of administration	6,570.04	3,223.41	9,793.45
6. Total	16,538.25	9,203.98	25,742.23
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	31,186.97	3,219.00	34,405.97
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	37,586.69	976.00	38,562.69
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,826.85	225.00	4,051.85
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	134	.....	134
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$546.74	.....	$546.74
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	23	.....	23

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
WASHINGTON, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	145	19	164
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	123	5	128
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	154	20	174
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	114	4	118
5. Petitions dismissed	6	7	13
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	37	.....	37
8. Wage earner	52	.....	52
9. Merchant	33	9	42
10. Manufacturer	1	6	7
11. Professional	6	1	7
12. Other classes	25	4	29
13. Total	154	20	174
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$433,095.00	$246,768.58	$679,863.58
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	343,388.70	365,047.23	708,435.93
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,051,614.15	39,374.21	1,090,988.36
4. Total	1,828,097.85	651,190.02	2,479,287.87
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	162,470.99	74,685.76	237,156.75
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	33,579.63	100.00	33,679.63
3. Net amount realized	128,891.36	74,585.76	203,477.12
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	23,937.76	24,254.13	48,191.89
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	2,545.00	4,913.00	7,458.00
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	17,358.00	26,841.49	44,199.49
4. Paid to general creditors	80,481.63	18,488.33	98,969.96
5. Other payments	4,463.71	.....	4,463.71
6. Undistributed balance, if any	105.26	88.81	194.07
7. Total	128,891.36	74,585.76	203,477.12
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,249.64	832.31	2,081.95
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,279.11	864.25	3,143.36
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	4,432.64	2,533.35	6,965.99
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	7,136.53	9,079.33	16,215.86
5. All other expenses of administration	8,839.84	10,944.89	19,784.73
6. Total	23,937.76	24,254.13	48,191.89
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	79,778.20	14,053.50	93,831.70
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	306,803.31	14,135.00	320,938.31
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,815.00	225.00	2,040.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	97	1	98
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$934.92	.....	$934.92
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	31	.....	31

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
WASHINGTON, WESTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	236	114	350
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	294	30	324
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	290	40	330
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	240	104	344
5. Petitions dismissed	2	8	10
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	5	.....	5
8. Wage earner	86	.....	86
9. Merchant	43	19	62
10. Manufacturer	24	6	30
11. Professional	7	1	8
12. Other classes	125	14	139
13. Total	290	40	330
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$981,347.16	$281,845.03	$1,263,192.19
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,440,845.39	839,572.26	2,280,417.65
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,654,499.01	115,136.50	1,769,635.51
4. Total	4,076,691.56	1,236,553.79	5,313,245.35
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	234,734.88	347,331.34	582,066.22
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	11,593.65	9,171.14	20,764.79
3. Net amount realized	223,141.23	338,160.20	561,301.43
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	71,912.27	40,441.60	112,353.87
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	2,745.61	299.65	3,045.26
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	81,949.86	187,803.40	269,753.26
4. Paid to general creditors	65,958.06	109,615.27	175,573.33
5. Other payments	574.83	.....	574.83
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.60	.28	.88
7. Total	223,141.23	338,160.20	561,301.43
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,425.99	2,667.04	6,093.03
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	4,877.37	1,316.38	6,193.75
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	9,709.09	5,653.82	15,362.91
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	20,372.87	16,987.79	37,360.66
5. All other expenses of administration	33,526.95	13,816.57	47,343.52
6. Total	71,912.27	40,441.60	112,353.87
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	159,870.45	5,939.00	165,809.45
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	50,684.15	.....	50,684.15
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	3,975.00	165.00	4,140.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	192	.....	192
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$1,919.58	.....	$1,919.58
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	23	.....	23

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	322	75	397
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	135	18	153
3. Cases concluded during fiscal near, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	145	18	163
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	312	75	387
5. Petitions dismissed	1	.....	1
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	1	1
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	11	.....	11
8. Wage earner	49	1	50
9. Merchant	26	8	34
10. Manufacturer	4	3	7
11. Professional	11	1	12
12. Other classes	44	5	49
13. Total	145	18	163
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$188,635.28	$113,987.98	$302,623.26
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	326,274.43	388,805.64	715,080.07
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	325,143.69	13,500.39	338,644.08
4. Total	840,053.40	516,294.01	1,356,347.41
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	187,934.39	258,589.87	446,524.26
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	69,444.32	24,897.28	94,341.60
3. Net amount realized	118,490.07	233,692.59	352,182.66
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	23,954.07	20,601.76	44,555.83
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	1,768.96	600.00	2,368.96
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	52,361.65	85,410.14	137,771.79
4. Paid to general creditors	35,512.42	126,920.22	162,432.64
5. Other payments	4,874.15	160.47	5,034.62
6. Undistributed balance, if any	18.82	.....	18.82
7. Total	118,490.07	233,692.59	352,182.66
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	3,984.53	3,262.18	7,246.71
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,287.12	1,708.92	4,996.04
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	5,254.65	4,330.71	9,585.36
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	5,109.16	6,462.90	11,572.06
5. All other expenses of administration	6,318.61	4,837.05	11,155.66
6. Total	23,954.07	20,601.76	44,555.83
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	8,957.85	800.00	9,757.85
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	24,089.25	5,095.00	29,184.25
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	930.00	210.00	1,140.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	57	.....	57
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$528.77	.....	$528.77
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	38	.....	38

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	719	116	835
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	177	13	190
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed.	126	4	130
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	770	125	895
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	.....	.....
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	9	.....	9
8. Wage earner	82	.....	82
9. Merchant	19	3	22
10. Manufacturer	1	1	2
11. Professional	3	.....	3
12. Other classes	12	.....	12
13. Total	126	4	130
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$306,180.21	$47,050.25	$353,230.46
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	438,566.28	64,114.38	502,680.66
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	187,324.48	1,497.19	188,821.67
4. Total	932,070.97	112,661.82	1,044,732.79
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	298,109.42	17,867.96	315,977.38
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	9,309.17	596.68	9,905.85
3. Net amount realized	288,800.25	17,271.28	306,071.53
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	38,405.54	3,078.38	41,483.92
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	3,101.90	292.32	3,394.22
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	193,712.13	1,875.14	195,587.27
4. Paid to general creditors	53,345.06	12,025.44	65,370.50
5. Other payments	15.00	.....	15.00
6. Undistributed balance, if any	220.62	.....	220.62
7. Total	288,800.25	17,271.28	306,071.53
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	4,366.41	304.28	4,670.69
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,542.43	148.30	1,690.73
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, exeluding filing fee of $5	5,727.13	463.64	6,190.77
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	16,473.73	1,370.50	17,844.23
5. All other expenses of administration	10,295.84	791.66	11,087.50
6. Total	38,405.54	3,078.38	41,483.92
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	10,037.39	262.68	10,300.07
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	43,978.50	3,000.00	46,978.50
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,530.00	30.00	1,560.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	92	.....	92
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$2,529.86	.....	$2,529.86
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	5	.....	5

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
WISCONSIN, EASTERN DISTRICT.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	143	70	213
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	255	34	289
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	271	32	303
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	127	72	199
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	5	5
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	.....	1	1
8. Wage earner	115	1	116
9. Merchant	113	17	130
10. Manufacturer	20	11	31
11. Professional	3	.....	3
12. Other classes	20	2	22
13. Total	271	32	303
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$685,662.30	$162,069.85	$847,732.15
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	1,945,330.07	2,261,997.58	4,207,327.65
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	864,167.72	43,414.38	907,582.10
4. Total	3,495,160.09	2,467,481.81	5,962,641.90
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	841,409.47	345,441.92	1,186,851.39
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	112,736.95	27,658.14	140,395.09
3. Net amount realized	728,672.52	317,783.78	1,046,456.30
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	73,931.90	45,563.88	119,495.78
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	175,069.12	21,905.98	196,975.10
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	42,962.34	79,997.28	122,959.62
4. Paid to general creditors	427,596.53	170,135.45	597,731.98
5. Other payments	9,112.63	171.30	9,283.93
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	9.89	9.89
7. Total	728,672.52	317,783.78	1,046,456.30
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	5,945.27	3,561.74	9,507.01
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	3,077.89	993.38	4,071.27
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	13,890.27	12,032.43	25,922.70
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	30,750.11	14,498.46	45,248.57
5. All other expenses of administration	20,268.36	14,477.87	34,746.23
6. Total	73,931.90	45,563.88	119,495.78
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	187,127.96	10,155.98	197,283.94
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	2,822,359.29	14,900.00	2,837,259.29
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	4,140.00	390.00	4,530.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	.....	.....	.....
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	.....	.....	.....
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	1	.....	1

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1817—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
WISCONSIN, WESTERN DISTRICT,			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	54	25	7
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	125	10	135
3. Cases concluded during fiscal year, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	128	8	136
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	51	27	78
5. Petitions dismissed	.....	.....	.....
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	6	.....	6
8. Wage earner	34	.....	34
9. Merchant	50	1	51
10. Manufacturer	9	5	14
11. Professional	2	.....	2
12. Other classes	27	2	29
13. Total	128	8	136
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$167,177.94	$12,892.44	$180,070.38
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	314,643.34	79,351.19	393,994.53
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	1,561,118.86	68,472.93	1,629,591.79
4. Total	2,042,940.14	160,716.56	2,203,656.70
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers trustees, and referees	109,740.89	25,784.34	135,525.23
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	.....	.....	.....
3. Net amount realized	109,740.89	25,784.34	135,525.23
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	25,589.30	7,681.79	33,271.09
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	15,832.80	948.60	16,781.40
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	23,348.21	3,174.37	26,522.58
4. Paid to general creditors	44,814.60	9,804.76	54,619.36
5. Other payments	155.98	4,174.82	4,330.80
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	109,740.89	25,784.34	135,525.23
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	1,258.79	241.92	1,500.71
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	2,724.45	495.77	3,220.22
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	3,668.08	906.07	4,574.15
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	10,304.17	2,953.47	13,257.64
5. All other expenses of administration	7,633.81	3,084 56	10,718.37
6. Total	25,589.30	7,681.79	33,271.09
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	32,992.81	9,688.60	42,681.41
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	4,488.00	4,174.82	8,662.82
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	1,890.00	120.00	2,010.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	35	.....	35
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$205.70	.....	$205.70
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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Statistics of bankruptcy proceedings (under act of July 1, 1898), fiscal year 1917—Contd.

	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
WYOMING.			
A. Cases pending, concluded, etc.:			
1. Cases pending at the close of previous fiscal year	36	10	46
2. Cases filed during fiscal year	29	2	31
3. Cases concluded during fiscal near, including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed	40	3	43
4. Cases pending close of fiscal year covered by this report	25	9	34
5. Petitions dismissed	1	2	3
6. Compositions confirmed	.....	.....	.....
Nature of business of bankrupt in cases concluded (including petitions dismissed and compositions confirmed):			
7. Farmer	3	.....	3
8. Wage earner	15	.....	15
9. Merchant	12	1	13
10. Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....
11. Professional	.....	.....	.....
12. Other classes	10	2	12
13. Total	40	3	43
B. Liabilities:			
1. Represented by priority, secured, and lien claims	$87,293.49	.....	$87,293.49
2. Represented by unsecured claims which have been proved and allowed	83,162.11	$7,993.68	91,155.79
3. Represented by unsecured claims, as shown by schedules, which have not been proved	73,280.98	124.64	73,405.62
4. Total	243,736.58	8,118.32	251,854.90
C. Amounts realized:			
1. Total amounts realized or received by marshals, receivers, trustees, and referees	44,901.58	1,826.35	46,727.93
2. Total disbursed in conduct of business	2,047.39	.....	2,047.39
3. Net amount realized	42,854.19	1,826.35	44,680.54
D. Distribution of net assets as shown above (C 3):			
1. Total fees and expenses of administration	10,070.79	1,471.72	11,542.51
2. Paid to bankrupt on account of or in lieu of exemptions	467.93	.....	467.93
3. Paid to priority, secured, and lien creditors	17,223.67	.....	17,223.67
4. Paid to general creditors	15,074.77	354.63	15,429.40
5. Other payments	17.03	.....	17.03
6. Undistributed balance, if any	.....	.....	.....
7. Total	42,854.19	1,826.35	44,680.54
E. Analysis of fees and expenses of administration:			
1. Paid to referee on account of fees of every nature, excluding filing fees paid by clerk of court	739.82	112.30	852.12
2. Paid to referee on account of expenses	1,834.99	150.83	1,985.82
3. Paid to marshals, receivers, and trustees on account of commissions, excluding filing fee of $5	986.24	76.25	1,062.49
4. Paid to attorneys on account of fees	4,803.82	388.73	5,192.55
5. All other expenses of administration	1,705.92	743.61	2,449.53
6. Total	10,070.79	1,471.72	11,542.51
F. Other data pertaining to property administered:			
1. Appraised value of exemptions set off to bankrupt in kind	11,886.45	.....	11,886.45
2. Appraised value of property securing debts of bankrupt which was not administered in bankruptcy court	32,106.00	.....	32,106.00
3. Filing fees paid by clerk of court to referee	600.00	30.00	630.00
G. No-asset cases included in preceding report:			
1. Number of cases	1	24	25
2. Total fees and expenses of referee (sec. E) in such no-asset cases	$713.03	$13.40	$726.43
H. Number of cases concluded, filed in forma pauperis, in which filing fees were not afterwards paid	.....	.....	.....

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EXHIBIT NO. 4.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS SHOWING AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED AND AMOUNTS USED FOR EXPENSES OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1917 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 384, REV. STATS.).

[NOTE.—In all cases where appropriations are without fiscal year the amounts expended during the fiscal year are shown.]

Titles of appropriations.	Amounts appropriated.			Amounts used.		
	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Payable one-half from District revenues.	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Payable one-half from District revenues.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.						
1. General salaries and contingent funds, including rent and public printing:						
Salaries, Department of Justice	$527,490.00	$527,490.00	.....	$514,071.18	$514,071.18	.....
Contingent expenses—						
Furniture and repairs	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	7,492.33	7,492.33	.....
Stationery	6,500.00	6,500.00	.....	6,550.06	6,550.06	.....
Books for department library	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
Books for offices of solicitors	1,100.00	1,100.00	.....	1,087.87	1,087.87	.....
Transportation	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	2,486.44	2,486.44	.....
Miscellaneous	27,000.00	27,000.00	.....	26,582.13	26,582.13	.....
Library stacks	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses, Department of Justice	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	5,935.38	5,935.38	.....
Printing and binding	35,000.00	35,000.00	.....	34,997.20	34,997.20	.....
Rent of buildings, Department of Justice	36,000.00	36,000.00	.....	35,823.31	35,823.31	.....
	661,090.00	661,090.00	.....	645,525.90	645,525.90	.....
2. Attorneys (in general):						
Fees of district attorney for District of Columbia	28,940.00	28,940.00	.....	28,733.58	28,733.58	.....
Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts	620,000.00	620,000.00	.....	630,185.05	630,185.05	.....
Pay of regular assistant attorneys, United States courts	350,000.00	350,000.00	.....	329,360.91	329,360.91	.....
Pay of special assistant attorneys, United States courts	175,000.00	175,000.00	.....	150,739.58	150,739.58	.....
	1,173,940.00	1,173,940.00	.....	1,139,019.12	1,139,019.12	.....
3. Witnesses (in general):						
Fees of witnesses, United States courts	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	.....	996,061.30	996,061.30	.....
Fees of witnesses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia	15,000.00	.....	$15,000.00	11,359.45	.....	$11,359.45
Fees of witnesses, Board of United States General Appraisers	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	668.00	668.00	.....
	1,218,000.00	1,203,000.00	15,000.00	1,008,088.75	996,729.30	11,359.45

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Statement of appropriations showing amounts appropriated and amounts used for expenses of the fiscal year 1917 for the Department of Justice, etc.—Con.

Titles of appropriations.	Amounts appropriated.			Amounts used.		
	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Payable one-half from District revenues.	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Payable one-half from District revenues.
Department of Justice—Continued.						
4. Special legal branches:						
(*a*) Claims against the United States—						
Defending suits in claims against the United States	$17,000.00	$17,000.00	.....	$15,541.96	$15,541.96	.....
Defense in Indian depredation claims	13,000.00	13,000.00	.....	8,907.17	8,907.17	.....
	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....	24,449.13	24,449.13	
(*b*) Public lands—						
Suits for removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....	22,327.52	22,327.52	.....
Suits affecting title to Seminole allotted lands in Oklahoma	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	3,138.27	3,138.27	.....
Protecting interests of the United States in lands and waters, District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	1,101.60	1,101.60	.....
Protecting interests of the United States in suits affecting Pacific railroads	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	31,728.40	31,728.40	.....
Protecting interests of the United States in suits affecting Pacific railroads. No year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protecting interests of the United States in suits affecting withdrawn oil lands	65,000.00	65,000.00	.....	40,237.64	40,237.64	.....
	152,500.00	152,500.00	.....	98,533.43	98,533.43	.....
(*c*) Commerce, antitrust, and customs matters—						
Enforcement of antitrust laws	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....	149,106.85	149,106.85	.....
Enforcement of acts to regulate commerce	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	9,801.29	9,801.29	.....
Protecting interests of the United States in customs matters	73,000.00	73,000.00	.....	63,873.87	63,873.87	.....
	333,000.00	333,000.00	.....	222,782.01	222,782.01	.....
5. Investigations:						
Detection and prosecution of crime	635,000.00	635,000.00	.....	617,534.27	617,534.27	.....
Inspection of prisons and prisoners	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	9,933.79	9,933.79	.....
	645,000.00	645,000.00	.....	627,468.06	627,468.06	.....

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6. Maintenance of prisoners, etc.:						
Support of prisoners, United States courts	675,000.00	675,000.00	.....	649,897.39	649,897.39	.....
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans	314,580.00	314,580.00	.....	322,009.88	322,009.88	.....
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga	257,600.00	257,600.00	.....	245,171.09	245,171.09	.....
United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash	58,700.00	58,700.00	.....	58,446.70	58,446.70	.....
National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C	44,776.00	44,776.00	.....	36,632.97	36,632.97	.....
Support of convicts, District of Columbia	160,000.00	.....	160,000.00	162,167.84	.....	162,167.84
	1,510,656.00	1,350,656.00	160,000.00	1,474,325.87	1,312,158.03	162,167.84
7. Public works (penal institutions):						
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. Site (act July 1, 1916)	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	79,467.55	79,467.55	.....
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. (act July 1, 1916)	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	115,829.73	115,829.73	.....
United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash	.....	.....	.....	64.93	64.93	.....
Buildings, National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C	.....	.....	.....	1,718.78	1,718.78	.....
	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	197,080.99	197,080.99	.....
8. Miscellaneous:						
Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts	525,000.00	525,000.00	.....	451,583.19	451,583.19	.....
Miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia	18,750.00	.....	18,750.00	13,622.08	.....	13,622.08
Opinions of Attorneys General (act Apr. 17, 1917)	500.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission on equipping United States penitentiaries for manufacturing (act Sept. 8, 1916)	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	1,834.75	1,834.75	.....
National security and defense, Department of Justice (transfer under act Apr. 17, 1917)	275,000.00	275,000.00	.....	12,889.22	12,889.22	.....
	824,250.00	805,500.00	18,750.00	479,929.24	466,307.16	13,622.08
Total, Department of Justice	6,648,436.00	6,454,686.00	193,750.00	5,917,202.50	5,730,053.13	187,149.37
UNITED STATES COURTS.						
1. Supreme Court of the United States:						
Salaries	153,500.00	153,500.00	.....	151,597.23	151,597.23	.....
Printing and binding	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	14,049.64	14,049.64	.....
Salaries and expenses of reporter	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....
Revising the equity rules, Supreme Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revising the admiralty rules, Supreme Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	176,000.00	176,000.00	.....	173,146.87	173,146.87	.....
2. United States Court of Customs Appeals:						
United States Court of Customs Appeals	67,710.00	67,710.00	.....	66,418.13	66,418.13	.....
Printing and binding	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	950.45	950.45	.....
	69,210.00	69,210.00	.....	67,368.58	67,368.58	.....

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Statement of appropriations showing amounts appropriated and amounts used for expenses of the fiscal year 1917 for the Department of Justice, etc.—Con.

Titles of appropriations.	Amounts appropriated.			Amounts used.		
	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Payable one-half from District revenues.	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Payable one-half from District revenues.
United States courts—Continued.						
3. Court of Claims:						
Salaries	$57,180.00	$57,180.00		$55,542.00	$55,542.00	
Auditors	7,000.00	7,000.00		6,717.00	6,717.00	
Reporting decisions	1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Contingent expenses	3,900.00	3,900.00		3,900.00	3,900.00	
Printing and binding	25,000.00	25,000.00		24,720.89	24,720.89	
	94,080.00	94,080.00		91,879.89	91,879.89	
4. District of Columbia courts:						
(*a*) General items for salaries, fees, and expenses—						
Salaries, Supreme Court, District of Columbia	41,900.00		$41,900.00	40,880.00		$40,880.00
Printing and binding, Supreme Court, District of Columbia	1,500.00	1,500.00		1,296.26	1,296.26	
Salaries and expenses, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia	36,710.00		36,710.00	36,590.03		36,590.03
Fees of jurors, Supreme Court, District of Columbia	65,000.00		65,000.00	54,717.00		54,717.00
Pay of bailiffs, etc., Supreme Court, District of Columbia	27,000.00		27,000.00	26,444.27		26,444.27
	172,110.00	1,500.00	170,610.00	159,927.56	1,296.26	158,631.30
(*b*) Repairs, care, rental, and construction of buildings—						
Salaries of employees, courthouse, Washington, D. C	15,130.00		15,130.00	14,875.00		14,875.00
Salaries of employees, Court of Appeals Building, District of Columbia	4,800.00		4,800.00	4,800.00		4,800.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building, District of Columbia	800.00		800.00	649.77		649.77
Repairs to courthouse, Washington, D. C						
	20,730.00		20,730.00	20,324.77		20,324.77
5. Circuit courts of appeals, district and territorial courts:						
(*a*) General items for salaries, fees, and expenses—						
Salaries—						
Circuit judges	265,500.00	265,500.00		253,240.28	253,240.28	
District judges	577,500.00	577,500.00		552,800.88	552,800.88	
Retired judges	[1] 129,052.77	129,052.77		[1] 129,052.77	129,052.77	
District Court of the United States for Porto Rico	2,644.45	2,644.45				
District Court, Territory of Hawaii	16,200.00	16,200.00		14,233.33	14,233.33	
Salary, commissioner of Yellowstone National Park	1,500.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Salary, commissioner of Glacier National Park	1,500.00	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Salary, commissioner of Crater Lake National Park	1,250.00	1,250.00		916.67	916.67	
Salary, commissioner of Mount Rainier National Park	1,366.67	1,366.67		1,366.67	1,366.67	

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Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts	1,835,000.00	1,835,000.00	.....	1,689,461.09	1,689,461.09	.....
Fees of jurors, United States courts	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	.....	1,043,006.30	1,043,006.30	.....
Pay of bailiffs, United States courts	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....	238,211.43	238,211.43	.....
Fees of clerks, United States courts	215,000.00	215,000.00	.....	234,163.50	234,163.50	.....
Fees of commissioners, United States courts	150,000.00	150,000.00	.....	147,550.00	147,550.00	.....
Salaries—						
Salaries, judges, marshals, etc., Territory of Alaska	80,000.00	80,000.00	.....	80,000.00	80,000.00	.....
Salaries of justices and judges, Territory of Hawaii	45,000.00	45,000.00	.....	41,631.94	41,631.94	.....
	4,721,513.89	4,721,513.89	.....	4,428,634.86	4,428,634.86	.....
(b) General supplies—						
Supplies for United States courts	42,500.00	42,500.00	.....	42,474.43	42,474.43	.....
Books for judicial officers	16,000.00	16,000.00	.....	14,651.08	14,651.08	.....
Federal court reports and digests	3,780.00	3,780.00	.....	3,766.00	3,766.00	.....
Supreme Court reports	1,980.00	1,980.00	.....	1,012.50	1,012.50	.....
	64,260.00	64,260.00	.....	61,904.01	61,904.01	.....
(c) Repair, care, rental, and construction of buildings—						
Rent of court rooms, United States courts	58,000.00	58,000.00	.....	50,136.02	50,136.02	.....
	58,000.00	58,000.00	.....	50,136.02	50,136.02	.....
Total, United States courts	5,375,903.89	5,184,563.89	191,340.00	5,053,322.56	4,874,366.49	178,956.07
SUMMARY.						
The Department of Justice	6,648,436.00	6,454,686.00	193,750.00	5,917,202.50	5,730,053.13	187,149.37
Courts of the United States	5,375,903.89	5,184,563.89	191,340.00	5,053,322.56	4,874,366.49	178,956.07
Grand total	12,024,339.89	11,639,249.89	385,090.00	10,970,525.06	10,604,419.62	366,105.44

[1] Includes $213.89 outstanding liability.

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EXHIBIT NO. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, THE AMOUNTS USED UNDER CERTAIN SPECIFIED APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND OF THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCURRED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917 (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 384, REV. STATS.).

Judicial districts.	Grand total.	Department of Justice.						Courts of the United States.						
		Total.	Fees of witnesses (including Supreme Court District of Columbia).	Support of prisoners, United States courts.	Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (including courts in District of Columbia).	Salaries and expenses of district attorneys (including salaries of attorneys in Alaska).	Pay of regular assistant attorneys.	Total.	Rent of court rooms.	Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals (including salaries of marshals in Alaska).	Fees of jurors (including Supreme Court District of Columbia).	Pay of bailiffs, etc. (including Supreme Court District of Columbia).	Fees of clerks.	Fees of commissioners.
Alabama:														
Northern	$59,752.54	$25,296.82	$9,203.67	$3,844.10	$4,070.71	$5,678.34	$2,500.00	$34,455.72	.....	$17,927.16	$9,608.50	$1,665.99	$2,813.37	$2,440.70
Middle	47,793.49	20,470.56	7,510.05	3,179.24	2,210.75	5,770.52	1,800.00	27,322.93	.....	14,823.67	5,980.50	1,176.47	3,769.79	1,572.50
Southern	29,825.79	13,751.44	4,019.89	1,632.05	1,811.48	4,488.02	1,800.00	16,074.35	.....	8,958.91	4,844.80	1,231.33	308.26	731.05
Alaska:														
First division	136,033.73	75,614.87	15,023.91	38,167.30	7,910.68	8,762.98	5,750.00	60,418.86	$636.00	38,678.96	15,921.60	2,498.30	.....	2,684.00
Second division	106,386.43	57,680.59	4,023.17	24,127.06	22,155.78	7,374.58	.....	48,705.84	873.75	40,551.49	5,689.35	1,045.25	.....	546.00
Third division	216,147.23	121,359.64	31,764.24	72,273.13	5,067.18	8,505.09	3,750.00	94,787.59	4,861.33	64,861.11	20,946.00	3,005.50	.....	1,113.65
Fourth division	203,539.97	103,168.44	15,766.40	57,302.21	17,434.67	8,906.83	3,758.33	100,371.53	4,257.00	72,178.22	18,758.00	3,624.30	.....	1,554.01
Arizona	135,212.65	67,237.32	30,806.37	18,376.81	4,953.07	7,889.94	5,211.13	67,975.33	6,000.00	30,308.60	21,636.60	4,030.30	4,675.08	1,324.75
Arkansas:														
Eastern	66,430.52	27,552.19	8,220.35	6,505.60	5,167.76	5,658.48	2,000.00	38,878.33	.....	20,658.79	10,592.40	1,378.72	3,736.87	2,511.55
Western	51,748.82	20,713.67	9,620.31	2,266.05	1,379.56	5,447.75	2,000.00	31,035.15	.....	13,286.81	11,008.35	1,924.46	3,799.58	1,015.95
California:														
Northern	139,266.84	76,635.70	30,797.50	8,257.12	16,126.11	11,740.52	9,714.45	62,631.14	90.00	29,634.83	21,795.95	9,008.51	.....	2,101.85
Southern	98,143.58	53,529.87	24,154.10	3,936.22	9,711.50	8,883.05	6,845.00	44,613.71	.....	24,432.76	13,347.40	2,725.00	2,030.75	2,077.80
Colorado	69,767.53	38,787.49	10,967.30	1,949.09	6,885.31	9,185.79	9,800.00	30,980.04	1,035.00	17,332.99	9,102.95	2,654.00	.....	855.10
Connecticut	23,400.97	8,651.71	800.77	567.04	1,979.41	3,929.49	1,375.00	14,749.26	.....	8,617.00	1,529.80	1,186.44	2,950.07	465.95
Delaware	21,102.57	11,975.04	2,450.40	438.85	6,235.64	2,850.15	.....	9,127.53	.....	5,058.15	1,272.50	1,105.98	1,541.70	149.20
District of Columbia	153,865.41	25,997.27	11,359.45	.....	14,437.82	200.00	.....	127,868.14	.....	38,844.97	54,717.00	26,444.27	7,555.00	306.90
Florida:														
Northern	42,871.75	19,984.72	9,217.28	2,250.30	2,065.46	4,951.68	1,500.00	22,887.03	.....	11,701.67	5,433.00	632.35	3,900.06	1,219.95
Southern	65,793.44	30,425.32	17,879.90	2,718.02	2,253.61	5,573.79	2,000.00	35,368.12	.....	15,472.35	11,046.45	3,279.67	4,442.65	1,127.00

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Georgia:															
Northern	109,769.25	39,462.96	16,970.14	6,049.95	3,632.67	9,518.54	3,291.66	70,306.29	.....	34,914.68	18,724.40	2,857.78	8,488.18	5,321.25	
Southern	78,135.07	34,794.46	17,445.07	3,610.45	3,305.41	6,183.53	4,250.00	43,340.61	.....	18,666.96	14,289.70	4,745.62	2,968.48	2,669.85	
Hawaii	34,785.41	16,966.85	770.66	3,357.45	4,004.96	6,847.68	1,986.10	17,818.56	4,200.00	7,623.83	3,743.68	72.00	1,184.45	994.60	
Idaho	64,104.30	34,492.76	17,659.07	5,794.01	1,927.22	7,112.46	2,000.00	29,611.54	2,000.00	13,962.34	8,122.15	1,440.05	3,124.65	962.35	
Illinois:															
Northern	168,234.57	84,312.51	19,137.60	6,496.15	17,505.57	28,548.19	12,625.00	83,922.06	.....	39,508.31	30,334.70	8,801.25	.....	5,277.80	
Eastern	64,535.40	26,635.22	8,471.22	5,936.73	1,055.20	7,872.07	3,300.00	37,900.18	.....	20,349.22	9,736.60	1,706.58	4,102.58	2,005.20	
Southern	41,315.55	15,116.18	1,803.75	2,796.81	1,290.29	6,292.00	2,933.33	26,199.37	.....	13,709.93	6,400.50	1,573.70	3,404.69	1,050.55	
Indiana	48,746.73	20,959.56	6,777.68	1,575.38	3,162.29	6,944.21	2,500.00	27,787.17	.....	15,782.16	6,895.30	2,676.54	2,060.27	372.90	
Iowa:															
Northern	36,936.44	12,869.30	1,889.14	1,136.71	1,779.16	6,264.29	1,800.00	24,067.14	.....	12,033.24	7,987.50	1,267.72	2,102.63	676.05	
Southern	74,248.48	32,350.95	12,053.12	6,123.03	3,882.09	7,092.71	3,200.00	41,897.53	.....	15,604.98	17,220.50	2,849.22	3,573.33	2,643.50	
Kansas	67,748.28	33,544.97	11,352.31	2,695.09	7,126.86	8,090.71	4,280.00	34,203.31	.....	18,096.45	10,876.60	1,585.07	2,494.44	1,150.75	
Kentucky:															
Eastern	124,950.95	63,973.71	30,488.01	20,838.13	1,913.85	8,133.72	2,600.00	60,977.24	.....	32,287.24	12,528.50	1,864.19	4,736.46	9,560.85	
Western	42,815.11	19,552.82	5,207.89	3,156.94	2,396.78	6,391.21	2,400.00	23,262.29	.....	15,186.99	4,408.80	210.74	2,129.51	1,326.25	
Louisiana:															
Eastern	55,447.68	18,838.77	3,553.86	2,335.40	5,011.92	5,645.93	2,291.66	36,608.91	.....	17,292.37	11,610.10	6,527.94	.....	1,178.50	
Western	27,156.10	10,892.69	2,215.77	1,498.81	1,072.70	4,262.07	1,843.34	16,263.41	.....	9,842.63	2,824.30	630.03	2,631.90	334.55	
Maine	31,594.05	12,558.49	2,608.25	1,142.88	3,130.56	4,176.80	1,500.00	19,035.56	.....	11,041.66	3,760.10	3,626.60	.....	607.20	
Maryland	37,096.54	16,105.67	2,894.94	2,034.50	2,609.90	5,066.33	3,500.00	20,990.87	.....	13,381.47	3,911.70	964.00	1,767.65	966.05	
Massachusetts	84,431.32	37,237.76	7,433.52	3,494.37	7,454.63	11,321.92	7,533.32	47,193.56	1,800.00	23,437.47	16,311.40	3,315.49	.....	2,329.20	
Michigan:															
Eastern	56,961.34	20,070.53	3,206.89	4,874.67	2,945.18	5,456.30	3,587.49	36,890.81	.....	16,377.58	18,097.90	1,293.03	.....	1,122.30	
Western	39,516.16	17,761.07	3,814.45	654.08	6,155.42	5,137.12	2,000.00	21,755.09	.....	10,755.75	6,287.90	1,266.34	2,957.85	487.25	
Minnesota	117,870.44	54,962.73	10,641.27	14,527.85	18,324.70	6,531.41	4,937.50	62,907.71	.....	20,911.07	24,646.55	6,225.03	5,224.26	5,900.80	
Mississippi:															
Northern	34,203.83	10,049.59	2,785.57	1,075.75	15.50	4,672.77	1,500.00	24,154.24	.....	11,193.63	6,451.20	427.08	5,441.18	641.15	
Southern	44,153.87	16,649.89	5,651.81	2,686.89	624.87	5,186.32	2,500.00	27,503.98	.....	12,532.27	8,642.85	827.22	4,729.74	771.90	
Missouri:															
Eastern	65,728.11	28,155.69	5,463.38	4,038.70	4,313.70	7,339.91	7,000.00	37,572.42	.....	14,382.73	12,110.20	8,181.19	.....	2,898.30	
Western	66,207.78	26,029.08	5,642.55	3,836.66	3,592.91	8,256.96	4,700.00	40,178.70	.....	18,101.72	18,720.45	2,533.93	.....	822.60	
Montana	131,454.87	85,726.22	51,514.80	16,716.35	8,976.59	7,618.48	5,900.00	45,728.65	1,331.67	28,038.97	8,702.15	3,484.80	2,097.56	2,013.50	
Nebraska	90,510.15	39,603.67	17,108.59	6,616.79	6,396.61	7,416.12	2,065.56	50,906.48	.....	17,902.11	23,470.44	719.08	7,284.30	1,529.95	
Nevada	44,306.28	25,787.63	5,789.63	10,538.55	1,629.30	5,330.15	2,500.00	18,518.65	.....	10,580.79	2,653.80	458.50	3,761.51	1,064.05	
New Hampshire	20,915.19	7,554.69	216.65	177.02	4,523.52	2,637.50	.....	13,360.50	450.00	5,369.82	2,609.30	603.75	4,121.88	205.75	
New Jersey	63,027.92	24,258.31	5,762.95	1,354.19	4,716.16	8,311.68	4,113.33	38,769.61	.....	18,020.57	18,611.40	1,269.84	.....	867.80	
New Mexico	83,946.00	51,266.12	22,834.92	15,395.65	2,778.27	6,257.28	4,000.00	32,679.88	.....	19,047.24	7,765.65	1,507.60	3,271.99	1,087.40	
New York:															
Northern	85,496.13	42,631.55	23,536.91	4,047.00	2,737.04	6,510.60	5,800.00	42,864.58	600.00	19,137.18	11,957.70	8,498.68	658.52	2,012.50	
Eastern	55,893.25	22,443.43	1,776.67	1,663.50	3,977.90	8,625.36	6,400.00	33,449.82	.....	19,386.75	12,414.00	1,005.87	.....	643.20	
Southern	318,085.83	165,418.40	38,938.75	3,951.22	30,914.34	52,156.04	39,458.05	152,667.43	14,675.00	58,087.53	62,520.00	13,861.00	.....	3,523.90	
Western	63,370.97	30,706.96	10,613.63	3,874.97	3,237.79	7,980.57	5,000.00	32,664.01	.....	18,870.02	10,735.65	2,091.44	.....	966.90	
North Carolina:															
Eastern	54,765.21	15,575.85	4,669.56	1,944.09	1,289.60	5,672.60	2,000.00	39,189.36	300.00	20,485.00	10,664.25	1,774.22	3,694.29	2,271.60	
Western	73,588.31	27,794.59	8,707.11	2,153.03	6,892.74	8,041.71	2,000.00	45,793.72	301.50	24,591.52	7,559.85	980.35	10,223.55	2,136.95	
North Dakota	54,639.71	18,776.97	7,909.57	1,401.20	2,103.68	5,562.52	1,800.00	35,862.74	.....	15,975.09	11,636.00	2,590.75	5,367.75	293.15	
Ohio:															
Northern	82,149.36	38,213.19	14,435.51	4,616.53	6,081.35	7,506.19	5,573.61	43,936.17	.....	20,538.70	16,387.20	4,105.86	917.81	1,986.60	
Southern	99,002.26	43,752.97	8,838.50	9,008.42	11,869.96	8,881.93	5,154.16	55,249.29	.....	27,034.39	15,701.05	5,967.13	5,027.72	1,519.00	

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, the amounts used under certain specified appropriations and expenses of the Department of Justice and of the courts of the United States, incurred during the fiscal year 1917, etc.—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Grand total.	Department of Justice.						Courts of the United States.						
		Total.	Fees of witnesses (including Supreme Court District of Columbia).	Support of prisoners, United States courts.	Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (including courts in District of Columbia).	Salaries and expenses of district attorneys (including salaries of attorneys in Alaska).	Pay of regular assistant attorneys.	Total.	Rent of court rooms.	Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals (including salaries of marshals in Alaska).	Fees of jurors (including Supreme Court District of Columbia).	Pay of bailiffs, etc. (including Supreme Court District of Columbia).	Fees of clerks.	Fees of commissioners.
Oklahoma:														
Eastern	$152,446.68	$72,680.64	$34,242.57	$19,918.18	$5,434.41	$6,536.87	$6,548.61	$79,766.04	$2,701.11	$48,423.95	$13,209.10	$1,749.13	$3,503.50	$10,179.25
Western	99,753.57	51,170.42	23,175.72	11,199.22	2,034.39	8,816.65	5,944.44	48,583.15	172.00	20,427.89	17,815.60	2,981.71	4,481.25	2,704.70
Oregon	89,890.07	47,693.88	21,670.86	4,109.11	6,370.56	9,293.35	6,250.00	42,196.19	60.00	17,859.79	18,373.95	3,605.00	1,019.65	1,277.80
Pennsylvania:														
Eastern	91,392.75	43,471.78	10,532.74	4,318.13	9,932.80	11,792.16	6,895.95	47,920.97	.....	16,543.18	19,501.48	9,739.01	.....	2,137.30
Middle	39,785.27	14,906.27	3,472.07	1,592.60	1,850.77	6,271.38	1,719.45	24,879.00	300.00	9,880.83	10,818.70	1,591.20	2,092.77	195.50
Western	67,068.06	28,342.05	6,556.48	1,860.25	4,345.87	8,485.28	7,094.17	38,726.01	.....	13,608.94	19,270.00	3,892.71	1,050.61	903.75
Porto Rico	12,999.80	4,108.76	311.77	296.26	1,734.71	1,766.02	.....	8,891.04	.....	5,472.43	3,111.15	307.46	.....	.....
Rhode Island	23,891.63	10,603.11	1,323.67	1,285.62	1,607.92	4,385.90	2,000.00	13,288.52	.....	5,194.99	2,885.50	2,760.00	2,063.08	384.95
South Carolina:														
Eastern	48,012.17	20,811.12	7,435.62	2,480.75	3,266.23	6,128.52	1,500.00	27,201.05	100.00	12,342.91	9,432.50	2,051.98	2,659.11	614.55
Western	48,700.71	16,947.75	4,977.70	2,292.00	2,134.78	5,043.27	2,500.00	31,752.96	931.66	13,572.64	9,756.25	1,237.78	4,313.43	1,941.20
South Dakota	81,708.20	39,414.97	17,299.79	8,115.86	2,870.56	7,628.76	3,500.00	42,293.23	.....	16,637.22	18,077.75	1,715.13	4,883.08	980.05
Tennessee:														
Eastern	56,091.20	22,307.61	7,370.17	3,547.20	3,056.73	6,558.51	1,775.00	33,783.59	.....	18,583.83	8,601.10	1,190.78	3,457.92	1,949.96
Middle	54,026.09	27,343.27	13,241.41	5,033.24	1,192.54	6,076.08	1,800.00	26,682.82	.....	12,577.10	8,008.30	1,068.82	3,318.55	1,710.05
Western	44,568.60	20,547.64	8,892.45	1,155.40	2,632.32	6,272.47	1,595.00	24,020.96	.....	10,810.28	8,575.90	1,527.70	2,311.03	796.05
Texas:														
Northern	94,580.10	39,314.80	18,374.51	9,673.75	1,724.93	7,173.56	2,368.05	55,265.30	.....	19,674.99	23,163.45	4,798.72	4,491.69	3,136.45
Eastern	48,221.03	15,774.58	3,244.95	2,380.73	2,231.15	5,917.75	2,000.00	32,446.45	.....	13,938.22	11,792.20	1,413.40	4,546.08	756.55
Southern	66,762.69	27,716.08	7,757.30	7,300.90	2,841.29	7,351.31	2,465.28	39,046.61	1,800.00	20,166.23	11,611.75	1,641.15	998.78	2,828.70
Western	97,859.97	43,315.25	15,847.94	10,284.23	4,054.60	7,961.81	5,166.67	54,544.72	.....	25,775.00	21,389.85	2,541.09	910.03	3,928.75
Utah	46,521.41	20,688.06	8,860.05	1,538.00	2,907.62	5,582.39	1,800.00	25,833.35	.....	9,165.10	12,018.85	2,527.16	1,892.04	230.20
Vermont	19,882.57	8,358.97	1,445.73	1,277.20	1,317.21	4,318.83	.....	11,523.60	.....	5,587.87	2,378.40	1,752.98	1,726.55	77.80
Virginia:														
Eastern	51,156.96	19,335.54	3,089.30	3,256.24	4,241.01	6,248.99	2,500.00	31,821.42	.....	11,229.75	9,750.15	9,564.17	.....	1,277.35
Western	70,633.04	26,597.81	10,494.46	2,429.35	3,618.86	7,555.14	2,500.00	44,035.23	.....	24,513.21	10,077.95	607.75	6,052.92	2,783.40

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Washington:														
Eastern	48,655.50	25,220.27	13,226.28	1,850.45	1,835.34	6,508.20	1,800.00	23,435.23		12,671.47	5,545.45	1,221.55	3,433.11	563.65
Western	93,047.09	38,347.47	13,753.36	5,328.78	5,420.59	8,469.74	5,375.00	54,699.62		22,572.08	17,939.35	7,595.25	4,050.84	2,542.10
West Virginia:														
Northern	85,103.82	41,443.61	15,229.28	13,570.27	1,760.53	7,283.53	3,600.00	44,660.21	600.00	22,992.37	13,091.85	1,555.56	3,894.03	2,466.40
Southern	90,564.41	40,107.55	19,267.47	4,421.16	3,517.89	[1] 9,505.76	3,395.27	50,456.86		22,372.62	17,781.20	4,088.45	4,772.24	1,442.35
Wisconsin:														
Eastern	38,291.37	15,636.87	4,718.43	1,248.85	2,299.22	5,370.37	2,000.00	22,654.50		14,235.79	4,634.80	1,566.46	1,782.65	434.80
Western	78,334.18	45,432.49	25,998.18	8,015.55	2,416.86	7,361.90	1,640.00	32,901.69		13,362.07	11,666.80	2,414.01	4,648.81	810.00
Wyoming	51,400.86	27,524.88	13,378.86	4,698.85	1,577.51	5,869.66	2,000.00	23,875.98		11,634.25	6,114.80	944.94	4,677.44	504.55
Support of prisoners, State institutions	60,066.69	60,066.69		60,066.69										
Supreme Court United States	40,719.15	40,719.15			40,719.15									
Miscellaneous	3,695.90	3,432.61	54.90	2,336.48	1,041.23			263.29		263.29				
Total	6,601,759.00	3,102,069.37	1,007,420.75	649,897.39	465,205.27	650,185.05	329,360.91	3,499,689.63	50,136.02	1,705,461.09	1,097,723.30	264,655.70	234,163.50	147,550.02

[1] Add adjustment of $100 to check with Exhibit No. 7.

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EXHIBIT NO. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1917, THE SALARIES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS, THEIR DEPUTIES AND CLERKS; THEIR EXPENSES CHARGEABLE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES; THE FEES EARNED BY FEE DEPUTIES, AND THE COMPENSATION PAYABLE BY REASON OF SAID EARNINGS; THE COMPARATIVE EARNINGS OF MARSHALS AND ALL DEPUTIES; AND THE EARNINGS FROM INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS, WITH THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT THEREOF TO CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS (AS REQUIRED BY ACT OF MAY 28, 1896, 2 SUPP. REV. STAT., 475).

SUMMARY.

Judicial districts.	Paid on account of salaries.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by the department.				Comparative earnings	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by the United States.	Other expenses paid by the United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by the United States.					
Alabama:									
Northern	$13,400.00	$13,400.00			$4,213.82	$300.34	$6,267.70	$1,549.03	$884.01
Middle	11,819.45	11,600.00			2,826.16	178.00	5,301.20	1,488.88	1,403.18
Southern	6,950.00	7,000.00			1,918.47	90.44	3,289.13	940.70	934.40
Alaska:									
First division	21,900.00	21,900.00	$95.65	$95.65	11,232.79	5,447.92	12,007.40	3,430.80	3,430.80
Second division	29,940.00	30,300.00			8,648.81	1,902.08	5,513.37	2,040.30	2,411.80
Third division	36,422.21	37,000.00	198.80	198.80	24,080.82	3,558.47	22,851.00	3,920.07	3,920.07
Fourth division	44,377.89	45,150.00	308.00	308.00	23,315.95	4,170.38	19,283.08	3,770.48	3,758.48
Arizona	12,851.66	13,000.00	1,192.94	596.72	15,801.09	1,058.53	11,371.53	1,074.99	1,051.99
Arkansas:									
Eastern	15,250.00	15,250.00			5,192.07	210.72	7,433.84	1,580.39	1,490.15
Western	10,608.34	11,650.00			2,553.74	124.73	3,801.31	911.04	870.44
California:									
Northern	17,488.31	28,600.00			11,709.20	437.23	10,228.83	2,484.11	2,407.14
Southern	16,180.54	16,300.00			7,733.27	518.95	13,433.00	1,070.77	1,070.77
Colorado	10,434.83	13,240.00			6,118.51	779.05	7,980.30	1,879.77	1,861.09
Connecticut	6,636.10	13,300.00			1,051.26	329.04	2,140.04	708.30	700.73
Delaware	4,047.21	6,000.00			942.86	68.08	1,083.00	210.74	210.74
District of Columbia	33,063.33	52,300.00			1,504.44	4,217.20	35,035.82	23,120.10	20,093.00

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Florida:									
Northern	8,219.16	7,900.00	10.50	10.50	3,254.99	209.14	4,931.40	602.28	532.62
Southern	9,309.16	11,300.00	1,469.91	969.57	4,885.11	297.97	9,125.73	2,534.82	2,425.20
Georgia:									
Northern	25,868.33	26,100.00			8,821.59	224.76	19,250.64	414.18	398.48
Southern	12,526.67	13,700.00			4,900.51	1,239.78	8,967.42	1,699.89	1,561.71
Hawaii	6,150.00	6,200.00			951.90	519.91	2,776.70	293.75	266.75
Idaho	8,900.00	8,900.00			4,813.07	248.90	4,651.02	809.94	809.94
Illinois:									
Northern	31,668.36	57,470.00			6,865.50	974.45	17,108.00	3,235.38	3,183.61
Eastern	14,193.35	14,500.00	2.06	2.06	5,755.19	397.22	12,971.33	3,118.53	3,103.39
Southern	10,048.66	12,520.00			3,242.00	419.27	5,483.45	1,870.57	1,870.57
Indiana	11,445.64	19,800.00	578.34	578.34	3,129.53	628.55	5,018.84	2,202.27	2,175.68
Iowa:									
Northern	9,520.55	9,560.00			2,079.65	350.92	3,709.74	763.55	737.27
Southern	10,533.33	10,800.00			4,555.25	515.34	7,921.23	716.31	716.31
Kansas	10,769.44	12,200.00			7,048.72	275.16	9,077.09	1,875.20	1,868.88
Kentucky:									
Eastern	19,350.00	21,600.00	5,774.97	4,673.86	7,992.50	270.88	18,416.41	1,381.90	1,223.36
Western	13,055.00	13,100.00			1,939.90	191.59	3,837.81	1,150.07	831.75
Louisiana:									
Eastern	13,538.33	13,450.00			3,267.43	486.61	4,178.36	2,421.48	2,249.78
Western	6,414.99	8,300.00			3,065.99	361.65	3,412.59	1,057.59	1,032.48
Maine	7,400.00	7,400.00			3,453.42	188.24	3,326.90	561.02	561.02
Maryland	10,624.49	26,700.00	221.00	213.00	2,255.80	240.38	5,695.90	3,568.82	3,555.58
Massachusetts	20,497.30	30,450.00			2,005.13	891.83	6,763.88	2,682.25	2,465.56
Michigan:									
Eastern	11,750.83	14,900.00			4,298.70	328.05	5,340.03	1,547.31	1,508.64
Western	8,165.83	8,700.00			2,432.82	154.85	2,296.76	585.52	585.52
Minnesota	13,418.34	20,100.00			6,752.98	766.75	15,047.60	1,626.19	1,626.19
Mississippi:									
Northern	9,283.33	9,400.00			1,767.47	97.83	2,417.18	497.34	487.37
Southern	9,400.00	9,400.00			2,767.20	364.62	4,003.69	715.96	709.51
Missouri:									
Eastern	11,894.89	21,000.00			2,911.79	487.85	3,891.21	1,055.40	1,052.18
Western	13,553.34	15,600.00			3,152.09	1,379.61	6,239.93	1,417.93	1,244.75
Montana	11,393.34	16,100.00			16,008.90	636.73	15,910.18	970.66	950.63
Nebraska	13,600.00	13,600.00			3,943.84	358.27	7,192.21	1,495.58	1,453.98
Nevada	5,870.00	5,400.00			4,569.55	141.24	3,827.71	523.76	454.98
New Hampshire	3,997.21	4,000.00			1,128.16	214.45	1,746.77	322.28	322.28
New Jersey	12,843.72	14,980.00	269.54	269.54	4,292.88	614.43	8,592.01	2,188.43	2,188.43
New Mexico	10,385.01	11,800.00			8,244.93	417.30	9,545.36	597.82	541.57
New York:									
Northern	13,692.23	13,880.00			5,262.21	182.74	6,462.26	933.96	933.96
Eastern	16,960.11	82,700.00			2,051.92	371.94	6,007.33	3,310.10	3,310.10
Southern	47,856.24	81,150.00			7,589.31	2,341.98	11,425.13	3,740.06	3,740.06
Western	14,474.48	31,000.00			4,075.63	319.91	6,115.22	778.84	715.38

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Paid on account of salaries.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by the department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by the United States.	Other expenses paid by the United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by the United States.					
North Carolina:									
Eastern	$15,982.50	$16,000.00	.....	.....	$4,333.11	$169.84	$5,725.39	$1,532.97	$1,532.97
Western	18,654.18	20,750.00	.....	.....	5,680.77	256.57	8,417.71	532.61	496.91
North Dakota	10,600.00	10,600.00	.....	.....	4,816.26	558.83	4,460.01	821.43	821.43
Ohio:									
Northern	14,723.61	18,100.00	.....	.....	5,409.15	400.29	7,561.87	2,489.41	2,474.93
Southern	20,122.51	21,960.00	.....	.....	6,342.71	569.17	9,008.11	1,510.02	1,472.64
Oklahoma:									
Eastern	27,674.16	30,800.00	.....	.....	9,901.24	10,848.55	24,808.58	1,344.38	1,344.38
Western	14,200.00	14,200.00	.....	.....	5,853.97	373.92	9,698.87	915.94	915.94
Oregon	12,720.83	13,100.00	.....	.....	4,090.10	448.26	7,391.50	1,304.25	1,304.25
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	13,072.79	17,300.00	.....	.....	3,170.10	283.79	5,669.34	1,128.33	1,054.02
Middle	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	1,707.97	171.69	2,647.45	810.70	810.70
Western	10,835.58	16,100.00	$202.18	$202.18	2,331.75	239.43	4,955.63	1,376.65	1,368.65
Porto Rico	3,376.12	10,200.00	.....	.....	390.59	1,705.72	191.50	191.50	185.50
Rhode Island	4,044.00	6,700.00	.....	.....	1,076.12	74.87	2,271.50	287.43	287.43
South Carolina:									
Eastern	8,150.00	8,150.00	1,721.64	1,721.14	2,254.17	217.10	3,921.51	777.92	752.37
Western	9,672.23	7,350.00	944.84	944.84	2,792.94	158.54	4,676.29	214.75	214.75
South Dakota	11,200.00	11,200.00	.....	.....	5,055.17	378.55	7,206.87	1,119.84	1,058.90
Tennessee:									
Eastern	15,058.34	14,900.00	.....	.....	3,209.59	279.60	7,688.84	898.21	361.67
Middle	9,344.44	10,500.00	1,447.00	1,447.00	1,541.19	244.47	4,725.40	383.83	267.74
Western	8,481.08	12,100.00	188.16	188.16	1,995.79	144.21	3,687.24	872.31	627.86
Texas:									
Northern	11,700.00	11,700.00	.....	.....	7,558.98	401.63	11,295.28	1,914.32	1,902.02
Eastern	10,650.00	10,650.00	.....	.....	3,125.95	162.27	3,898.99	1,232.06	1,228.06
Southern	14,578.88	15,000.00	.....	.....	5,163.93	423.27	6,240.52	1,023.80	1,023.80
Western	15,438.00	15,380.00	.....	.....	9,748.70	588.30	10,744.96	988.14	987.64

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Utah	6,500.00	6,500.00			2,521.31	143.79	3,240.61	475.85		473.35
Vermont	3,900.00	3,900.00	608.03	608.03	904.82	175.02	851.99	128.77		128.77
Virginia:										
Eastern	9,074.99	10,200.00			1,918.31	236.45	6,172.07	2,990.23		2,060.80
Western	19,029.99	20,940.00			5,785.09	478.43	9,440.03	708.19		670.76
Washington:										
Eastern	9,463.90	14,200.00			3,001.32	206.25	3,724.73	374.80		374.80
Western	15,808.33	15,900.00			6,328.43	425.32	10,339.53	2,801.84		2,771.43
West Virginia:										
Northern	12,580.00	12,600.00			8,268.07	2,144.30	9,218.53	425.70		425.70
Southern	14,872.78	15,200.00			6,640.98	847.35	10,575.03	1,212.24		1,198.04
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	11,616.22	41,150.00			2,349.78	209.79	4,415.05	484.52		494.52
Western	8,219.44	8,200.00			4,846.52	290.11	7,904.89	327.09		327.09
Wyoming	6,013.90	7,500.00	801.64	400.82	4,403.33	210.20	5,821.60	908.38		908.38
Total	1,185,900.33	1,518,780.00	16,035.20	13,426.21	441,055.72	90,190.50	672,268.50	140,711.23		132,849.31

Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Alabama, northern:									
United States marshal—									
H. A. Skeggs	Fiscal year	$4,000.00			$572.23	$309.34	$187.59		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
W. B. Ford	do	1,800.00			476.99		48.87		
J. F. Staley	do	1,600.00			102.14		35.85		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Richard Bates	do	1,200.00			610.45		1,213.50		
R. B. Blake	do	1,200.00			384.77		807.49		
J. R. Cashion	do	1,200.00			401.69		1,095.35		
H. M. Colbert	do	1,200.00			590.44		1,175.42		
T. S. Lipsey	do	1,200.00			1,075.11		1,703.63		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $13,400).		13,400.00			4,213.82	309.34	6,267.70	$1,549.03	$984.61
Alabama, middle:									
United States marshal—									
McDuffie Cain	Fiscal year	4,000.00			192.76	173.55	1,014.42		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
C. W. Haden	do	1,800.00			55.90		2.50		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
W. L. Duffey	do	1,200.00			528.04		842.14		
H. B. Reid	do	1,200.00			569.35	4.00	883.41		
F. M. Sheehan	do	1,200.00			785.53	.51	1,375.54		
J. A. Wall	do	1,200.00			491.65		896.02		
Chas. B. Parrish	do	1,000.00			103.38		136.11		
Marcellus C. Gantt[1]	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 19, 1916				99.55		211.06		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,819.45).		11,600.00			2,826.16	178.06	5,361.20	1,488.88	1,463.48
Alabama, southern:									
United States marshal—									
C. C. Gewin	Fiscal year	3,000.00			664.65	68.13	447.95		

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Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
W. F. Collins	do	1,800.00			131.39		123.66		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
D. D. Horton	do	1,200.00			478.18	13.04	1,304.93		
C. P. Wilcox	July 1, 1916, to July 31, 1916	1,000.00							
E. S. Tunstall, jr	Aug. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				644.25	9.27	1,412.59		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $6,950)		7,000.00			1,918.47	90.44	3,289.13	946.76	634.46
Alaska, first division:									
United States marshals—									
Harry A. Bishop	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 14, 1917	4,000.00			2,115.65	3,239.32	666.20		
J. M. Tanner	Apr. 15, 1917, to June 30, 1917				1,332.80	2,170.20	626.48		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
William W. Casey, jr	Fiscal year	2,200.00			858.55		75.75		
Harry B. Fossas	do	1,200.00			542.65		391.55		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
James L. Manning	do	1,800.00			534.25		2,115.96		
Walter B. Sharpe	do	1,600.00			599.75		2,232.08		
Frank Bach	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917	1,500.00			378.50		1,122.36		
Harry F. Morton	Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				389.73		454.46		
Frank R. Cook	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917	1,500.00			243.15		572.52		
J. M. Miller	Apr. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917						33.00		
Clyde D. Calhoun	Fiscal year	1,500.00			923.03		232.68		
John W. Combs	do	1,500.00			546.05	38.40	1,062.00		
Martin Kildall	do	1,500.00			851.22		844.11		
Henry L. Bahrt	do	1,200.00			837.86		448.20		
Henry J. Wallace	do	1,200.00			941.85		1,122.15		
Paul V. Woodhouse	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917	1,200.00			50.00		154.50		
John J. Egan	Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				36.75		43.80		
Special deputies—									
Harry R. Brown	Temporary				9.00		21.00		
Dan Kennedy	do						32.50		
Frank L. Otis	do						21.00		
R. W. Frierson	do		25.00	25.00			25.00		
M. E. Handy	do		9.75	9.75			9.75		
S. J. Hooper	do						37.50		
Noah Howell	do						72.75		
Jesse Jenson	do						12.75		
Hardy Trefsger	do		24.90	24.90			24.90		
J. S. White	do						25.50		
Joe Snow	do				4.50		26.45		
Nellie Axelson	do		6.75	6.75			6.75		
T. M. Italis	do		29.25	29.25			29.25		
Thomas Dalgity	do				37.50		154.50		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $21,900)		21,900.00	95.65	95.65	11,232.79	5,447.92	12,697.40	3,426.56	3,426.56

[1] Temporary, salary $1,000 per annum.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Alaska, second division:									
United States marshal—									
Emmett R. Jordan	Fiscal year	$4,000.00			$2,230.70	$1,960.78	$1,070.35		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
A. B. Miller	do	3,000.00			5.00		535.58		
Elmer Reid	do	2,500.00			743.80	1.00	244.00		
J. E. Terrell	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 7, 1916	2,500.00			137.15		441.15		
L. D. Lewis	Nov. 8, 1916, to June 30, 1917				219.40	.50	350.80		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
R. H. Humber	Fiscal year	2,500.00			375.60	.10	474.54		
B. J. O'Reilly	do	2,500.00			1,492.30		1,225.65		
H. J. Lee[1]	do	2,400.00			421.25		303.75		
John Little	Sept. 20, 1916, to June 30, 1917	2,300.00			406.06		97.50		
John Riordan[2]	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 19, 1917	2,300.00			413.50		495.05		
M. R. Luther	Apr. 20, 1916, to June 30, 1917								
Sam C. Taylor	Fiscal year	2,300.00			199.50		250.50		
Phil Holland	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1916	2,000.00			322.95				
Harry Pigeon	Nov. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				1,439.01	.30			
C. A. Anpher	Fiscal year	2,000.00							
Charles Davis	Sept. 22, 1916, to Oct. 21, 1916				64.00				
Special deputies—									
Hugo Stoll	Temporary				9.00		9.00		
R. L. Schaeffer	do				169.50		15.50		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $29,940).		30,300.00			8,648.81	1,962.68	5,513.37	$2,640.30	$2,411.30
Alaska, third division:									
United States marshal—									
Franklyn R. Brenneman	Fiscal year	4,000.00			2,021.83	3,420.77	612.70		

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Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
John H. D. Bouse[3]	....do	2,700.00			673.15	5.30	437.57		
Clarence W. Mossman[4]	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917	2,000.00			502.41		28.25		
Horace C. De Line	Feb. 9, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
A. E. Hoffman	Fiscal year	2,000.00			506.75		1,303.98		
Albert F. Sullivan[5]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 18, 1916				1,412.85		103.50		
A. C. Dowling	Fiscal year	2,000.00			1,753.39		1,401.84		
F. J. Cameron	....do	1,800.00			418.95		726.05		
James Wardell	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 26, 1917				947.15		2,898.87		
Clarence W. Mossman[6]	Feb. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	2,400.00			3,337.48		2,234.88		
Samuel T. Brightwell	Fiscal year	1,800.00			572.55		1,152.40		
W. J. Feaster	....do	1,800.00			927.70		644.40		
Harry R. Brown	....do	1,800.00			1,053.85		240.55		
Isaac Evans	....do	1,800.00			303.86	132.40	1,661.13		
James M. Millsap	....do	1,800.00			309.45		679.48		
S. O. Casler[7]	....do	1,800.00			4,061.20		3,024.20		
N. E. Ohlsson	July 5, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,800.00			10.75		22.75		
Karl Armstrong	Fiscal year	1,500.00			1,192.50		1,694.50		
Paul Buckley	....do	1,500.00			2,323.30		566.50		
Wm. L. Fursman	July 1, 1916, to June 9, 1917	1,500.00			110.00		344.20		
Varney L. Sedwick	June 10, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
H. J. Paulsen	Fiscal year	1,500.00			101.00		349.00		
Charles McCallum	Feb. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,500.00			81.00		330.50		
M. J. McNeil[8]	Nov. 16, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1916								
W. M. Sinclair[8]	Oct. 1, 1916, to Nov. 15, 1916								
Special deputies—									
C. W. Cook	Temporary				57.55				
Wm. Fetterly	....do		44.50	44.50			44.50		
Charles Cowell	....do		67.30	67.30	293.00		360.30		
M. H. Healey	....do				9.10		101.90		
Sam Taylor	....do		12.00	12.00			12.00		
Edward McMullen	....do		9.00	9.00			9.00		
Martin Anderson	....do		24.00	24.00	1,599.50		1,623.50		
Frank Hudson	....do		25.50	25.50	70.55		96.05		
Chris Opheim	....do		16.50	16.50	30.00		46.50		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $36,422.21).		37,000.00	198.80	198.80	24,680.82	3,558.47	22,851.00	3,926.07	3,926.07
Alaska, fourth division:									
United States marshal—									
L. T. Erwin	Fiscal year	4,000.00			5,329.43	4,171.60	518.50		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Joseph Miller	....do	3,200.00			729.45		1,061.50		
Helen Criswell	June 20, 1917, to June 30, 1917	2,150.00							

[1] Salary increased $2,300 to $2,400, effective Sept. 20, 1916.
[2] Resigned.
[3] Increased from $2,400 Mar. 1, 1917.
[4] Increased from $1,800 Dec. 19, 1916.
[5] Died Dec. 18, 1916.
[6] Increased from $2,000 Feb. 1, 1917.
[7] Transferred Unga to Valdez, and increased from $1,500 Feb. 1, 1917.
[8] Salary $1,600 temporary.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Alaska, fourth division—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
M. O. Carlson	Fiscal year	$2,600.00			$20.00		$35.00		
P. G. Charles	do	2,400.00			3,097.26		821.61		
Edward D. Heppenstall	do	2,400.00			1,581.95		1,671.45		
Thomas H. Long	do	2,400.00			1,983.60	$0.36	2,356.06		
James Hagen	do	2,400.00			336.25		550.15		
C. L. Vawter	do	2,400.00			616.10		1,159.90		
John C. Wood	do	2,400.00			4,508.86		2,606.77		
Frank B. Hall	July 1, 1916, Apr. 30, 1917	2,400.00			25.00	4.32	606.84		
Henry R. Tull	May 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
Chester T. Spencer	Fiscal year	2,250.00			927.20		1,203.50		
May C. Peterson [1]	July 1, 1916, to June 12, 1917								
George Berg	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 19, 1917	2,150.00			322.35		318.68		
Henry R. Tull	Jan. 26, 1917, to Apr. 30, 1917				123.75		519.55		
Peter McMullen	May 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				1,606.50		1,943.10		
J. L. Anders	Fiscal year	2,000.00			1,546.50	.10	1,976.75		
Martin F. Miller	do	2,000.00			206.75		578.52		
John B. Powers	do	2,000.00			19.50		41.00		
Thos. E. Winecoff	do	2,000.00			131.50		228.00		
Peter McMullen	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917	2,000.00			10.00		121.50		
Edgar H. Poppell	May 14, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
W. B. Thomas	July 1, 1916, to May 8, 1917	2,000.00			194.00		657.70		
Vacancy									
Special deputies—									
James Cox	Temporary		$25.50	$25.50			25.50		
Pat Whalen	do		42.00	42.00			42.00		
E. T. Townsend	do		181.00	181.00			181.00		
F. W. Howard	do		1.50	1.50					
Estey Ward	do		28.50	28.50			28.50		
J. W. Brown	do						9.00		
O. Rothenburg	do		29.50	29.50			29.50		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $44,377.89).		45,150.00	308.00	308.00	23,315.95	4,176.38	19,263.08	$3,770.48	$3,758.48

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Arizona:									
United States marshal—									
Joseph P. Dillon	Fiscal year	4,000.00			8,826.39	1,058.53	2,982.71		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
D. N. Willits	do	1,800.00			1,627.45		591.61		
Harley Fraley	do	1,200.00			240.05		13.50		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
F. G. Hudson [1]	do	1,500.00			794.05		239.06		
J. F. McDonald	do	1,200.00			1,008.24		1,770.59		
Bradford Duncan	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1916	1,200.00			311.25		462.98		
Jas. M. Treahey	Dec. 2, 1916, to June 30, 1917				799.00		1,582.56		
Frederic A. Weage	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,673.66		2,507.46		
J. J. Keegan	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917	900.00			157.50		177.81		
Frank Haynes	Feb. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				178.65		372.18		
Fee deputies—									
A. Dumbauld	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 7, 1917		252.00	126.00	5.00		131.00		
A. P. Behan	Fiscal year		191.50	96.00	12.00		108.00		
J. C. Lane	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 7, 1917		244.64	122.32	88.75		205.07		
H. J. Brown [2]	Jan. 8, 1917, to June 30, 1917		480.80	240.40	9.90		251.80		
Geo. B. Ayers [4]	do		16.00	8.00	38.80		46.80		
John Bradberry	Nov. 16, 1916, to June 30, 1917		8.00	4.00			4.00		
Special deputy—									
Geo. M. Nyce	Fiscal year				32.00		44.40		
Total (paid on account of salaries, ($12,851.66).		13,000.00	1,192.94	596.72	15,801.69	1,058.53	11,371.53	1,674.29	1,651.29
Arkansas, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
A. J. Walls	Fiscal year	4,000.00			239.86	216.72	434.86		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
John A. Sherrill	do	1,700.00			239.21		92.97		
R. J. Hodges	do	1,200.00			821.26		1,249.37		
C. W. Stegall	do	1,000.00			64.11		453.94		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
W. T. Molitor	do	1,200.00			208.54		468.88		
S. R. Walls [5]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	1,200.00			283.60		351.69		
H. W. Gray	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				553.07		535.68		
William F. Crutchfield	Fiscal year	1,200.00			233.98		5.50		
H. W. Gray [6]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	1,200.00			581.28		676.48		
James F. Burns	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				338.11		862.55		
E. G. Hinkle	Fiscal year	1,000.00			252.50		427.23		
N. P. Burns	do	600.00			308.09		436.66		
W. H. Martin	do	950.00			1,068.46		1,438.03		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $15,250).		15,250.00			5,192.07	216.72	7,433.84	1,550.39	1,459.15

[1] Salary, $2,150 per annum.
[2] Increased from $1,200 to $1,300 Aug. 16, 1916, and to $1,500 on Jan. 1, 1917.
[3] Vice Dumbauld.
[4] Vice Lane.
[5] Resigned.
[6] Promoted, vice Wells.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Arkansas, western:									
United States marshal—									
John H. Parker	Fiscal year	$4,000.00			$419.19	$124.73	$209.94		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Archibald Monro [1]	do	1,600.00			114.00		219.55		
Rosina H. Todd (Mrs.) [2]	do	1,400.00			34.17				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Phillip Ross	do	1,000.00			549.87		1,301.85		
John C. Baker	do	900.00			394.07		521.66		
Thomas N. Black [3]	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917	900.00			572.57		884.62		
John Strange	June 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				132.22		228.43		
J. A. Thornton [4]	Fiscal year	850.00			272.91		405.61		
Marion I. Shuster [5]	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1917								
Sam Smart	Temporary	1,000.00			64.74		89.68		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,608.34).		11,650.00			2,553.74	124.73	3,861.34	$911.64	$876.44
California, northern:									
United States marshal—									
John B. Holohan	Fiscal year	4,000.00			978.56	437.23	1,698.74		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
George H. Burnham	do	2,500.00			269.06		865.09		
Ada R. Koppitz (Mrs.)	do	1,200.00							
Jesse M. Freeman	do	1,200.00			402.25		788.61		
Adelaide V. Hickok	Temporary	1,200.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Thos. F. Mulhall	Fiscal year	1,500.00			1,482.00		2,688.82		
James W. Jessen	do	1,400.00			1,989.06		2,313.71		
Otis R. Bohn	do	1,400.00			2,447.10		3,184.14		
Isaac W. Grover	do	1,200.00			2,438.09		2,358.61		
Lawrence J. Conlon	do	1,200.00			1,408.27		2,296.29		
D. M. Ferguson	Temporary	1,200.00			55.00				
T. C. Butler	do	1,200.00			54.10				
Allen P. Joy	do	1,200.00			55.35				

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S. E. Queen	do	1,200.00			12.60				
A. J. McDonnell [6]	do	1,200.00			.80				
John J. Harrold	do				15.25				
G. A. Raney	do	1,200.00			8.10				
J. G. Terrill	do	1,200.00			12.50				
T. F. Kiernan	do	1,200.00			12.70				
L. J. Uzick [6]	do	1,200.00			3.80				
Fred H. Classen	do				12.10				
Edwin Dryden	Fiscal year	1,000.00			52.60		34.82		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $17,488.31).		28,600.00			11,709.29	437.23	16,228.83	2,484.11	2,467.14
California southern:									
United States marshal—									
C. T. Walton	Fiscal year	4,000.00			211.75	478.95	146.36		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Albert C. Sittel	do	2,200.00			125.85		235.75		
Geo. O. White [7]	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 9, 1917	1,200.00			26.90		110.31		
Ed. L. Smith [8]	Fiscal year				131.10	2.60	498.65		
Chas. L. Hall [9]	Feb. 10, 1917, to Apr. 7, 1917	1,000.00			.55		3.70		
Kitty Gilbert	Apr. 9, 1917, to June 30, 1917				22.90		100.10		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
D. S. Bassett	Fiscal year	1,300.00			1,820.50	8.30	3,057.84		
S. J. Shannon	do	1,200.00			1,467.52	6.10	2,297.84		
William C. Carse	do	1,200.00			568.25	3.00	1,539.70		
William S. Walton [10]	do	1,200.00			1,193.00	6.80	2,129.74		
Josiah W. Bell	do	1,000.00			737.10		1,085.27		
Alfred Moore	do	1,000.00			23.05		49.20		
F. G. Thompson	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 18, 1917	1,000.00			557.55	12.70	908.46		
William E. Cavanaugh	Feb. 19 to June 30, 1917				847.25	.50	1,180.17		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $16,180.54).		16,300.00			7,733.27	518.95	13,433.09	1,070.77	1,070.77
Colorado:									
United States marshal—									
Samuel J. Burris	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,767.45	763.60	2,226.97		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
William H. Robinson, jr. [3]	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917	1,800.00			428.28	.25	502.80		
Harry A. McIntire	May 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				19.25	.15	14.62		
Samuel H. Rosuck	Fiscal year	1,020.00			285.05	.95	477.15		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
James P. Foley [11]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 26, 1916	1,200.00			6.25		120.28		
Charles E. Goodfriend	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				358.95	1.85	535.01		
Timothy J. McCluer	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 24, 1916	1,200.00			610.85	6.65	554.02		

[1] Salary increased from $1,500, Sept. 1, 1916.
[2] Salary increased from $1,200, Sept. 1, 1916.
[3] Resigned.
[4] Salary reduced from $900 to $850, Sept. 1, 1916.
[5] Resigned; salary $250.
[6] Resigned June 16, 1917.
[7] Resigned Feb. 9, 1917.
[8] Promoted, vice White resigned.
[9] Resigned Apr. 7, 1917.
[10] Promoted, vice Thompson resigned.
[11] Died.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Colorado—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—Continued.									
Joseph B. Winterbottom	Nov. 25, 1916, to Jan. 16, 1917	$ 1,200.00			$224.60	$2.10	$ 369.76		
Wm. J. McClelland	Jan. 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917				872.29		1,232.21		
James T. Gibbons [1]	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,321.24	1.60	1,743.16		
William L. Burris	May 4, 1917, to June 30, 1917	900.00			218.40	2.50	176.92		
William H. H. Conley	do	720.00			5.90		27.40		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,434.83).		13,240.00			6,118.51	779.65	7,980.30	$1,372.77	$1,351.62
Connecticut:									
United States marshal—									
Chesterfield C. Middlebrooks	Fiscal year	2,500.00			687.23	313.58	527.31		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
G. Brainard Smith [2]	do	1,200.00			52.22	15.96	84.24		
Grace N. Sherburne	Temporary	1,000.00							
Louis A. Tracy	do	900.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
T. E. Hawley [3]	Fiscal year	1,200.00			518.80	.10	887.44		
Hubert M. Rigney [4]	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1916	1,000.00			36.94		158.58		
William J. Hayes	Oct. 5, 1916, to June 30, 1917				178.80		532.47		
John J. Kelleher	Temporary	1,000.00			5.36				
Thomas A. Carroll	do	900.00			41.54				
James P. McGrath	do	900.00			4.16				
Irving B. Shannon	do	900.00			16.15				
Thomas J. Smith	do	900.00			50.92				
Daniel J. Mooney	do	900.00			33.04				
Dennis P. Sullivan [5]	do				26.10				
Total (paid on account of salaries, $6,636.10).		13,300.00			1,651.26	329.64	2,190.04	763.39	720.73

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Delaware:									
United States marshal—									
Martin F. Farry	Fiscal year	2,000.00			566.63	68.08	447.61		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
James H. Cole	do	1,000.00			14.75		68.15		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Samuel J. Furniss[6]	July 1, 1916, to June 16, 1917	1,000.00			275.39		487.90		
Joseph H. Carey	June 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917				72.88				
James S. Carr	Temporary	1,000.00			.45				
Frank C. Hoffecker	do	1,000.00			12.76				
Total (paid on account of salaries, $4,047.21)		6,000.00			942.86	68.08	1,003.66	239.74	239.74
District of Columbia:									
United States marshal—									
Maurice Splain	Fiscal year	5,500.00				4,217.20	63.71		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
W. B. Robison	do	3,000.00					39.50		
J. F. Splain	do	2,000.00			230.87		441.06		
J. A. Hartsock	do	1,600.00					2.50		
T. F. Cook	do	1,600.00							
Agnes Marlow	do	1,200.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
E. P. Bennett	do	1,200.00			115.25		1,350.25		
J. W. Burke	do	1,200.00					.50		
S. B. Callahan	do	1,200.00			67.62		1,193.76		
C. G. Dempsey	do	1,200.00			48.21		1,307.46		
T. L. Doyle	do	1,200.00			64.66		1,678.18		
C. S. Eskridge	do	1,200.00			66.71		2,678.42		
J. B. Fitzgerald	do	1,200.00			41.84		1,009.63		
J. F. Gettings	do	1,200.00			50.75		1,199.52		
James McGilton	do	1,200.00			54.26		2,010.35		
J. F. May	do	1,200.00			68.00		1,936.06		
J. G. Newman	do	1,200.00			52.91		938.83		
John O'Neill	do	1,200.00					1,825.50		
Fred Taylor	do	1,200.00					1.00		
Wm. F. O'Mera	do	1,000.00					118.00		
G. F. Vaughan	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 15, 1917	1,000.00							
G. A. Burgess	Jan. 16, 1917, to June 30, 1917				27.17		561.82		
Do	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 15, 1917	600.00			12.21		237.00		
D. O. Throgmorton	Jan. 16, 1917, to June 30, 1917				13.33		234.50		
James H. W. Howard[7]	Fiscal year						3.00		
Salaried deputies acting as bailiffs—									
J. J. Crowley	do	1,200.00			32.18		742.67		
Joseph Green	do	1,200.00			40.08		918.16		
J. R. Hawkins	do	1,200.00			35.63		1,837.67		

[1] Salary increased from $900.
[2] Increase from $1,000 Sept. 1, 1916.
[3] Increase from $900 to $1,000 Sept. 1, 1916, and to $1,200 Mar. 1, 1917.
[4] Increase from $900 Sept. 1, 1916.
[5] Salary $900.
[6] Resigned.
[7] Employed in Police Court.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
District of Columbia—Continued.									
Salaried deputies acting as bailiffs—Con.									
F. L. Hudson	Fiscal year	$1,200.00					$54.00		
A. W. Joyce	do	1,200.00			$10.09		256.50		
W. J. Kirkland	do	1,200.00			41.24		1,368.83		
T. B. Lester	do	1,200.00			65.49		1,397.77		
E. A. McLaughlin	do	1,200.00			27.74		496.00		
W. R. Palmer	do	1,200.00			44.99		833.66		
W. J. Roberts	do	1,200.00			58.38		1,770.33		
C. E. Temple	do	1,200.00			13.96		420.50		
W. E. Ryan	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1917	1,200.00			23.12		676.50		
G. F. Vaughan	Jan. 16, 1917, to June 30, 1917				76.50		1,386.45		
E. J. Weaver	Fiscal year	1,200.00			64.00		1,425.01		
Pride Tomilson	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917				15.62		689.67		
Wm. F. Davidge	Feb. 1, 1917, to May 7, 1917	1,200.00			7.54		263.50		
Nathan D. White	May 8, 1917, to June 30, 1917				6.13		206.50		
G. M. Torgerson	Fiscal year	1,200.00			49.71		1,165.83		
John W. Gray	do	1,200.00			38.25		895.72		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $33,063.33).[1]		52,300.00			1,564.44	$4,217.20	35,635.82	$23,130.10	$20,663.60
Florida, northern:									
United States marshal—									
James B. Perkins	Fiscal year	3,000.00			423.65	209.14	101.39		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
H. J. Mackey	do	1,600.00			172.25		86.42		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
C. P. McMillan[2]	do	1,200.00			950.10		1,144.83		
W. G. Richardson	do	600.00			287.60		363.13		
A. J. Lewis[3]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	1,200.00			510.31		1,182.04		
Henry A. Bowles	Jan. 2, 1917, to June 30, 1917				540.12		1,335.27		
W. L. Strickland	Fiscal year	300.00			324.40		599.79		
A. E. Dole[4]	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1916				29.21		76.68		
John H. Griffith[5]	Apr. 3, 1917, to May 6, 1917				7.85		25.85		

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Special deputy—									
R. L. Slattern							1.00		
Fee deputy—									
Miles L. Harmon	Apr. 11, 1917, to June 30, 1917		$10.50	$ 10.50	9.50		15.00		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,219.16).		7,900.00	10.50	10.50	3,254.99	209.14	4,931.40	002.28	532.03
Florida, southern:									
United States marshal—									
N. H. Boswell	Fiscal year	3,000.00			493.70	297.97	682.43		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
N. L. Pinder	do	1,800.00			179.90		470.80		
Geo. T. Kilner	do	1,000.00			520.01		020.26		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
L. A. Rennolds [2]	July 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917	1,200.00			1,189.82		2,107.09		
Wilbur Cleveland	June 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				74.40		120.98		
W. D. Vinzant [3]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917	1,000.00			755.33		1,557.43		
T. P. Allen	Apr. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				532.19		1,001.19		
J. H. Curtis	Fiscal year	900.00			66.90		399.41		
James G. Bell [5]	Dec. 8, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917				53.05		125.34		
Allen E. Curry [5]	Nov. 29, 1916, to Dec. 29, 1916						20.05		
Homer T. Welch [4]	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 12, 1916				77.75		200.13		
Fee deputy—									
Edward R. Lowe	Fiscal year		1,469.91	999.57	887.31		1,747.67		
Special deputies—									
Irvine E. Law	Temporary	1,200.00			12.40		12.95		
William E. Terry	do	1,200.00			42.35		53.40		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,309.16).		11,300.00	1,469.91	999.57	4,885.11	297.97	9,125.73	2,534.82	2,425.20
Georgia, northern:									
United States marshal—									
Howard Thompson	Fiscal year	5,000.00			648.29	224.76	346.80		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
James R. Brock [3]	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917	2,000.00			221.86		261.50		
Vacant									
Louis B. Greer	Fiscal year	1,800.00			142.43		1.00		
Albert G. Lamar	do	1,800.00			.52		6.02		
Robert C. W. Ramspeck [6]	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 18, 1916				1.82		3.82		
M. A. Hardin [7]	Nov. 15, 1916, to Jan. 17, 1917	1,200.00							
J. W. Jones	Feb. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				210.94		234.21		

[1] There was also paid from "Pay of bailiff, etc., Supreme Court, District of Columbia," $19,150 on account of salaries of deputies acting as bailiffs.
[2] Increased from $1,100 Feb. 16, 1917.
[3] Resigned.
[4] Temporary, at $1,200 per annum.
[5] Temporary, at $900 per annum.
[6] Resigned, salary $1,600.
[7] Resigned, salary $1,200.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Georgia, northern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
B. B. Landers	Fiscal year	$1,400.00			$648.55		$1,763.78		
Lee Whatley	do	1,400.00			832.99		2,471.47		
Frank Godfrey, jr	do	1,200.00			294.36		2,063.24		
Henry D. Miller	do	1,200.00			805.32		1,855.18		
W. D. Owen	do	1,200.00			459.80		1,054.20		
W. A. Wardlow	do	1,200.00			760.82		1,472.72		
C. B. Barber	do	1,000.00			889.56		1,811.91		
Thomas Curtis	do	1,000.00			856.39		1,389.47		
W. M. Kidd	do	1,000.00			434.30		995.70		
Jas. H. Penland	do	1,000.00			946.29		2,209.65		
John W. Jones [1]	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917	900.00							
John Z. Lawshe	Feb. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				30.30		40.34		
Charles L. Freeman	Fiscal year	900.00			451.56		590.32		
Charles H. Livsey	do	900.00			131.89		373.71		
Erastus G. Wellborn [2]	July 18, 1916, to Aug. 8, 1916				53.60		305.60		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $25,868.33).		26,100.00			8,821.59	$224.76	19,250.64	$414.18	$398.48
Georgia, southern:									
United States marshal—									
Joseph S. Davis	Fiscal year	3,500.00			342.94	1,239.78	152.21		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Harry G. Tucker	do	1,900.00			279.24		32.64		
J. C. Heckle	do	1,100.00			95.77		49.50		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
F. L. Riley	do	1,100.00			725.42		1,803.54		
J. B. Wilson	do	1,100.00			935.15		2,353.40		
David M. Beggs [3]	July 20, 1916, to Aug. 9, 1916				39.04		111.30		
M. L. Cooper	Fiscal year	1,100.00			482.42		653.29		
W. D. Davis	do	900.00			561.87		1,029.17		
R. L. Thomas	do	900.00			619.95		895.77		

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Harry W. Perkins	do	900.00			794.71		1,855.72		
R. D. Coleman	Temporary	1,200.00			24.00		30.88		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $12,526.67).		13,700.00			4,900.51	1,239.78	8,967.42	1,699.89	1,561.71
Hawaii:									
United States marshal—									
Jerome J. Smiddy	Fiscal year	3,000.00			667.90	519.91	1,583.29		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Albert E. Harris	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 20, 1917	1,800.00					106.00		
O. F. Heine	Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				237.75		904.14		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
O. F. Heine	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917	1,400.00							
Louis K. Silva	Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				46.25		183.27		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $6,150.00).		6,200.00			951.90	519.91	2,776.70	293.75	266.75
Idaho:									
United States marshal—									
T. B. Martin	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,281.60	248.90	961.61		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
C. B. Steunenberg	do	1,600.00			410.50		91.84		
Minnie I. Pinneo	do	900.00			362.75		17.00		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
C. H. Arbuckle		1,200.00			1,489.32		1,952.41		
Mark Howe		1,200.00			1,268.90		1,628.16		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,900).		8,900.00			4,813.07	248.90	4,651.02	809.94	809.94
Illinois, northern:									
United States marshal—									
John J. Bradley	Fiscal year	5,000.00			262.07	973.45	502.52		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Joseph F. Ryan	do	2,250.00			393.50		366.76		
Wm. M. Hanley, jr	do	1,600.00			28.28		47.83		
E. C. Cook [4]	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 15, 1917	1,300.00			1.40				
T. M. Doonan	Apr. 16, 1917, to June 30, 1917				.10		.80		
Sam Howard	Fiscal year	1,400.00			460.42		413.54		
C. F. Guenther	do	1,400.00			90.09	1.00	369.98		
Thos. E. Cikanek	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1916	1,000.00			177.06		330.47		
Jos. M. Kubik	Jan. 2, 1917, to June 30, 1917				140.05		406.50		
Walter Tracy	Temporary	1,200.00							
M. J. Murphy	do	1,200.00			4.45		57.46		
W. D. Kennedy	do	1,200.00							
J. C. Donnelly [2]	do								

[1] Salary increased to $1,000 Sept. 1, 1916.
[2] Salary $1,200 per annum.
[3] Served during leave of Deputy Wilson without pay other than that received as crier.
[4] Salary $1,500 per annum.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Illinois, northern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
John H. Anderson	Fiscal year	$1,200.00			$483.78		$1,434.98		
J. S. Roberts	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 10, 1917	1,000.00			.20		9.28		
Wm. Barber	Apr. 11, 1917, to June 30, 1917				7.15		83.38		
J. T. Buckner	Fiscal year	1,100.00			371.51		657.81		
A. J. Calder	do	1,100.00			226.15				
Henry L. Deike	do	1,200.00			678.33		1,167.79		
Thos. Hennebry	do	1,200.00			304.56		1,102.87		
Thos. J. Sheehan, jr	do	1,200.00			873.82		2,181.59		
Richard D. Hart	do	1,200.00			163.58		553.43		
Maurice Klein	do	1,200.00			458.46		1,280.43		
Onofrio Pacelli	do	1,200.00			274.97		890.64		
Wm. H. Streeter	do	1,200.00			488.23		1,679.95		
Patrick J. Galligan [1]	do	1,200.00			320.51		1,022.32		
Thos. C. Smith	do	1,000.00			424.50		1,943.04		
Hugh Gallagher	do	720.00			232.33		604.63		
Wm. O'Connell	Temporary	1,200.00							
L. F. Quirk [2]	do								
N. C. Wall	do	1,200.00							
M. J. O'Connor [2]	do								
M. T. Normoyle	do	1,200.00							
J. J McDermott	do	1,200.00							
Frank Carroll	do	1,200.00							
Jas. F. Miller	do	1,200.00							
Chas. C. Lee	do	1,200.00							
Alfred Ebenstein	do	1,200.00							
H. O. Winegge	do	1,200.00							
J. F. Walsh	do	1,200.00							
Thos. Kelly	do	1,200.00							
F. J. Kasper	do	1,200.00							
Jas. A. Daniher	do	1,200.00							
Geo. McDonough	do	1,200.00							
James White	do	1,200.00							
Raymond Wall	do	1,200.00							
R. J. White [3]	do								
E. J. Wendland	do	1,000.00							

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F. B. Collins	do	1,000.00							
Jerome Hanley	do	1,000.00							
Geo. W. Hannan	do	1,000.00							
J. W. McCarthy	do	1,000.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $31,668.36).		57,470.00			6,865.50	974.45	17,108.00	$3,235.38	$3,183.61
Illinois, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
Cooper Stout	Fiscal year	4,500.00			647.27	397.22	1,166.67		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
F. H. Holmes	do	2,000.00			179.15		81.87		
Geo. B. Simcox	do	1,200.00			807.22		3,305.24		
F. I. Launer	do	900.00			131.27		73.31		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
P. D. Parke	do	1,500.00			1,342.90		1,972.59		
F. D. Crook	do	1,000.00			785.67		1,911.76		
John C. Glenn	do	1,200.00			832.47		1,891.43		
W. H. Pippin	do	1,100.00			490.08		965.04		
A. H. Cohlmeyer	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 14, 1916 Nov. 21, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,100.00			539.16		1,571.36		
Fee deputy—									
A. A. Swoboda [4]			$2.06	$2.06			2.06		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $14,193.35).		14,500.00	2.06	2.06	5,755.19	397.22	12,971.33	3,118.53	3,103.39
Illinois, southern:									
United States marshal—									
Vincent Y. Dallman	Fiscal year	4,500.00			724.06	412.94	718.20		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. E. Dressendorfer [5]	do	2,000.00			640.61	2.33	902.58		
Frances C. Wright [6]	May 14, 1917, to June 30, 1917	720.00			2.35		4.35		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Walter Williams	Fiscal year	1,200.00			591.11		1,392.27		
S. T. Metcalf [7]	do	1,200.00			652.84		1,200.88		
L. Ross Moore [8]	do	900.00			556.29	4.00	1,053.11		
Oscar Grover [9]	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1916				32.35		45.60		
Elmo Etter [10]	Oct. 7, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1916				13.02		24.78		
George Doyle	Temporary	1,000.00			13.86		70.92		
John Murray	do	1,000.00			15.51		70.76		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,048.66).		12,520.00			3,242.00	419.27	5,483.45	1,870.57	1,870.57

[1] Increased from $1,000 per annum, Apr. 16, 1917.
[2] Salary $1,200 per annum.
[3] Salary $1,000 per annum.
[4] For admiralty purposes.
[5] Increased from $1,900 per annum Nov. 1, 1916.
[6] Temporary; additional.
[7] Increased from $1,000 Nov. 1, 1916.
[8] Increased from $720 Nov. 1, 1916.
[9] Salary $720 per annum.
[10] Salary $720 per annum; position abolished.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Indiana:									
United States marshal—									
Mark Storen	Fiscal year	$4,500.00			$83.35	$628.55	$144.93		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Merrill E. Wilson	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 30, 1916	1,800.00			55.61		111.41		
Fred T. Cretors	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				18.70		153.54		
Frank S. Ream	Fiscal year	1,200.00			976.76		1,385.96		
Nerva R. Thurston	do	1,000.00			30.10		143.98		
James M. Healy	do	1,000.00			37.64		59.56		
Helen Baron	Temporary	1,000.00							
Mabel Bills	do	1,000.00							
Jessie Chess	do	1,000.00							
Emma Colbert	do	1,000.00							
Henrietta Goldberger	do	1,000.00							
Clara Haug[1]	do								
Huld Irmscher[1]	do								
Alma Iske	do	1,000.00							
Frank Leader[1]	do								
Anna Mock	do	1,000.00							
Harry Muller	do	1,000.00							
Florence Roth[1]	do								
Charlotte B. Sites[1]	do								
Arthur W. Taylor[1]	do								
Jane Walker[1]	do								
Antony Wolfe[1]	do								
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Charles M. Mikesell	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,052.91		1,395.03		
Frank Barnhart	do	1,100.00			849.04		1,615.59		
Fee deputies—									
Louis Oehlman	do		$511.34	$511.34	23.35		533.99		
Wm. N. Hagerty	do		67.00	67.00	2.07		67.85		
Special deputy—									
James T. Timony	Temporary						7.00		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,445.64).		19,800.00	578.34	578.34	3,129.53	628.55	5,618.84	$2,202.27	$2,175.68

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Iowa, northern:									
United States marshal—									
E. R. Moore	Fiscal year	4,000.00			272.01	346.97	245.52		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
A. C. Lietz [3]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917	1,400.00			39.42		4.24		
Joseph T. Halpin [3]	Apr. 9, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
A. P. Houston [4]	Fiscal year	1,400.00			434.63		717.67		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
M. L. Healy	....do	1,200.00			571.85	3.70	1,165.65		
Milton P. Smith	....do	840.00			544.66		1,213.30		
J. K. Baker	....do	720.00			217.08	.25	363.36		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,520.55).		9,560.00			2,079.65	350.92	3,709.74	763.55	737.27
Iowa, southern:									
United States marshal—									
Nicholas F. Reed	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,040.86	515.34	1,088.18		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
I. H. Hammond [5]	....do	2,000.00			268.84		179.22		
Wayne Morse [6]	....do	1,100.00			576.28		1,029.89		
Gertrude Darrell [7]	Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	300.00			47.84				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
G. W. Vanderwilt [8]	Fiscal year	900.00			421.44		1,747.00		
A. P. Petersen [9]	....do	700.00			561.24		934.08		
F. C. Hendricks	....do	600.00			485.89		896.68		
W. M. Exline [10]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	600.00			365.22		534.02		
F. L. Healey [11]	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				421.16		803.80		
N. L. Arrison [12]	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917				110.33		145.04		
Dennis C. Crowley [13]	Fiscal year	600.00			256.15		563.32		
Total (paid on account of salaries $10,533.33).		10,800.00			4,555.25	515.34	7,921.23	716.31	716.31
Kansas:									
United States marshal—									
Otho T. Wood	Fiscal year	4,000.00			3,826.97	275.16	3,688.38		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Cecil C. Jackson	....do	2,000.00			451.12		588.97		
Miss Nancy E. Robertson	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1916	1,000.00							
Allen R. Trobert	Nov. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				31.18		63.20		

[1] Salary, $1,000.
[2] Salary, $1,600 per annum.
[3] Vice Lietz.
[4] Salary increased from $1,200 Apr. 16, 1917.
[5] Salary increased from $1,800 Mar. 1, 1917.
[6] Salary increased from $900 Mar. 1, 1917.
[7] Vice Arrison.
[8] Salary increased from $700 Mar. 1, 1917.
[9] Salary increased from $600 Mar. 1, 1917.
[10] Resigned.
[11] Vice Exline.
[12] Salary, $800 per annum.
[13] Salary increased from $400 Mar. 1, 1917.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Kansas—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. M. Myers	Fiscal year	$1,200.00			$962.11		$1,700.94		
C. B. Drake	do	1,000.00			653.11		796.30		
Sam P. Hill	do	1,000.00			993.73		1,835.13		
Charles H. Mathews	Nov. 1, 1916, to Mar. 14, 1917	1,000.00			77.57		240.81		
Clyde Roberts	May 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				49.30		154.58		
Chester B. Arthur	Temporary	1,000.00			3.63		8.78		
Total (paid on account of salaries $10,769.44).		12,200.00			7,048.72	$275.16	9,077.09	$1,875.20	$1,868.88
Kentucky, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
Robert C. Ford	Fiscal year	5,000.00			909.79	270.88	451.91		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded									
F. M. Ford	do	2,000.00			394.18		358.97		
T. S. Arthur	do	1,600.00			199.34		345.37		
S. L. Finnell	do	1,000.00			312.30		224.43		
Virginia H. Sharp	do	900.00			57.25				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
W. E. Garrett [1]	Oct. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,200.00			448.07		1,516.27		
C. L. Winfrey [1]	do	1,200.00			389.14		830.52		
R. M. Young [1]	do	1,200.00			312.11		1,050.81		
Oscar Vest [1]	do	1,200.00			593.96		1,007.42		
P. C. Eubank [1]	do	1,100.00			776.97		1,149.18		
J. M. Roberts [1]	do	1,100.00			587.84		1,170.16		
H. C. Arnett [1]	do	1,100.00			470.77		790.51		
M. V. Allen [1]	do	1,000.00			467.30		775.22		
G. A. Sizemore [1]	do	1,000.00			615.60		1,333.25		
J. M. Elliott [1]	do	1,000.00			401.73		793.71		
J. M. Riddle [2]	Oct. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916				111.11		263.08		
Harry N. Jones [3]	do				141.08		373.37		
Fee deputies—									
M. V. Allen	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1916		$356.90	$356.90	70.79		401.00		
H. C. Arnett	do		384.18	384.18	21.55		363.44		
H. N. Jones	do		340.46	340.06	33.57		347.21		

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W. E. Garrett	do		408.26	375.00	34.37		408.26		
J. M. Elliott	do		272.36	272.36	47.62		299.87		
C. L. Winfrey	do		404.48	375.00	77.41		432.34		
J. M. Riddle	do		499.30	375.00	33.76		512.96		
J. M. Roberts	do		649.16	375.00	90.61		649.96		
G. A. Sizemore	do		470.78	375.00	72.14		493.14		
Mat Sanders [4]	do		805.36	375.00	103.30		806.06		
Oscar Vest	do		467.84	375.00	74.39		494.34		
R. M. Young	do		395.93	375.00	51.00		412.74		
P. C. Eubank	do		319.96	319.96	93.45		360.91		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $19,350).		21,600.00	5,774.97	4,673.86	7,992.50	270.88	18,416.41	1,381.90	1,223.36
Kentucky, western:									
United States marshal—									
Edgar H. James	Fiscal year	5,000.00			81.67	191.59	10.00		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
G. W. Dyer	do	1,800.00			103.12		231.06		
James A. Vinson	do	1,200.00			65.72				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. R. Howell	do	1,500.00			431.26		1,145.74		
R. W. Kimbell	do	900.00			407.99		741.88		
Joseph E. Jackson	do	900.00			308.54		791.96		
Samuel H. Byars	July 1, 1916, to July 31, 1916	900.00			29.10		65.58		
Claud M. Richardson	Aug. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				299.61		592.11		
Ellis Workman [5]	Fiscal year	900.00			212.89		259.48		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $13,055).		13,100.00			1,939.90	191.59	3,837.81	1,150.07	831.75
Louisiana, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
Frank M. Miller	Fiscal year	4,000.00			12.90	486.61	223.49		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
S. W. Taylor	do	1,800.00			166.83		556.58		
Emile P. Reuter	do	1,400.00			.75		24.25		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
A. H. Verret	do	1,000.00			419.68		561.39		
D. A. Sanders	do	900.00			672.54		1,091.27		
Walter J. Griffin	do	900.00			833.91		1,057.89		
Andre Francois	do	900.00			.65		8.00		
W. L. Brown	do	900.00			36.90		204.73		
Edward J. Fleming	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917	900.00			960.17		292.65		
Eugene Antony	Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				142.95		56.11		
John B. Hall	Fiscal year	750.00			20.15				

[1] Promoted from field deputy.
[2] Position abolished; salary $1,100.
[3] Temporary; salary $1,000.
[4] Services terminated Sept. 30, 1916.
[5] Salary increased to $900 Oct. 1, 1916.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
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			Earned.	Paid by United States.				Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
Louisiana, eastern—Continued.									
Special deputies—									
Leon B. Duncan [1]	Apr. 9, 1917, to May 1, 1917						$12.00		
Samuel S. Lewis [1]	do								
Total (paid on account of salaries, $13,538.33).		$13,450.00			$3,267.43	$486.61	4,178.36	$2,421.48	$2,249.78
Louisiana, western:									
United States marshal—									
J. H. Kirkpatrick	Fiscal year	2,500.00			1,576.95	361.65	967.72		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. M. Grimmet	do	1,600.00			227.09		318.25		
Geo. E. Geren	do	1,000.00			515.00		816.39		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
H. R. Kirkpatrick	do	1,100.00			501.68		836.62		
J. J. Baillio	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1916	900.00			89.68		183.87		
Vacant									
A. D. Price	Temporary	1,200.00			155.59		289.74		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $6,414.99).		8,300.00			3,065.99	361.65	3,412.59	1,057.59	1,032.48
Maine:									
United States marshal—									
John S. P. H. Wilson	Fiscal year	3,000.00			659.35	188.24	152.58		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Burton Smith	do	2,000.00			569.80		63.34		
James Cleary	do	1,200.00			1,454.77		2,008.94		
Salaried deputy, excepted—									
Eugene L. Harmon	do	1,200.00			769.50		1,102.04		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $7,400).		7,400.00			3,453.42	188.24	3,326.90	561.02	561.02

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Maryland:									
United States marshal—									
William W. Stockham	Fiscal year	3,500.00			67.83	280.38	1,818.28		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Phillip G. Schwaab	do	1,800.00			85.40		354.09		
J. Wesley Gilroy	do	1,200.00			17.56		184.61		
Geo. H. Edelen [2]	do	1,000.00			498.09		739.06		
Edgar I. Fetsch	Temporary	900.00							
Henry Stein [3]	do								
C. W. Whealton [3]	do								
E. A. Fitzpatrick [3]	do								
Harry S. Swift [3]	do								
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Calvin Hicks	Fiscal year	1,000.00			343.43		512.58		
William H. Manner	do	1,000.00			1,055.37		1,392.08		
Albert E. Taylor	Apr. 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00			11.65		101.77		
Fuller Barnard	Fiscal year	300.00			44.79		159.25		
H. E. Rawlings, jr	Temporary	1,000.00							
Frank Lloyd	do	1,000.00							
Henry Stein	do	1,000.00							
William A. Woolsey	do	1,000.00							
Harry S. Swift	do	1,000.00							
E. A. Fitzpatrick	do	1,000.00							
Howard Essig	do	1,000.00							
Norman D. Hill	do	1,000.00							
Frank D. Fenneman	do	1,000.00							
Joseph P. Mercer	do	1,000.00							
Hill Joseph	do	1,000.00							
Thompson Hendry	do	1,000.00							
Wm. Henry Thayer	do	1,000.00							
Thomas J. Kernan	do	1,000.00							
Howard S. Wortche	do	1,000.00							
Ferd J. Adams [4]	do								
Fee deputies—									
A. Lincoln Dryden [5]	Fiscal year				15.14		57.64		
John Frank	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 11, 1916		$25.50	$23.50			33.50		
Andrew J. Stinchcomb	Nov. 21, 1916, to June 11, 1917		23.00	23.00	13.50		36.50		
Charles B. Hendry	Fiscal year		25.00	21.00	31.58		64.58		
Aaron T. Hickman	do		110.00	108.00	58.98		184.98		
Charles A. O. Ohler	do		34.00	34.00	17.48		51.48		
George A. Rickell	do		3.50	3.50			5.50		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,624.49).		26,700.00	221.00	213.00	2,255.80	280.38	5,695.90	3,568.82	3,555.58

[1] Salary at the rate of $900 per annum.
[2] Salary increased from $900 May 1, 1917.
[3] Salary, $900.
[4] Salary, $1,000.
[5] Special deputy in employ of Department of Commerce.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Massachusetts:									
United States marshal—									
John J. Mitchell	Fiscal year	$5,000.00			$34.80	$890.43	$92.88		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Patrick J. Duane	do	2,000.00			142.76		255.42		
George A. Crockwell	do	1,400.00			.25		178.42		
Edward H. Lutsky	May 24, 1917, to June 30, 1917	600.00							
William L. Esperence	Temporary	1,200.00							
David P. Shea	do	1,200.00							
Florence Allen	do	1,000.00							
Agnes Davock	do	1,000.00							
James E. Donohue	do	1,000.00							
A. L. Dwyer	do	1,000.00							
Lillian Forbes	do	1,000.00							
Thomas A. Jennings	do	1,000.00							
William H. Murphy	do	1,000.00							
J. H. Sullivan	do	1,000.00							
Mary M. Buckley	do	900.00							
John J. Crowley [3]	do								
Edward Davock [3]	do								
F. J. Devereaux [3]	do								
George W. Foskett [3]	do								
Fred Hill [3]	do								
Fred J. Hoey [3]	do								
Marion L. Leonard [3]	do								
J. M. Levinson [3]	do								
William H. Mahoney [3]	do								
James J. McCarthy [3]	do								
Anna H. Minahan [3]	do								
Charles O'Brien [3]	do								
Daniel O'Connell [3]	do								
Joseph F. Quinlan [3]	do								
Marion Ribchester	do								
Peter M. Sullivan [3]	do								

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Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Charles A. Bancroft	Fiscal year	1,400.00			177.97		1,296.72		
George S. Glover [4]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 22, 1917								
James A. Tighe	Fiscal year	1,200.00			190.33	1.40	1,412.84		
John H. Backus	do	1,050.00			227.35		962.34		
Frank J. Condon	July 1, 1916, to June 2, 1917	1,000.00			693.77		1,105.81		
Benjamin J. Scully	June 26, 1917, to June 30, 1917				.10		4.42		
Ernest C. Edwards [3]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 20, 1917	1,000.00							
Christopher Ghiloni	Mar. 23, 1917, to June 30, 1917				44.73		145.15		
Matthew L. McGrath	Fiscal year	1,000.00			12.87		189.54		
Joseph A. Murphy	do	1,000.00			167.55		170.62		
Thomas J. Pyne	do	1,000.00			42.66		226.62		
Bernard E. Bradley	do	1,000.00			33.02		155.15		
Edward J. Leyden	do	500.00			236.97		567.95		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $20,497.30).		30,450.00			2,005.13	891.83	6,763.88	2,682.25	2,465.56
Michigan, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
Henry Behrendt	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,268.75	328.05	882.52		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
H. O. Turner	do	1,900.00			49.41		157.16		
G. F. Caldwell	do	1,500.00			1,297.55		2,361.78		
Vernon Le Clear	do	900.00			63.62		279.06		
F. L. Dodge	Temporary	1,000.00			38.94				
Florence Walters	do	900.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Henry Walters	Fiscal year	1,100.00			1,297.09		1,013.99		
Henry C. Haller	do	800.00			283.34		645.52		
Thos. O'Donnell	Oct. 16, 1916, to June 30, 1917	900.00							
Jerome Cohen [1]	Oct. 24, 1916, to June 30, 1917	900.00							
W. T. Adams	Temporary								
R. L. Cohen	do								
Thomas L. Nolan	do	1,000.00							
Joe J. Woods	do								
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,750.83).		14,900.00			4,298.70	328.05	5,340.03	1,547.31	1,508.64
Michigan, western:									
United States marshal—									
Herman O'Connor	Fiscal year	3,000.00			1,067.81	154.85	128.19		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
T. A. McCarthy	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917	1,600.00			123.13				
Henry W. Johnson	Feb. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				52.80		4.90		

[1] Resigned. [2] Salary $1,200. [3] Position abolished. [4] Died Mar. 20, 1917.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Michigan, western—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Andrew Dowd	Fiscal year	$1,000.00			$145.02		$365.20		
T. H. Hurley [1]	do	1,000.00			669.90		1,110.37		
Dan Hanley	do	1,200.00			374.16		688.10		
G. W. O'Connor	Nov. 13, 1916, to June 30, 1917	900.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,165.83).		8,700.00			2,432.82	154.85	2,296.76	$585.52	$585.52
Minnesota:									
United States marshal—									
Joseph A. Wessell	Fiscal year	4,000.00			552.52	766.75	771.34		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Stephen J. Picha	do	2,100.00			292.54		564.33		
C. M. Smith [1]	do	1,400.00			203.86		471.29		
Louise A. Law	Temporary	1,000.00							
Harriet J. Ryan	do	1,000.00							
Rena Strand	do	1,000.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Joseph Buisson	Fiscal year	1,200.00			745.86		1,311.75		
A. H. Jester	do	1,200.00			1,140.86		4,049.41		
F. W. Tufts	do	1,200.00			1,355.61		2,468.23		
J. Scott Cash	do	1,200.00			1,527.45		3,305.79		
John H. McGuire	Oct. 16, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,200.00			587.89		959.02		
Frank J. Connors	Temporary	1,200.00			67.94		220.16		
Leo J. Teske	do	1,200.00			138.30		519.40		
Frank L. Bradley	do	1,200.00			113.15		406.88		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $13,418.34).		20,100.00			6,752.98	766.75	15,047.60	1,626.19	1,626.19
Mississippi, northern:									
United States Marshal—									
Wm. S. Vardaman	Fiscal year	3,000.00			535.13	79.01	121.52		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
J. J. Vance	do	1,600.00			66.40		.50		

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Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Luther V. Carpenter	do	1,200.00			126.36	18.82	345.01		
Wiley Sanders	do	1,200.00			412.26		785.41		
Newton A. Cartledge	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 3, 1917	1,200.00			85.73		242.68		
Edwin J. Harding	Jan. 4, 1917, to June 30, 1917				160.73		416.42		
John Paul White [2]	Fiscal year	1,200.00			380.86		505.64		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,283.33).[3]		9,400.00			1,767.47	97.83	2,417.18	497.34	487.37
Mississippi, southern:									
United States Marshal—									
John G. Cashman	Fiscal year	3,000.00			203.31	364.62	62.43		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
E. L. Langstaff	do	1,600.00			373.66		392.72		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Jasper Boykin	do	1,200.00			689.55		1,087.21		
C. B. Freeny	do	1,200.00			901.19		1,454.72		
J. D. Money	do	1,200.00			456.94		774.89		
Joseph T. Peatross	do	1,200.00			142.55		231.72		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,400).		9,400.00			2,767.20	364.62	4,003.69	715.96	709.51
Missouri, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
John E. Lynch	Fiscal year	4,000.00			28.84	487.85	54.88		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Geo. T. Lynch [4]	do	2,100.00			135.06		117.38		
John L. Kennedy [5]	do	1,400.00			373.85		459.38		
Alvin C. Brandt	Temporary								
Hulda Benas	do	1,000.00							
Bessie R. Coffey	do	900.00							
Edward B. Cushing	do	1,000.00							
J. T. Fleming	do	1,000.00							
Daniel V. Gadberry	do	1,000.00							
Estelle M. Huff	do								
George R. Hawkins	do	900.00							
John A. Lynch	do	1,000.00			32.68				
Floyd McKinney	do	900.00			103.06				
Hellen R. McGinnis	do	900.00							
Charlotte Rhodes	do	900.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
John E. Clooney	Fiscal year	1,200.00			262.37		593.28		
Geo. C. Orchard	do	1,200.00			951.74		723.45		
F. W. Klein	do	1,000.00			775.79		1,552.89		
W. B. Fahy	do	600.00			248.40		389.95		
Total, (paid on account of salaries, $11,894.89).		21,000.00			[6] 2,911.79	487.85	3,891.21	1,055.40	1,052.18

[1] Salary increased from $1,200 Oct. 1, 1916.
[2] Increased from $1,000 Feb. 1, 1917.
[3] Add transposition adjustment of $45 to check with Exhibit 5.
[4] Salary increased from $1,800, Jan. 1, 1917.
[5] Salary increased from $1,200, Feb. 1, 1917.
[6] Includes $911.80 reported too late to be included in Exhibit 5.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Missouri, western:									
United States marshal—									
W. A. Shelton	Fiscal year	$4,000.00			$355.82	$1,314.41	$250.52		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Geo. P. Kimberlin [1]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917	1,800.00			108.25		158.33		
James M. Purcell	Apr. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				514.90		527.88		
James M. Purcell [2]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917	1,400.00							
Geo. N. Orear	May 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				25.49		8.29		
Addie R. Hale [3]					2.12		3.18		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Thos. F. Mitchum	Fiscal year	1,300.00			421.40	19.00	1,154.39		
Baxter Brown	Aug. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,300.00			421.23	12.00	1,191.74		
Wm. T. Brown	Fiscal year	1,100.00			413.84	7.51	1,035.50		
Wm. T. Wheeler	do	1,000.00			373.82		897.58		
Virgil H. Myers	do	900.00			183.09	26.69	404.26		
Geo. A. Smith	do	600.00			254.49		428.50		
Lee Dunlap [4]		1,200.00							
M. R. Leach		1,000.00							
A. D. Crockett [5]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916				77.64		179.76		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $13,553.34).		15,600.00			3,152.09	1,379.61	6,239.93	$1,417.93	$1,244.75
Montana:									
United States marshal—									
Joseph L. Asbridge	Fiscal year	3,500.00			995.55	623.60	669.16		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
R. E. Flynn	do	1,800.00			469.90		209.23		
Henry J. Hanson	do	1,200.00			824.00		611.14		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Joseph W. Rickman	do	1,200.00			4,144.15	3.40	3,121.05		
Andrew G. Sothre	do	1,200.00			4,143.50	3.20	4,504.94		
L. S. Groff	do	1,200.00			3,112.30	2.10	3,851.62		
P. J. Moore	do	1,200.00			2,195.95	4.43	2,943.04		
J. B. Herford	Temporary	1,200.00							
C. A. Rasmussen	do	1,200.00							

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S. Sennett	do	1,200.00							
Al. Truscott	do	1,200.00			108.80				
Glacier Park ranger—									
Wm. J. Dorrington [6]					14.75				
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,393.34).		16,100.00			16,008.90	636.73	15,910.18	970.66	950.63
Nebraska:									
United States marshal—									
Thomas J. Flynn	Fiscal year	4,000.00			631.53	358.27	899.74		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
James P. Nickerson	do	1,800.00			196.94		108.56		
E. J. Quinley	do	1,200.00			259.39		670.01		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
T. W. Carroll	do	1,400.00			511.87		959.97		
Grant Yates	do	1,200.00			307.36		1,088.37		
D. E. Lincoln	do	1,200.00			541.71		897.05		
William A. Morgan	do	1,200.00			1,110.08		1,808.75		
George Hawley	do	1,000.00			15.31		72.70		
Albert M. Wright	do	600.00			369.65		687.06		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $13,600).		13,600.00			3,943.84	358.27	7,192.21	1,495.58	1,453.98
Nevada:									
United States marshal—									
A. B. Gray	Fiscal year	2,500.00			1,213.35	141.24	972.70		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
A. B. Karns	do	1,700.00			444.35		302.07		
Salaried deputies—									
William D. Knight	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917	1,200.00			1,264.10		1,420.45		
Glen A. Gray	Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				308.50		355.40		
W. D. Alexander [7]	Temporary				1,339.25		777.09		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $5,870).		5,400.00			4,569.55	141.24	3,827.71	523.76	454.98
New Hampshire:									
United States marshal—									
Charles J. O'Neill	Fiscal year	2,000.00			559.35	244.45	497.64		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Frank J. Gallagher	July 1, 1916 to Sept. 30, 1917	1,000.00			50.96		76.77		
Anna M. Greaney	Oct. 2, 1916 to June 30, 1917				24.03		15.19		
Salaried deputy, excepted—									
William Murchie	Fiscal year	1,000.00			493.82		1,157.17		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $3,997.21).		4,000.00			1,128.16	244.45	1,746.77	322.28	322.28

[1] Position reduced from $2,000 Apr. 1, 1917.
[2] Salary increased from $1,200.
[3] Temporary, $1,000 per annum.
[4] Temporary.
[5] Position at $500 abolished Dec. 31, 1916.
[6] Has powers of deputy marshal to serve process.
[7] Salary $1,200 per annum.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
New Jersey:									
United States marshal—									
Albert Bollschweiler	Fiscal year	$3,000.00			$341.85	$614.43	$248.93		
Salarieddeputies,competitiveorbonded—									
W. B. Snowden	do	1,800.00			683.21		1,355.89		
John Prout	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1916	1,300.00			70.37		422.56		
	Sept. 23, 1916, to June 30, 1917								
John H. Voll	Sept. 1, 1916, to Sept. 22, 1916				2.60		36.79		
A. T. Muldoon	Fiscal year	1,000.00			9.55		20.05		
Grace L. Emanuels	Temporary	1,000.00			24.15				
Gertrude M. Bollschweiler	do								
Arthur Quinn	do				14.15				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
L. A. Denny	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,097.28		2,099.60		
C. V. Gormley	do	1,200.00			140.13		980.13		
Albert Ettetson	do	900.00			88.17		222.14		
Harry S. Provost	do	900.00			730.11		1,151.28		
F. W. Stahlin	do	900.00			685.32		1,340.65		
John H. Voll	May 8, 1917, to June 30, 1917	780.00			188.55		444.45		
J. Harry Heamen	Temporary				36.71				
Oliver C. Holcombe	do								
Charles J. Pirola	do	1,000.00			52.15				
William E. Ryan	do				40.78				
Morris Osrowitz	do				7.05				
John H. Connolly	do				7.80				
John Dobbins	do				37.45				
Harry Kenny	do				35.50				
Fee deputy—									
John H. Voll	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1916		269.54	269.54			269.54		
	Sept. 23, 1916, to May 7, 1917								
Total (paid on account of salaries, $12,843.72).		14,980.00	269.54	269.54	4,292.88	614.43	8,592.01	$2,188.43	$2,188.43
New Mexico:									
United States marshal—									
Andrew H. Hudspeth	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,563.43	417.30	1,785.50		

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Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
William Rose	do	1,800.00			374.65		509.65		
James J. Goutchey	do	1,200.00			349.07		659.23		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Alfredo Delgado	do	1,200.00			3,153.54		3,097.01		
Robert W. Butt	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 22, 1916	1,200.00			101.04		5.30		
Harry A. Murphy	Dec. 11, 1916, to June 30, 1917				1,034.40		1,407.57		
Augustin Hunter	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,529.65		1,953.40		
Henry Russell	Apr. 17, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,200.00			139.15		127.70		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,385.01).		11,800.00			8,244.93	417.30	9,545.36	597.82	541.57
New York, northern:									
United States marshal—									
Clayton L. Wheeler	Fiscal year	5,000.00			2,337.63	182.74	4.26		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. B. Macbeth	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	2,000.00			212.60		24.99		
Edward B. Kuhl[1]	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				303.77		34.10		
M. F. Murphy	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1916	1,000.00			21.05				
H. F. Edwards	Oct. 2, 1916, to June 30, 1917				419.00		264.76		
A. M. Davis (Miss)	Fiscal year	800.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. J. O'Connor	do	1,000.00			487.40		2,191.75		
Chas. I. Olmstead	do	720.00			162.36		226.09		
J. W. Hahn[2]	do	900.00			207.56		554.77		
J. W. Welch	do	600.00			181.04		615.04		
M. C. Duffy	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917	600.00			161.41		386.94		
G. A. Van Valkenburgh	Feb. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				82.88		97.37		
Frank C. Roby	Fiscal year	360.00			96.58		205.42		
James Murray	do	900.00			588.93		1,856.77		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $13,692.23).		13,880.00			5,262.21	182.74	6,462.26	933.96	933.96
New York, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
James M. Power	Fiscal year	4,000.00			925.29	371.94	295.12		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Wm. H. Parry	do	1,800.00			169.05		6.00		
Wm. A. McManus	Temporary	1,000.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Thomas Regan	Fiscal year	1,100.00			30.17		543.79		
John Regan[3]	May 21, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,100.00			.60		17.02		
Wm. J. McCarty	Fiscal year	1,000.00			20.09		425.89		
Jas. E. Fay	do	1,000.00			413.09		1,945.23		
Geo. R. Proctor	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 9, 1916	1,000.00			7.70		93.30		
Wm. F. Moebus[4]	Fiscal year				35.53		1,743.46		
John J. Daly	Dec. 12, 1916, to June 30, 1917	900.00			14.70		133.81		
Edw. C. Dowden[5]	Fiscal year	1,000.00			42.99		325.05		
Hyman Schorenstein[5]	do	1,000.00			392.71		435.00		

[1] Increased from $1,800 Apr. 1, 1917. [2] Increased from $720 Apr. 1, 1917. [3] Temporary. [4] Increased from $900 Dec. 11, 1916. [5] Increased from $900 Sept. 1, 1916.

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Statement showing by districts for the fiscal year 1917 the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Compensation earnings	Earnings from outside work and services [illegible]	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings	Outside work and services
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
New York, eastern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—Continued.									
John W. McKay	Temporary	$1,200.00							
M. J. Tighe	do	1,200.00							
Nicholas Condon	do	1,200.00							
Michael McDonough	do	1,200.00							
Jacob M. Korey	do	1,200.00							
W. J. O'Brien	do	1,200.00							
P. S. Griffin	do	1,200.00							
E. J. Murphy	do	1,200.00							
W. J. Brown	do	1,200.00							
P. M. Oldner	do	1,200.00							
J. H. Belvin	do	1,200.00							
F. R. Doran	do	1,000.00							
Wm. Selleck	do	1,200.00							
Jas. C. Stewart	do	1,200.00							
John O. Farrell	do	1,200.00							
Geo. W. Murphy	do	1,200.00							
John T. Hagan	do	1,200.00							
Valentine Theisen	do	1,200.00							
Nicholas Mead	do	1,200.00							
E. C. Gotimer	do	1,200.00							
Henry Thompson	do	1,200.00							
P. E. Meehan	do	1,200.00							
John Toomey	do	1,200.00							
A. J. Murtha	do	1,200.00							
Jacob Levingson	do	1,000.00							
Joseph Rock [1]	do								
C. R. Munson	do	1,200.00							
Harry Liebis	do	1,000.00							
Bernard Grossbard	do	900.00							
Chas. F. Lynch	do	900.00							
Otto Scholz	do	900.00							
E. J. Smith	do	900.00							
W. F. McCumiskey	do	900.00							
Erich Schlachauer	do	900.00							

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D. J. Richman	do	900.00							
Robert Duncan	do	900.00							
Irving Lawrence	do	1,000.00							
A. J. Man	do	900.00							
J. R. Hughes	do	900.00							
M. C. Beck	do	1,000.00							
Jas. B. Allen	do	1,000.00							
H. P. Knight	do	1,000.00							
Louis W. Maul	do	1,000.00							
Lawrence Hall[2]	do								
Fred M. Ulmer	do	1,000.00							
Frank McGrath	do	1,000.00							
John J. Farrell	do	1,000.00							
James Shields	do	1,000.00							
Edward Hefferman	do	1,000.00							
John M. Doremus	do	1,000.00							
Wm. H. Parry, jr	do	1,000.00							
Jos. F. Langan	do	1,000.00							
J. J. Donohue	do	1,000.00							
E. Jos. Brown	do	1,000.00							
Edward Dickinson	do	1,000.00							
Chas. Murphy	do	1,000.00							
Jas. J. Frayne	do	1,000.00							
Jas. J. Morris	do	1,000.00							
Chas. B. Little	do	1,000.00							
Chas. J. Kearney	do	1,000.00							
H. M. Manney[2]	do								
John T. Coll	do	1,000.00							
Jas. J. Doyle	do	1,000.00							
J. W. McHenry	do	1,000.00							
J. F. Gregory	do	1,000.00							
Edward Kieffer	do	1,000.00							
I. G. Rothschild	do	1,000.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $16,960.11).		82,700.00			$2,051.92	$371.94	$6,007.33	$3,310.10	$3,310.10
New York, southern:									
United States marshal—									
Thomas D. McCarthy	Fiscal year	5,000.00			108.10	2,341.98			
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Joseph P. McDonough[3]	do	2,750.00			274.85		544.76		
Alex J. Murberg[4]	do	1,800.00					17.12		
John Kannengieser[4]	do	1,800.00			73.65		317.12		
James Cunnion	do	1,500.00			197.61		493.94		
James S. Meng	do	1,200.00			93.57		1,267.33		
John J. McQuade[5]	do	1,100.00			332.90		66.87		
Lawrence A. Hayden[6]	do	600.00							
John J. Romano[7]	Aug. 21, 1916, to Sept. 20, 1916						9.50		

[1] Salary $1,200 per annum.
[2] Salary $1,000 per annum.
[3] Increased from $2,500 Feb. 16, 1917.
[4] Increased from $1,600 Feb. 16, 1917.
[5] Increased from $900 Feb. 16, 1917.
[6] Increased from $500 Feb. 16, 1917.
[7] Salary $1,200 per annum. Additional.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
New York, southern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
William G. Hearne	Fiscal year	$1,300.00			$31.62		$373.14		
Henry Hughes	do	1,200.00			325.65		336.47		
Timothy J. Dempsey [1]	do	1,300.00			32.65		302.36		
William Doran	do	1,200.00			1,243.77		680.12		
Bernard J. Kearney [2]	do	1,400.00			39.20		167.54		
M. F. Bowler [3]	do	1,200.00			957.91		965.14		
Augustine Russo [4]	do	1,200.00			725.65		404.28		
Abram Adler [5]	do	1,050.00					12.24		
Francis Celia [5]	do	1,200.00			8.85		556.10		
Harry Nichols [5]	do	1,100.00					30.08		
John J. Whalen [5]	do	1,200.00			2,146.20		377.29		
James T. Curtin [6]	do	1,100.00			16.75		335.28		
Patrick Gilday [6]	do	1,050.00					51.26		
Jacob Honigsberg [6]	do	1,100.00			31.42		672.89		
James McAniney [6]	do	1,000.00			12.21		188.66		
William N. Mead [6]	do	1,100.00			114.04		519.15		
John Noon [6]	do	1,050.00					183.25		
Antonio Coddino [7]	do	1,200.00					263.36		
John W. Flynn [8]	Jan. 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,050.00			40.30		269.61		
John Geraghty [5]	Fiscal year	1,100.00							
James Inella [6]	do	1,100.00			300.25		274.90		
Joseph M. Kelly [9]	July 8, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,050.00			389.39		472.64		
George Latour [6]	Fiscal year	1,050.00					55.70		
Philip Miller [6]	do	1,100.00			222.95		536.37		
Richard Murphy [10]	do	1,000.00			7.79		317.09		
Timothy I. O'Connell [11]	July 8, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,100.00			1.90		40.40		
Ernest I. Pratt [6]	Oct. 18, 1916, to May 31, 1917	1,100.00					8.76		
Vacant									
Stephen Roberts [12]	June 30, 1916, to Jan. 15, 1917				160.13		314.41		
Geo. W. Brennan	Temporary								
Benj. J. Coffey	do	1,200.00							
Edw. P. Kelegher	do	1,200.00							
Geo. A. Mitchell	do	1,200.00							
Thomas Tracy	do	1,200.00							

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Joseph J. Flanagan[16]	do						
J. E. O'Leary[11]	do						
James J. Hagan, jr	do	1,200.00					
Frank Russo	do	1,200.00					
John E. Claffey	do	1,200.00					
Adolph Ehret	do	1,200.00					
Peter J. Garvey[12]	do						
Julius L. Rosenberg[12]	do						
Wm. H. Sheehy	do	1,200.00					
Daniel J. O'Donnell[12]	do						
Jacob Rosenblatt[12]	do						
John J. Romano	do	1,200.00					
John R. Ahearne	do	1,200.00					
Wm. P. Browne	do	1,200.00					
Wm. G. Claffey	do	1,200.00					
Joseph R. McDonald	do	1,200.00					
Lawrence Mally	do	1,200.00					
John J. O'Brien	do	1,200.00					
Henry V. Seabold	do	1,200.00					
Wm. P. McKenna	do	1,200.00					
Walter J. Mallen	do	1,200.00					
Wm. M. Varley	do	1,200.00					
Frank H. Wise	do	1,200.00					
Wm. D. Horton	do	1,200.00					
Samuel Thomson	do	1,200.00					
Louis Levy[12]	do						
Barney H. Hultz[12]	do						
Edw. A. McShane[12]	do						
James F. Saul	do	1,200.00					
Thomas McArdle[12]	do						
Frank I. Hyland[12]	do						
Edwin J. Hoey[12]	do						
Wm. R. Grant[12]	do						
Jos. W. Boyen[12]	do						
Wm. H. Henzel[12]	do						
Thomas McNally[12]	do						
Edw. P. Holohan[12]	do						
Edward T. Hauck[12]	do						
Benj. Geir[12]	do						
Patrick J. Byrne	do	1,200.00					
Hugh A. Murray[12]	do						
John M. Ruhl[12]	do						
Leo Hamill[12]	do						
William Domidion	do	1,200.00					
Nathan M. Kaplan[12]	do						
Wm. R. Martin	do	1,200.00					
Geo. A. Peltier	do	1,200.00					

[1] Increased from $1,200 Feb. 16, 1917.
[2] Increased from $1,150 Feb. 16, 1917.
[3] Increased from $1,100 Feb. 16, 1917.
[4] Increased from $1,050 Feb. 16, 1917.
[4] Increased from $1,000 Feb. 16, 1917.
[6] Increased from $900 Feb. 16, 1917.
[7] Increased from $900 Jan. 16, 1917, vice Roberts, increased from $950 Feb. 16, 1917.
[8] Vice Coddino. Increased from $900 Feb. 16, 1917.
[9] Vice Donnelly. Increased from $900 Feb. 16, 1917.
[10] Increased from $800 Feb. 16, 1917.
[11] Vice Schwartz. Increased from $900 Feb. 16, 1917. Additional position, salary $1,100.
[12] Salary $950. Increased from $900 July 15, 1916.
[13] Salary $1,200 per annum.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
New York, southern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—Continued.									
N. T. Thornton [1]	Temporary								
Jas. A. Renehan	do	$1,200.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $47,856.24).		81,150.00			$7,889.31	$2,341.98	$11,425.13	$3,740.06	$3,740.06
New York, western:									
United States Marshal—									
John D. Lynn	Fiscal year	5,000.00			324.79	318.34			
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
Frank C. Blackford	do	1,600.00			836.95		1,056.78		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Joseph Slattery	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 12, 1917	1,200.00			450.63		1,246.83		
George E. Cady	Mar. 13, 1917, to June 30, 1917				158.91		337.78		
Myron F. Blackmon	Fiscal year	1,200.00			143.17	1.57	1,338.77		
Frank A. Somers [2]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916				232.57		338.95		
Thos. E. Moran	Fiscal year	1,000.00			473.46		542.65		
Robt. H. Carew	do	1,000.00			636.77		762.81		
Frederick J. Mix	do	900.00			419.71		103.72		
Stephen V. Casey	do	900.00			340.36		217.23		
R. J. Kimball	Temporary	1,000.00			.40				
Vincent Creighton	do	1,000.00			.40		1.30		
Harry C. Mills	do	1,200.00			2.25		44.06		
John J. McDonough	do	1,200.00			3.55		27.82		
Howard P. Nagle	do	1,200.00					7.46		
Herman Ambellan, jr	do	1,000.00			.55		10.60		
Frank E. McGrath	do	1,200.00			4.00		14.22		
A. W. Skinner [3]	do								
Richard P. Smith	do	1,200.00			28.56		63.00		
Wm. F. Maguire	do	1,200.00			10.95		1.24		
Henry S. Manley [3]	do								
Charles Hurley [3]	do								
Arthur F. Gaynor	do	1,000.00			2.30				
E. K. O'Shea	do	1,000.00			1.30				
Thos. E. Kerwin	do	1,000.00			.65				

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John M. Coleman	do	1,000.00			1.95				
John F. O'Donnell	do	1,000.00			1.45				
Emory D. Haley	do	1,000.00							
Wm. J. Gorham	do	1,000.00							
Frank J. Butler	do	1,000.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $14,474.48).		31,000.00			4,075.63	319.91	6,115.22	778.84	715.38
North Carolina, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
W. T. Dortch	Fiscal year	4,000.00			223.95	169.84	122.70		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
G. L. Dortch	do	1,800.00			255.80		4.50		
W. T. Woodley	do	1,200.00			639.61		306.89		
N. G. Fonville [4]	do	1,000.00			37.90		10.50		
Council J. Best [5]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	900.00			115.50		52.10		
O. F. Johnson [6]	Jan. 8, 1917, to June 30, 1917						4.50		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
George F. Moore	Fiscal year	1,200.00			255.25		628.61		
John B. Sturdivant	do	1,200.00			711.50		1,204.81		
George B. Waters	do	1,100.00			598.60		783.49		
Walter M. Gardner	do	1,000.00			400.25		640.38		
James N. Fennell	do	900.00			144.70		321.33		
James W. Tomlinson	do	900.00			777.10		1,265.54		
John R. Williams	do	800.00			172.95		380.04		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $15,982.50).		16,000.00			4,333.11	169.84	5,725.39	1,532.97	1,532.97
North Carolina, western:									
United States marshal—									
Chas. A. Webb	Fiscal year	4,500.00			53.41	251.57	164.01		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. Y. Jordan	do	2,000.00			312.95	5.00	574.45		
J. F. Garner	do	1,300.00			466.30		256.15		
J. D. Pool [7]	do	1,300.00			3.90		56.90		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. L. Milholland	do	1,200.00			622.05		833.72		
E. S. Williams	do	1,200.00			238.35		547.48		
R. B. Slaughter	do	1,100.00			198.40		361.10		
J. C. Kennett	do	1,050.00			153.70		256.88		
James H. McKenzie	do	1,000.00			643.45		834.33		
M. D. Justice	do	1,100.00			701.10		1,289.21		
J. L. Boger [8]	July 1, 1916, to July 31, 1916	1,000.00			3.90		18.40		
George W. Poplin [8]	Nov. 13, 1916, to June 30, 1917				529.25		628.37		
J. R. Rousseau	Fiscal year	900.00			461.65		436.95		
C. T. Roane	do	700.00			769.22		1,441.93		

[1] Salary $1,200 per annum.
[2] Temporary, salary $1,200 per annum.
[3] Salary $1,000 per annum.
[4] Salary increased from $900 Jan. 1, 1917.
[5] Resigned.
[6] Vice Best.
[7] Salary increased from $1,200 Aug. 15, 1916.
[8] Vice Boger.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department,				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
North Carolina, western—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—Continued.									
C. M. Thompson	Fiscal year	$900.00			$523.14		$717.83		
Vacant		900.00							
Vacant		900.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $18,654.18).		20,750.00			5,689.77	$256.57	8,417.71	$532.61	$496.91
North Dakota:									
United States marshal—									
Stephen J. Doyle	Fiscal year	4,000.00			395.15	558.83	293.59		
Salaried deputy, competitive or headed—									
John Cummins	do	1,800.00			508.27		410.02		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
C. R. Wattles[1]	do	1,500.00			980.90		556.24		
Patrick H. Bowler	do	1,200.00			1,136.07		1,275.41		
E. S. Cameron	do	1,200.00			915.57		882.75		
Thorwald Grelad	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1916	900.00			154.25		144.75		
Charles D. Reed[1]	Dec. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				726.05		897.25		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,700).		10,000.00			4,816.26	558.83	4,460.01	821.43	821.43
Ohio, northern:									
United States marshal—									
Chas. W. Camp	Fiscal year	4,000.00			617.41	400.29	809.98		
Salaried deputies, competitive or headed—									
John A. Hatton	do	1,800.00			270.45		87.64		
Elsie Day[1]	do	1,000.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
C. D. Hoshaw	do	1,600.00			624.45		478.04		
W. F. Gaughat	do	1,500.00			1,251.57		1,241.03		
H. F. Bartley[1]	do	1,300.00			1,453.58		1,364.51		
A. F. Kelley	do	1,200.00			199.36		1,109.77		
T. E. Walsh[1]	do	1,100.00			290.12		1,294.52		

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A. J. Larkin [6]	July 1, 1916, to June 17, 1917	1,000.00			660.90		1,120.82		
David Manley	June 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917				2.10		16.24		
P. C. Burke	Temporary	1,200.00			18.65				
M. J. Hynes	do	1,200.00			15.91		39.32		
L. C. Meier	do	1,200.00							
Wm. Bartley	do								
L. H. Firth	do				4.65				
Total (paid on account of salaries, $14,723.61).		18,100.00			5,409.15	400.29	7,561.87	2,489.41	2,474.93
Ohio, southern:									
United States marshal—									
M. Devanney	Fiscal year	4,000.00			745.92	527.37	233.66		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Fred Counts [7]	do	2,100.00			320.00		1,410.31		
J. R. Haught	do	1,200.00			1,226.29		2,150.17		
Jennie Norrish [8]	do	1,200.00							
Mabel N. Wolter [9]	do	1,000.00			457.30		4.80		
J. W. Devanney	Temporary	1,800.00				3.50			
Charles Woodrow [10]	do				24.40				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. P. Helbling	Fiscal year	1,200.00			615.97		1,156.23		
Bert Walter	do	1,200.00			641.08		509.81		
I. R. Kendig	do	1,200.00			752.47	28.05	1,243.52		
S. E. Loftus [11]	do	1,200.00			785.23	10.25	920.16		
C. M. Wright	do	1,100.00			608.95		907.81		
Owen O'Brien	do	1,000.00			27.45		99.00		
Thomas C. Kane [12]	July 1, 1916, to June 6, 1917	940.00			.30		1.62		
Frank H. Heher	June 13, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
W. H. Roloson [12]	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 17, 1917	940.00							
S. A. Ludlow	May 23, 1917, to June 30, 1917				.40		1.40		
L. A. Doyle	Fiscal year	940.00			17.15		60.41		
John F. Burns	do	940.00			119.50		280.42		
Robert Dooin [10]	Dec. 16, 1916, to Jan. 20, 1917				.15		10.08		
Howard Griffin [10]	Dec. 11, 1916, to Dec. 17, 1916				.15		9.71		
Henry B. Meyers [10]	Dec. 11, 1916, to Dec. 16, 1916								
J. R. McCartney [10]	Dec. 15, 1916, to Dec. 16, 1916; Jan. 17, 1917, to Jan. 23, 1917								
Thomas W. Brown	Temporary								
Total (paid on account of salaries, $20,122.51).		21,960.00			6,342.71	569.17	9,008.11	1,510.02	1,472.64

[1] Increased from $1,200 June 1, 1917.
[2] Reduced from $1,200 June 1, 1917.
[3] Salary increased from $900 to $1,000, effective June 16, 1917.
[4] Salary increased from $1,200 to $1,300 June 18, 1917.
[5] Salary increased from $1,000 to $1,100 June 16, 1917.
[6] Resigned June 17, 1917.
[7] Salary increased from $2,000 July 1, 1916.
[8] Salary increased from $1,100 July 1, 1916.
[9] Salary increased from $800 June 1, 1917.
[10] Salary, $1,200 per annum.
[11] Salary increased from $1,000 Jan. 1, 1917.
[12] Resigned.
[13] Died.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Oklahoma, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
B. A. Enloe, jr	Fiscal year	$4,000.00			$696.76	[1]$10,836.30	$4,331.29		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
A. R. Caldwell	do	2,000.00			310.77		409.13		
A. R. Cottle	do	1,500.00			487.63	.50	102.74		
Jesse H. Lynds	do	1,500.00			82.44	.50	196.56		
M. L. Reed	do	1,200.00			269.35		477.43		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Harry R. Blake	do	1,200.00			722.75	2.25	958.82		
E. D. Ballard[2]	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 1, 1917	1,200.00			249.32		715.58		
Vacant									
Jas. F. Dillon	Fiscal year	1,200.00			617.43		1,130.80		
W. N. Ellis	do	1,200.00			609.00	.50	1,635.63		
W. R. Hignight	do	1,200.00			736.34	7.50	1,978.32		
John J. Moran	do	1,200.00			273.92	.50	1,101.48		
J. O. Peters	do	1,200.00			447.58		892.34		
Sterling Stamper	do	1,200.00			1,124.77		3,165.55		
Joe A. Wilson	do	1,200.00			571.09		1,397.15		
W. A. Worley	do	1,200.00			434.66		988.03		
W. F. Hunt[3]	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 10, 1916	1,200.00			15.40		49.22		
Edgar Keys	Oct. 2, 1916, to June 30, 1917				304.19		632.41		
D. A. Thompson[4]	July 1, 1916, to July 31, 1916	1,200.00							
William Sheldon	Aug. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				275.19	.50	514.01		
L. P. Smartt	Sept. 5, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,200.00			439.06		1,250.14		
M. H. Candle	Fiscal year	1,000.00			282.90		569.65		
T. H. Whaley	July 27, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00			723.46		1,644.89		
E. A. Maloney[5]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 2, 1917	1,000.00			87.57		231.81		
Vacant									
H. B. Lowery[6]	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 10, 1916	1,000.00			.50		3.00		
Vacant									
John S. O'Brien[7]	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 17, 1916	1,000.00			139.16		432.60		
Vacant									
Total (paid on account of salaries, $27,674.16[8]).		30,800.00			9,901.24	10,848.55	24,808.58	$1,344.38	$1,344.38

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Oklahoma, western:									
United States marshal—									
John Q. Newell	Fiscal year	4,000.00			324.87	373.92	96.12		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Duke Stallings	do	2,000.00			273.85		113.37		
Lillian Vickers	do	1,000.00			200.05		1.50		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
John A. Mulkey	do	1,200.00			973.84		2,075.44		
John A. Brown	do	1,200.00			721.63		1,548.00		
D. P. Miller	do	1,200.00			1,032.75		1,805.98		
Frank Hindman	do	1,200.00			519.32		1,050.56		
Oscar Diehr	do	1,200.00			923.44		516.94		
James Kirkwood	July 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917	1,200.00			750.03		1,979.43		
David F. Castle	Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				134.19		511.53		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $14,200.)		14,200.00			5,853.97	373.92	9,698.87	915.94	915.94
Oregon:									
United States marshal—									
John Montag	Fiscal year	4,000.00			154.60	439.46	363.56		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
W. S. MacSwain	do	1,800.00			79.20	2.80	154.13		
Leonard Becker	July 1, 1916, to June, 11 1917	1,500.00			30.25	6.00	180.81		
Vacant									
D. M. Eagen [9]	Temporary								
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Frank T. Berry	Fiscal year	1,200.00			723.80		1,024.64		
G. E. Jackson	do	1,200.00			1,157.15		1,958.47		
Tinnies De Boest [10]	do	1,200.00							
William F. Harrman	do				1,398.05		1,890.65		
David B. Fuller	do	1,200.00			1,102.10		1,740.26		
Frank B. Cauthorn	do	1,000.00			44.95		78.98		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $12,720.83).		13,100.00			4,690.10	448.26	7,391.50	1,304.25	1,304.25
Pennsylvania, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
Frank J. Noonan	Fiscal year	4,000.00				281.54	299.08		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Thomas Marple	do	2,000.00			37.19		253.23		
James J. Kenney	do	1,500.00			127.04		1,269.48		
William E. Amsler	do	1,200.00			315.91		425.26		
Frederick L. Hock	July 14, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,200.00			44.49		175.70		
Thomas Coyne [9]	Temporary								
Thomas C. Eagan	do	1,200.00							
John Monahan	do	1,200.00							

[1] Includes $5,816.67 salaries paid special agents.
[2] Services terminated Feb. 1, 1917.
[3] Commission recalled by marshal Sept. 10, 1916.
[4] Resigned at close of business July 31, 1916.
[5] Resigned at close of business Mar. 2, 1917.
[6] Services terminated at close of business Aug. 10, 1916.
[7] Services terminated at close of business Nov. 17, 1916.
[8] Add 40 cents adjustment to check with Exhibit —.
[9] Salary, $1,200 per annum.
[10] On leave without pay.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Pennsylvania, eastern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—Continued.									
Frank Vaughn [1]	Temporary								
Florence D. Reese	do	$1,000.00							
Eleanor M. Seipel	do	1,000.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Matthew Kelley	Fiscal year	1,500.00			$1,866.15	$1.25	$1,923.83		
Edward P. McCaffery [2]	do	1,500.00			779.32	1.00	1,322.76		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $13,072.79).		17,300.00			3,170.10	283.79	5,669.34	$1,128.33	$1,054.02
Pennsylvania, middle:									
United States marshal—									
James S. Magee	Fiscal year	4,000.00			349.39	168.69	264.67		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
J. O. Shearer	do	1,600.00			218.32		255.04		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
H. W. Zeidler	do	1,200.00			728.13		1,262.54		
H. T. Smith	do	1,200.00			412.13	3.00	865.20		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,000).		8,000.00			1,707.97	171.69	2,647.45	810.70	810.70
Pennsylvania, western:									
United States marshal—									
Joseph Howley	Fiscal year	4,000.00			292.24	239.43	559.43		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. H. Irons	do	1,800.00			68.06		123.69		
W. T. Cornfield	Temporary	1,200.00			3.97				
George A. Lancaster [2]	do								
Ben P. Mellon [1]	do								
Herbert B. Kemp, jr	do	1,000.00							

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B. D. Ludin	do	1,000.00							
R. E. Rowly	do	1,000.00			7.51				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
F. C. Beatty	Fiscal year	1,400.00			640.49		1,357.46		
M. L. Bogan	do	1,300.00			569.32		1,427.78		
T. P. Campbell	do	1,200.00			462.21		843.78		
John J. Garrison	Feb. 15, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,200.00			110.27		331.59		
W. B. Herrington	May 14, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00			177.68		109.72		
Fee deputy—									
Joseph McCormack			$202.18	$202.18			202.18		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,835.58).		16,100.00	202.18	202.18	2,331.75	239.43	4,955.63	1,376.65	1,368.65
Porto Rico:									
United States marshal—									
W. R. Bennett	Mar. 2, 1917, to June 30, 1917	3,500.00			90.27	1,705.72	87.00		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
John Haas	Mar. 3, 1917, to May 24, 1917	2,000.00			51.87		8.50		
W. L. Pope	May 25, 1917, to June 30, 1917				33.03		17.50		
Salaried deputies—									
W. L. Pope	Mar. 3, 1917, to May 24, 1917	1,800.00							
B. F. Murphy	May 25, 1917, to June 30, 1917				4.68		41.50		
Geo. Trautman	Mar. 3, 1917, to June 50, 1917	1,500.00			210.74		17.00		
Henry Hendle	June 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,500.00							
C. M. Bernstein [2]	Temporary						20.00		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $3,376.12).		10,300.00			390.59	1,705.72	191.50	191.50	185.50
Rhode Island:									
United States marshal—									
John J. Richards	Fiscal year	2,000.00			495.25	74.87	802.02		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Henry T. Harvey [3]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 14, 1917	1,000.00			260.68		342.72		
James H. Fleming	Temporary	900.00			3.45		39.24		
Salaried deputies—									
J. C. Moran	Fiscal year	1,000.00			74.80		401.55		
John J. Daly	Temporary	900.00			227.49		685.97		
Vacant		900.00							
John J. Denahy [4]	Temporary				1.60				
M. A. Kelly [2]	do				5.35				
Robert Evans [4]	do				3.50				
Edward C. Hogan [4]	do				4.00				
Total (paid on account of salaries, $4,044).		6,700.00			1,076.12	74.87	2,271.50	287.43	287.43

[1] Salary, $1,200 per annum. [2] Salary, $1,500 per annum. [3] On leave without pay from Mar. 14, 1917. [4] Salary, $1,000 per annum.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned	Paid by United States.					
South Carolina, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
Jas. L. Sims	Fiscal year	$4,300.00			$386.31	$217.10	$3,903.39		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Norman M. Porter	do	1,350.00			103.15		158.65		
J. W. Simons	do	900.00			59.95		180.47		
Salary deputy, excepted—									
William B. Mays	do	1,200.00			1,324.91		1,080.09		
Fee deputies—									
John T. Proctor, jr	do		$853.11	$853.11	139.45		943.16		
William Cooper	do		808.53	808.53	247.20		1,089.58		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,150).		8,150.00	1,721.64	1,721.64	2,254.17	217.10	8,921.51	$777.99	$759.37
South Carolina, western:									
United States marshal—									
C. J. Lyon	Fiscal year	4,500.00			518.48	158.54	221.00		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. C. Payne	do	1,350.00			289.95		494.71		
Mrs. Maggie L. Adams	do	600.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
C. L. Cureton [1]	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 29, 1917				102.30		200.10		
C. J. Bruce [2]	do				200.10		304.02		
W. R. Moore	do				209.45		385.01		
J. L. Adams	Fiscal year	900.00			1,014.05		1,022.15		
H. W. Murff [3]	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 29, 1917				178.65		326.10		
Fee deputies—									
H. W. Murff	Jan. 30 to June 30, 1917		406.48	406.48	101.37		507.85		
C. J. Bruce	do		284.16	284.16	125.99		410.15		
C. L. Cureton	do		254.20	254.20	52.60		306.80		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,672.23).		7,350.00	944.84	944.84	2,792.94	158.54	4,676.99	214.75	214.75

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South Dakota:									
United States marshal—									
Thomas W. Taubman	Fiscal year	4,000.00			954.23	378.55	1,262.89		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
N. H. Jensen	do	1,800.00			253.40		182.86		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
E. J. Anderson	do	1,200.00			696.10		1,071.21		
Lee R. Brooks	do	1,200.00			1,044.33		1,197.64		
A. W. Closson	do	1,200.00			1,353.78		2,161.75		
William F. Hickey	do	1,200.00			584.05		1,074.80		
Fred L. Vilas	do	600.00			169.28		255.72		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,200).		11,200.00			5,055.17	378.55	7,206.87	1,119.84	1,058.90
Tennessee, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
John R. Thompson	Fiscal year	4,000.00			529.66	279.60	568.49		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Frank W. Flenniken[4]	do	2,000.00			135.93		136.48		
Sarah A. Hill	do	1,100.00			105.25		4.00		
John A. Jones	do	1,000.00			194.49		606.57		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
G. H. Ketchen	do	1,200.00			242.72		1,194.71		
W. T. Crow	do	1,000.00			760.50		1,741.94		
T. P. McMahon[5]	do	1,000.00			60.63		416.05		
T. N. Huff	do	900.00			144.17		324.56		
W. B. Tipton	do	900.00			293.01		558.80		
R. C. Marney[6]	do	900.00			321.81		646.62		
K. B. Watterson[7]	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 9, 1917	900.00			31.65		56.15		
J. D. Brown[8]	Oct. 11, 1916, to June 30, 1917				195.25		741.30		
Wm. M. Hyder[9]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916				194.52		693.17		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $15,058.34).		14,900.00			3,209.59	279.60	7,688.84	898.21	361.67
Tennessee, middle:									
United States marshal—									
Jonas T. Amis	Fiscal year	4,000.00			458.64	244.47	786.69		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. B. Tolliver[10]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916				3.95		113.88		
John E. Amis[11]	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,800.00			86.44		125.51		
W. H. Puryear[12]	Sept. 25, 1916, to Dec. 24, 1916 / Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,200.00			18.57		74.65		
James M. Southall[11]	Fiscal year	1,100.00			329.09		1,173.55		
James B. Tolliver[13]	Mar. 19, 1917, to Apr. 21, 1917								

[1] Salary, $1,200 per annum; changed to fee deputy.
[2] Salary, $1,000 per annum; changed to fee deputy.
[3] Salary, $800 per annum; changed to fee deputy.
[4] Salary increased from $1,800, June 1, 1917.
[5] Without pay, May 1 to 30, 1917.
[6] On leave without pay, from July 25 to Aug. 3, 1916.
[7] Resigned.
[8] Vice Watterson.
[9] Position abolished, Dec. 31, 1916; salary, $900 per annum.
[10] Salary, $1,500 per annum; services terminated.
[11] Salary increased from $1,000, Jan. 1, 1917.
[12] Temporary, at $1,000 per annum, for 3 months; employed in lieu of fee deputy, Jan. 1, 1917.
[13] Temporary; salary, $1,000 per annum.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Tennessee, middle—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
John E. Amis	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1917								
E. L. Davidson[1]	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$1,200.00			$216.27		$385.31		
Herbert M. Hughes[1]	do	1,200.00			164.06		479.96		
Fee deputies—									
E. L. Davidson[2]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916		$391.30	$391.30	116.84		486.49		
Herbert M. Hughes[2]	do		416.04	416.04	23.99		423.12		
W. A. Kilgore	do		639.66	639.66	123.34		676.24		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,344.44).		10,500.00	1,447.00	1,447.00	1,541.19	$244.47	4,725.40	$383.83	$267.74
Tennessee, western:									
United States marshal—									
S. H. Trezevant	Fiscal year	4,000.00			145.33	144.21	221.20		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Tyree Taylor[3]	do	1,500.00			926.54		1,504.12		
J. B. Jopling	do	1,200.00			16.85		87.80		
H. L. Schneider	Temporary	1,000.00							
Fred C. Prendergast	do	1,000.00							
Ed. C. Ham	do	1,000.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Charles H. King[4]	Fiscal year	1,200.00			656.63		615.69		
W. T. Bond[5]	do	1,200.00			190.39		1,013.47		
Fee deputies—									
J. E. Maxwell[6]	July 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917		74.38	74.38	43.14		117.52		
J. F. Etheridge[6]	do		73.30	73.30	13.66		86.96		
W. M. Brown	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1916		40.48	40.48	3.25		40.48		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,481.08).		12,100.00	188.16	188.16	1,995.79	144.21	3,687.24	872.31	627.86
Texas, northern:									
United States marshal—									
W. J. McDonald	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,196.11	404.63	1,256.98		

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Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
W. P. Stokes	....do	1,800.00			342.45		608.13		
D. A. Campbell	....do	1,500.00			659.55		944.69		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. T. Honea	....do	1,200.00			1,052.70		2,107.79		
M. A. Wilkirson	....do	1,200.00			1,405.16		2,569.99		
Baylor Crawford	....do	1,000.00			1,189.70		1,849.01		
L. J. Bolton	....do	900.00			1,713.31		1,958.69		
Stenographer—									
Pearl W. McDonald	....do	100.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,700).		11,700.00			7,558.98	404.63	11,295.28	1,914.32	1,902.02
Texas southern:									
United States marshal—									
J. A. Herring	Fiscal year	4,000.00			384.69	423.27	300.64		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
C. H. Haughton	....do	1,600.00			183.40		127.18		
H. K. Allison	....do	1,200.00			389.96		146.45		
B. L. Read [7]	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 9, 1916				236.70		366.50		
A. C. Sullivan [8]	Nov. 10, 1916, to June 14, 1917	1,000.00			11.40		57.60		
J. C. Kellum [9]	June 19, 1917, to June 30, 1917						3.00		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
E. T. Herring	Fiscal year	1,200.00			925.15		1,412.62		
E. L. Reed [10]	....do	1,200.00			1,556.33		1,296.91		
Allen Walker	....do	1,200.00			813.90		1,082.53		
J. S. Murphy	....do	1,000.00			141.55		467.31		
Wm. H. Owen	....do	1,000.00			238.95		395.82		
G. M. Rader	....do	1,000.00			217.20		434.93		
J. J. Thomas	May 7, 1917, to June 30, 1917	600.00			9.00		58.18		
Searcy Baker [11]	Sept. 25, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1916				35.10		55.75		
Special deputies—									
Robert Rumsey, jr. [12]					20.60		34.50		
Sam'l McKenzie							.60		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $14,578.88).		15,000.00			5,163.93	423.27	6,240.52	1,023.80	1,023.80
Texas eastern:									
United States marshal—									
B. F. Sherrell	Fiscal year	4,000.00			265.88	162.27	60.25		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
W. B. Harper	....do	2,000.00			1.90		237.74		

[1] In lieu of fee deputy.
[2] Appointed salaried deputy.
[3] Salary increased from $1,200, June 1, 1917.
[4] Salary increased from $900 to $1,000, Sept. 1, 1916, and to $1,200, June 1, 1917.
[5] Salary increased from 1,000, June 1, 1917.
[6] Position abolished.
[7] Resigned; salary, $1,200 per annum.
[8] Resigned. Vice Read.
[9] Vice Sullivan.
[10] Salary increased from $1,000 Nov. 10, 1916.
[11] Salary $1,000 per annum.
[12] Temporary, without compensation.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.			
			Earned.	Paid by United States.				Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
Texas, eastern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. P. Huddleston	Fiscal year	$1,200.00			$836.62		$422.94		
J. F. McDonald	do	1,200.00			769.20		1,346.37		
I. S. S. Lyon	do	900.00			596.82		806.02		
W. B. Stallcup	do	750.00			332.20		353.02		
J. L. Satterfield	do	600.00			323.33		672.65		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,650).		10,650.00			3,125.95	$162.27	3,898.99	$1,232.06	$1,228.06
Texas western:									
United States marshal—									
John H. Rogers	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,091.42	588.30	432.22		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
T. H. Thompson	do	2,000.00			633.85		241.30		
W. P. Ratchford	do	1,200.00			401.53		584.37		
Fleet T. White [1]	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 21, 1917	1,080.00			268.90		2.50		
R. E. Willson [2]	Feb. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917				438.42		58.21		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. L. Dibrell	Fiscal year	1,400.00			1,497.62		2,018.86		
J. B. DuBose	do	1,200.00			948.79		2,449.97		
J. T. Laughlin	do	1,200.00			455.20		835.54		
N. F. Work	do	1,200.00			2,419.51		1,768.62		
J. A. Rogers	do	900.00			808.97		1,290.38		
J. D. Platt	do	600.00			454.54		902.73		
W. B. Matthews [3]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917	600.00			329.95		160.26		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $15,438).		15,380.00			9,748.70	588.30	10,744.96	988.14	987.64
Utah:									
United States marshal—									
Aquila Nebeker	Fiscal year	3,500.00			445.52	143.79	402.34		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
Lucien H. Smyth	do	1,600.00			588.57		793.76		

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Salaried deputy, excepted—									
David Thomas	do	1,400.00			1,487.22		2,044.51		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $6,500).		6,500.00			2,521.31	143.79	3,240.61	475.85	473.35
Vermont:									
United States marshal—									
Arthur P. Carpenter	Fiscal year	2,500.00			762.30	175.02	118.64		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
Frank H. Chapman	do	1,400.00			74.62		57.42		
Fee deputies—									
Thomas Reeves	do		$210.68	$210.68	.35		211.03		
E. S. Whittaker	do		218.22	218.22	21.35		239.57		
George F. Lackey	do		84.70	84.70	4.85		89.55		
Roy P. Skinner	do		94.43	94.43	41.35		135.78		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $3,900).		3,900.00	608.03	608.03	904.82	175.02	851.99	128.77	128.77
Virginia, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
John G. Saunders	Fiscal year	4,000.00			284.40	236.45	345.78		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
R. B. Hardy	do	2,000.00			74.65		160.87		
Julius E. West [4]	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1916	1,300.00			10.53		286.65		
M. J. Lyons [5]	Fiscal year				234.19		2,096.20		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Philip E. Yeatman [6]	Oct. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00			490.78		1,395.45		
C. H. Harrison	Fiscal year	900.00			582.13		1,137.19		
Wm. S. Schoeni	do	500.00			219.03		640.13		
Lewis R. Driver	Temporary	1,000.00			22.60		109.80		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,074.99)		10,200.00			1,918.31	236.45	6,172.07	2,990.23	2,080.80
Virginia, western:									
United States marshal—									
T. G. Burch	Fiscal year	4,000.00			453.72	469.31	136.51		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
A. S. Gravely	do	2,000.00			51.10		19.00		
T. L. Clark	do	1,800.00			132.30	.35	107.27		
C. E. Van Pelt	do	1,200.00			332.75	.50	121.80		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. P. Hurt	do	1,500.00			318.53	3.50	861.24		
C. E. Denny	do	1,000.00			213.40	.20	417.42		
B. H. Mays	do	1,000.00			268.05		394.90		
W. A. Ferguson	do	1,000.00			319.57		627.48		
W. M. Utz	do	1,000.00			990.47	2.25	2,018.13		

[1] Resigned.
[2] Vice White.
[3] Salary reduced from $1,000 Feb. 16, 1917.
[4] Resigned at close of business Sept. 30, 1916.
[5] Promoted from excepted position at $1,000 to competitive position at $1,300 per annum.
[6] Vice Lyons, promoted.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Virginia, western—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—Continued.									
E. L. Chappelle	Fiscal year	$800.00			$553.83	$1.00	$851.88		
B. W. Gardner	do	800.00			374.98		890.35		
M. B. Herron	do	800.00			493.96	.32	641.52		
W. H. Ridgeway	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917	800.00			316.37		766.44		
Vacant									
Charles A. Cowden	Oct. 2, 1916, to June 30, 1917	800.00			388.11	.10	599.64		
M. A. Gardner	Fiscal year	720.00			417.71		634.30		
J. M. Litton	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1916	720.00			138.69		331.96		
Vacant									
Richard P. Arnold	Temporary	1,000.00			21.55	.90	20.79		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $19,029.99) [1]		20,940.00			5,785.09	478.43	9,440.63	$708.19	$679.76
Washington, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
James E. McGovern	Fiscal year	4,000.00			349.45	206.25	262.70		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
David L. Hyatt	do	1,800.00			290.15		348.31		
I. W. Dennison	do	1,200.00			627.45		972.85		
Mary F. Geraghty [2]	Apr. 25, 1917, to May 4, 1917	1,000.00							
Anna E. Ralph	May 16, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Fred E. Thorp	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,387.77		1,994.46		
O. H. Sunday	do	1,000.00			230.30		62.27		
Edward Byrne	Temporary	1,000.00			61.35		79.64		
Elijah M. Denny	do	1,000.00			9.80		4.50		
James Hamill	do	1,000.00			21.00				
Ida Wilson	do	1,000.00			24.05				
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,463.90)		14,200.00			3,001.32	206.25	3,724.73	374.80	374.80

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Washington, western:									
United States marshal—									
John M. Boyle	Fiscal year	4,000.00			2,178.04	425.32	641.91		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
L. J. Flanagan	do	2,000.00			799.49		173.51		
Thomas J. Fleetwood	do	1,500.00			532.80		1,208.22		
M. D. Wainwright	do	1,200.00			492.36		1,388.59		
Wm. E. Theodore [3]	do	1,200.00			[1] 194.70		407.11		
Edwin R. Tobey [4]	Mar. 9, 1917, to June 30, 1917 [5]	1,100.00			83.85		392.63		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Frank Albert, jr	Fiscal year	1,300.00			141.87		832.68		
John T. Secrist	do	1,200.00			1,210.86		2,359.52		
A. Rooks	do	1,200.00			284.36		1,201.98		
Edward Williams	do	1,200.00			235.96		1,054.82		
Donald Fullen [6]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 8, 1917 [5]				174.14		678.56		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $15,808.33)		15,900.00			6,328.43	425.32	10,339.53	2,801.84	2,771.43
West Virginia, northern:									
United States marshal—									
Clarence E. Smith	Fiscal year	4,000.00			2,719.11	2,144.30	300.57		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Thomas E. Joyce	do	1,800.00			906.96		116.73		
J. F. Throckmorton	do	1,500.00			723.25		394.83		
Katherine W. Rex	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1916	900.00			38.30				
Pearl Mason	Sept. 9, 1916, to June 30, 1917				311.05				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Edward W. Athey	Fiscal year	1,200.00			501.96		809.54		
John D. Moore	do	1,200.00			1,307.88		2,757.44		
John M. Short	do	1,000.00			670.52		2,039.99		
C. P. Cook	do	1,000.00			1,089.04		2,799.42		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $12,580).		12,600.00			8,268.07	2,144.30	9,218.52	425.70	425.70
West Virginia, southern:									
United States marshal—									
William Osborne	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,503.22	815.00	298.94		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
John H. Campbell	do	1,800.00			402.08		397.17		
Alphonse M. Foose	July 1, 1916, to May 17, 1917	1,400.00			217.45		277.02		
L. H. Oakes	May 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917				445.64		623.02		
Nina G. Cornwell	May 19, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
G. C. Rutherford	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,158.65		995.83		
J. H. Mitchell	do	1,200.00			939.26	32.85	1,131.95		
Harry Lemon	do	1,200.00			523.31		797.59		

[1] Includes outstanding liabilities amounting to $780.30.
[2] Resigned.
[3] Promoted Mar. 9, 1917, from $1,100.
[4] Vice Donald F. Fullen, resigned Mar. 8, 1917.
[5] E. R. Tobey succeeded Donald Fullen.
[6] Resigned Mar. 9, 1917.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned	Paid by United States.					
South Carolina, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
Jas. L. Sims	Fiscal year	$4,500.00			$386.51	$217.10	$560.56		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Norman M. Porter	do	1,550.00			103.15		158.65		
J. W. Simons	do	900.00			59.95		96.47		
Salary deputy, excepted—									
William B. Mays	do	1,200.00			1,324.91		1,080.09		
Fee deputies—									
John T. Proctor, jr	do		$853.11	$853.11	132.45		943.16		
William Cooper	do		868.53	868.53	247.20		1,082.58		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,150).		8,150.00	1,721.64	1,721.64	2,254.17	217.10	3,921.51	$777.92	$752.37
South Carolina, western:									
United States marshal—									
C. J. Lyon	Fiscal year	4,500.00			518.48	158.54	221.90		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. C. Payne	do	1,350.00			289.95		424.71		
Mrs. Maggie L. Adams	do	600.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
C. L. Cureton [1]	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 29, 1917				102.30		206.10		
C. J. Bruce [2]	do				200.10		364.92		
W. R. Moore	do				209.45		385.61		
J. L. Adams	Fiscal year	900.00			1,014.05		1,522.15		
H. W. Murff [3]	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 29, 1917				178.65		326.10		
Fee deputies—									
H. W. Murff	Jan. 30 to June 30, 1917		406.48	406.48	101.37		507.85		
C. J. Bruce	do		284.16	284.16	125.99		410.15		
C. L. Cureton	do		254.20	254.20	52.60		306.80		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,672.23).		7,350.00	944.84	944.84	2,792.94	158.54	4,676.29	214.75	214.75

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South Dakota:									
United States marshal—									
Thomas W. Taubman	Fiscal year	4,000.00			954.23	378.55	1,262.89		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
N. H. Jensen	do	1,800.00			263.40		182.86		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
E. J. Anderson	do	1,200.00			696.10		1,071.21		
Lee R. Brooks	do	1,200.00			1,044.33		1,197.64		
A. W. Closson	do	1,200.00			1,353.78		2,161.75		
William F. Hickey	do	1,200.00			584.05		1,074.80		
Fred L. Vilas	do	600.00			169.28		255.72		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,200).		11,200.00			5,055.17	378.55	7,206.87	1,119.84	1,058.90
Tennessee, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
John R. Thompson	Fiscal year	4,000.00			529.66	279.60	568.49		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Frank W. Flenniken[4]	do	2,000.00			135.93		136.48		
Sarah A. Hill	do	1,100.00			105.25		4.00		
John A. Jones	do	1,000.00			194.49		606.57		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
G. H. Ketchen	do	1,200.00			242.72		1,194.71		
W. T. Crow	do	1,000.00			760.50		1,741.94		
T. P. McMahon[5]	do	1,000.00			60.63		416.05		
T. N. Huff	do	900.00			144.17		324.56		
W. B. Tipton	do	900.00			293.01		558.80		
R. C. Marney[6]	do	900.00			321.81		646.62		
K. B. Watterson[7]	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 9, 1917	900.00			31.65		56.15		
J. D. Brown[8]	Oct. 11, 1916, to June 30, 1917				195.25		741.30		
Wm. M. Hyder[9]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916				194.52		693.17		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $15,058.34).		14,900.00			3,209.59	279.60	7,688.84	898.21	361.67
Tennessee, middle:									
United States marshal—									
Jonas T. Amis	Fiscal year	4,000.00			458.64	244.47	786.69		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
J. B. Tolliver[10]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916				3.95		113.88		
John E. Amis[11]	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,800.00			86.44		125.51		
W. H. Puryear[12]	Sept. 25, 1916, to Dec. 24, 1916	1,200.00			18.57		74.65		
	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
James M. Southall[11]	Fiscal year	1,100.00			329.09		1,173.55		
James B. Tolliver[13]	Mar. 19, 1917, to Apr. 21, 1917								

[1] Salary, $1,200 per annum; changed to fee deputy.
[2] Salary, $1,000 per annum; changed to fee deputy.
[3] Salary, $800 per annum; changed to fee deputy.
[4] Salary increased from $1,800, June 1, 1917.
[5] Without pay, May 1 to 30, 1917.
[6] On leave without pay, from July 25 to Aug. 3, 1916.
[7] Resigned.
[8] Vice Watterson.
[9] Position abolished, Dec. 31, 1916; salary, $900 per annum.
[10] Salary, $1,500 per annum; services terminated.
[11] Salary increased from $1,000, Jan. 1, 1917.
[12] Temporary, at $1,000 per annum, for 3 months; employed in lieu of fee deputy, Jan. 1, 1917.
[13] Temporary; salary, $1,000 per annum.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Tennessee, middle—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
John E. Amis	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1917								
E. L. Davidson[1]	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$1,200.00			$216.27		$385.31		
Herbert M. Hughes[1]	do	1,200.00			164.06		479.96		
Fee deputies—									
E. L. Davidson[2]	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916		$391.30	$391.30	116.84		486.49		
Herbert M. Hughes[2]	do		416.04	416.04	23.99		423.12		
W. A. Kilgore	do		639.66	639.66	123.34		676.24		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,344.44).		10,500.00	1,447.00	1,447.00	1,541.19	$244.47	4,725.40	$383.83	$267.74
Tennessee, western:									
United States marshal—									
S. H. Trezevant	Fiscal year	4,000.00			145.33	144.21	221.20		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Tyree Taylor[3]	do	1,500.00			926.54		1,504.12		
J. B. Jopling	do	1,200.00			16.85		87.80		
H. L. Schneider	Temporary	1,000.00							
Fred C. Prendergast	do	1,000.00							
Ed. C. Ham	do	1,000.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Charles H. King[4]	Fiscal year	1,200.00			656.63		615.69		
W. T. Bond[5]	do	1,200.00			190.39		1,013.47		
Fee deputies—									
J. E. Maxwell[6]	July 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917		74.38	74.38	43.14		117.52		
J. F. Etheridge[6]	do		73.30	73.30	13.66		86.96		
W. M. Brown	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1916		40.48	40.48	3.25		40.48		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,481.08).		12,100.00	188.16	188.16	1,995.79	144.21	3,687.24	872.31	627.86
Texas, northern:									
United States marshal—									
W. J. McDonald	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,196.11	404.63	1,256.98		

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Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
W. P. Stokes	do	1,800.00			342.45		608.13		
D. A. Campbell	do	1,500.00			659.55		944.69		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. T. Honea	do	1,200.00			1,052.70		2,107.79		
M. A. Wilkirson	do	1,200.00			1,405.16		2,569.99		
Baylor Crawford	do	1,000.00			1,189.70		1,849.01		
L. J. Bolton	do	900.00			1,713.31		1,958.69		
Stenographer—									
Pearl W. McDonald	do	100.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,700).		11,700.00			7,558.98	404.63	11,295.28	1,914.32	1,902.02
Texas southern:									
United States marshal—									
J. A. Herring	Fiscal year	4,000.00			384.69	423.27	300.64		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
C. H. Haughton	do	1,600.00			183.40		127.18		
H. K. Allison	do	1,200.00			389.96		146.45		
B. L. Read [7]	July 1, 1916, to Nov. 9, 1916				236.70		366.50		
A. C. Sullivan [8]	Nov. 10, 1916, to June 14, 1917	1,000.00			11.40		57.60		
J. C. Kellum [9]	June 19, 1917, to June 30, 1917						3.00		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
E. T. Herring	Fiscal year	1,200.00			925.15		1,412.62		
E. L. Reed [10]	do	1,200.00			1,556.33		1,296.91		
Allen Walker	do	1,200.00			813.90		1,062.53		
J. S. Murphy	do	1,000.00			141.55		467.31		
Wm. H. Owen	do	1,000.00			238.95		395.82		
G. M. Rader	do	1,000.00			217.20		434.93		
J. J. Thomas	May 7, 1917, to June 30, 1917	600.00			9.00		58.18		
Searcy Baker [11]	Sept. 25, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1916				35.10		55.75		
Special deputies—									
Robert Rumsey, jr. [12]					20.60		34.50		
Sam'l McKenzie							.60		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $14,578.88).		15,000.00			5,163.93	423.27	6,240.52	1,023.80	1,023.80
Texas eastern:									
United States marshal—									
B. F. Sherrell	Fiscal year	4,000.00			265.88	162.27	60.25		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
W. B. Harper	do	2,000.00			1.90		237.74		

[1] In lieu of fee deputy.
[2] Appointed salaried deputy.
[3] Salary increased from $1,200, June 1, 1917.
[4] Salary increased from $900 to $1,000, Sept. 1, 1916, and to $1,200, June 1, 1917.
[5] Salary increased from 1,000, June 1, 1917.
[6] Position abolished.
[7] Resigned; salary, $1,200 per annum.
[8] Resigned. Vice Read.
[9] Vice Sullivan.
[10] Salary increased from $1,000 Nov. 10, 1916.
[11] Salary $1,000 per annum.
[12] Temporary, without compensation.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Texas, eastern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. P. Huddleston	Fiscal year	$1,200.00			$836.62		$422.94		
J. F. McDonald	do	1,200.00			769.20		1,346.37		
I. S. S. Lyon	do	900.00			596.82		806.02		
W. B. Stallcup	do	750.00			332.20		353.02		
J. L. Satterfield	do	600.00			323.33		672.65		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $10,650).		10,650.00			3,125.95	$162.27	3,898.99	$1,232.06	$1,228.06
Texas western:									
United States marshal—									
John H. Rogers	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,091.42	588.30	432.22		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
T. H. Thompson	do	2,000.00			633.85		241.30		
W. P. Ratchford	do	1,200.00			401.53		584.37		
Fleet T. White [1]	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 21, 1917	1,080.00			268.90		2.50		
R. E. Willson [2]	Feb. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917				438.42		58.21		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
J. L. Dibrell	Fiscal year	1,400.00			1,497.62		2,018.86		
J. B. DuBose	do	1,200.00			948.79		2,449.97		
J. T. Laughlin	do	1,200.00			455.20		835.54		
N. F. Work	do	1,200.00			2,419.51		1,768.62		
J. A. Rogers	do	900.00			808.97		1,290.38		
J. D. Platt	do	600.00			454.54		902.73		
W. B. Matthews [3]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917	600.00			329.95		160.26		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $15,438).		15,380.00			9,748.70	588.30	10,744.96	988.14	987.64
Utah:									
United States marshal—									
Aquila Nebeker	Fiscal year	3,500.00			445.52	143.79	402.34		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
Lucien H. Smyth	do	1,600.00			588.57		793.76		

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Salaried deputy, excepted—								
David Thomas	do	1,400.00			1,487.22		2,044.51	
Total (paid on account of salaries, $6,500).		6,500.00			2,521.31	143.79	3,240.61	475.85	473.35
Vermont:								
United States marshal—								
Arthur P. Carpenter	Fiscal year	2,500.00			762.30	175.02	118.64	
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—								
Frank H. Chapman	do	1,400.00			74.62		57.42	
Fee deputies—								
Thomas Reeves	do		$210.68	$210.68	.35		211.03	
E. S. Whittaker	do		218.22	218.22	21.35		239.57	
George F. Lackey	do		84.70	84.70	4.85		89.55	
Roy P. Skinner	do		94.43	94.43	41.35		135.78	
Total (paid on account of salaries, $3,900).		3,900.00	608.03	608.03	904.82	175.02	851.99	128.77	128.77
Virginia, eastern:								
United States marshal—								
John G. Saunders	Fiscal year	4,000.00			284.40	236.45	345.78	
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—								
R. B. Hardy	do	2,000.00			74.65		160.87	
Julius E. West [4]	July 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1916	1,300.00			10.53		286.65	
M. J. Lyons [5]	Fiscal year				234.19		2,096.20	
Salaried deputies, excepted—								
Philip E. Yeatman [6]	Oct. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00			490.78		1,395.45	
C. H. Harrison	Fiscal year	900.00			582.13		1,137.19	
Wm. S. Schoeni	do	500.00			219.03		640.13	
Lewis R. Driver	Temporary	1,000.00			22.60		109.80	
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,074.99)		10,200.00			1,918.31	236.45	6,172.07	2,990.23	2,080.80
Virginia, western:								
United States marshal—								
T. G. Burch	Fiscal year	4,000.00			453.72	469.31	136.51	
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—								
A. S. Gravely	do	2,000.00			51.10		19.00	
T. L. Clark	do	1,800.00			132.30	.35	107.27	
C. E. Van Pelt	do	1,200.00			332.75	.50	121.80	
Salaried deputies, excepted—								
J. P. Hurt	do	1,500.00			318.53	3.50	861.24	
C. E. Denny	do	1,000.00			213.40	.20	417.42	
B. H. Mays	do	1,000.00			268.05		394.90	
W. A. Ferguson	do	1,000.00			319.57		627.48	
W. M. Utz	do	1,000.00			990.47	2.25	2,018.13	

[1] Resigned.
[2] Vice White.
[3] Salary reduced from $1,000 Feb. 16, 1917.
[4] Resigned at close of business Sept. 30, 1916.
[5] Promoted from excepted position at $1,000 to competitive position at $1,300 per annum.
[6] Vice Lyons, promoted.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Virginia, western—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—Continued.									
E. L. Chappelle	Fiscal year	$800.00			$553.83	$1.00	$851.88		
B. W. Gardner	do	800.00			374.98		890.35		
M. B. Herron	do	800.00			493.96	.32	641.52		
W. H. Ridgeway	July 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917	800.00			316.37		766.44		
Vacant									
Charles A. Cowden	Oct. 2, 1916, to June 30, 1917	800.00			388.11	.10	599.64		
M. A. Gardner	Fiscal year	720.00			417.71		634.30		
J. M. Litton	July 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1916	720.00			138.69		331.96		
Vacant									
Richard P. Arnold	Temporary	1,000.00			21.55	.90	20.79		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $19,029.99)[1]		20,940.00			5,785.09	478.43	9,440.63	$708.19	$679.76
Washington, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
James E. McGovern	Fiscal year	4,000.00			349.45	206.25	262.70		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
David L. Hyatt	do	1,800.00			290.15		348.31		
L. W. Dennison	do	1,200.00			627.45		972.85		
Mary F. Geraghty[2]	Apr. 25, 1917, to May 4, 1917	1,000.00							
Anna E. Ralph	May 16, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Fred E. Thorp	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,387.77		1,994.46		
O. H. Sunday	do	1,000.00			230.30		62.27		
Edward Byrne	Temporary	1,000.00			61.35		79.64		
Elijah M. Denny	do	1,000.00			9.80		4.50		
James Hamill	do	1,000.00			21.00				
Ida Wilson	do	1,000.00			24.05				
Total (paid on account of salaries, $9,463.90)		14,200.00			3,001.32	206.25	3,724.73	374.80	374.80

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Washington, western:									
United States marshal—									
John M. Boyle	Fiscal year	4,000.00			2,178.04	425.32	641.91		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
L. J. Flanagan	...do	2,000.00			799.49		173.51		
Thomas J. Fleetwood	...do	1,500.00			532.80		1,208.22		
M. D. Wainwright	...do	1,200.00			492.36		1,388.59		
Wm. E. Theodore [3]	...do	1,200.00			[4] 194.70		407.11		
Edwin R. Tobey [4]	Mar. 9, 1917, to June 30, 1917 [5]	1,100.00			83.85		392.63		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Frank Albert, jr	Fiscal year	1,300.00			141.87		832.68		
John T. Secrist	...do	1,200.00			1,210.86		2,359.52		
A. Rooks	...do	1,200.00			284.36		1,201.98		
Edward Williams	...do	1,200.00			235.96		1,054.82		
Donald Fullen [6]	July 1, 1916, to Mar. 8, 1917 [5]				174.14		678.56		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $15,808.33)		15,900.00			6,328.43	425.32	10,339.53	2,801.84	2,771.43
West Virginia, northern:									
United States marshal—									
Clarence E. Smith	Fiscal year	4,000.00			2,719.11	2,144.30	300.57		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Thomas E. Joyce	...do	1,800.00			906.96		116.73		
J. F. Throckmorton	...do	1,500.00			723.25		394.83		
Katherine W. Rex	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1916	900.00			38.30				
Pearl Mason	Sept. 9, 1916, to June 30, 1917				311.05				
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Edward W. Athey	Fiscal year	1,200.00			501.96		809.54		
John D. Moore	...do	1,200.00			1,307.88		2,757.44		
John M. Short	...do	1,000.00			670.52		2,039.99		
C. P. Cook	...do	1,000.00			1,089.04		2,799.42		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $12,580).		12,600.00			8,268.07	2,144.30	9,218.52	425.70	425.70
West Virginia, southern:									
United States marshal—									
William Osborne	Fiscal year	4,000.00			1,503.22	815.00	298.94		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
John H. Campbell	...do	1,800.00			402.08		397.17		
Alphonse M. Foose	July 1, 1916, to May 17, 1917	1,400.00			217.45		277.02		
L. H. Oakes	May 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917				445.64		623.02		
Nina G. Cornwell	May 19, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00							
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
G. C. Rutherford	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,158.65		995.83		
J. H. Mitchell	...do	1,200.00			939.26	32.85	1,131.95		
Harry Lemon	...do	1,200.00			523.31		797.59		

[1] Includes outstanding liabilities amounting to $780.30.
[2] Resigned.
[3] Promoted Mar. 9, 1917, from $1,100.
[4] Vice Donald F. Fullen, resigned Mar. 8, 1917.
[5] E. R. Tobey succeeded Donald Fullen.
[6] Resigned Mar. 9, 1917.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
West Virginia, southern—Continued.									
Salaried deputies, excepted—Continued.									
C. F. MacQueen	July 1, 1916, to May 17, 1917	$1,200.00			$543.08		$899.80		
Alphonse M. Foose	May 18, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
L. H. Oakes	July 1, 1916, to Jan. 11, 1917	1,200.00							
J. Robert Reedy	Jan. 12, 1917, to June 30, 1917				153.20		380.36		
L. H. Oakes [1]	Feb. 12, 1917, to Feb. 25, 1917								
J. A. Farley	Fiscal year	1,000.00			396.37		366.18		
D. E. Thomas [2]	Sept. 25, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1916				19.00				
Evans A. Justice [3]	Oct. 16, 1916, to May 31, 1915				339.72		407.77		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $14,872.78).		15,200.00			6,640.98	$847.85	6,575.63	$1,212.24	$1,198.64
Wisconsin, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
Samuel W. Randolph	Fiscal year	4,000.00			168.79	261.29	202.56		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
Albert Walters	do	1,800.00			50.16		46.92		
Raymond Lawe	Nov. 14, 1916, to Jan. 31, 1917	750.00							
Joseph L. Fuss	Feb. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917								
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
William McCormick	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,070.82	8.00	2,493.18		
B. W. Hayes	do	1,200.00			943.44	.50	1,623.52		
Herman Schlomovitz [4]	Nov. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00			116.57		49.47		
A. C. Jelleff	Temporary	1,200.00							
W. W. Boll	do	1,200.00							
Joseph S. Gindice	do	1,200.00							
Peter J. Mohm	do	1,200.00							
John Waters	do	1,200.00							
Steven H. Omlor [5]	do								
Charles J. Monroe	do	1,200.00							
Roman B. Mirr [5]	do								
Stanley M. Gorski [5]	do								
Frank Smith	do	1,200.00							

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Russell Schuette [5]	do								
G. G. Scott	do	1,200.00							
Robert H. Otto	do	1,200.00							
John Jackson	do	1,200.00							
H. R. Overly [5]	do								
Carl J. Hormann	do	1,200.00							
Henry H. Stroud	do	1,200.00							
Julius Trinz	do	1,200.00							
Patrick L. McCauly	do	1,200.00							
Charles J. Bodenbach	do	1,200.00							
Gustave Gemeinhardt	do	1,200.00							
Richard Witte	do	1,200.00							
James J. McCanany	do	1,200.00							
Charles L. Harris [5]	do								
Thomas M. Spence [5]	do								
Theo. C. Kuehnel	do	1,200.00							
James M. Bird	do	1,200.00							
Jack Beckley	do	1,200.00							
Herman F. Schroeder	do	1,200.00							
Joseph P. Carney	do	1,200.00							
Patrick J. Conway	do	1,200.00							
Floyd Lynch [5]	do								
Patrick J. McCormick	do	1,200.00							
W. F. Peterson	do	1,200.00							
Total (paid on account of salaries, $11,616.22).		41,150.00			2,349.78	269.79	4,415.65	484.52	484.52
Wisconsin, western:									
United States marshals—									
Rockwell J. Flint	July 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1916	4,000.00			103.43	47.01	30.28		
Frank O'Connor	Sept. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				1,437.39	241.10	2,332.07		
Salaried deputies, competitive or bonded—									
C. P. McAssey	July 1, 1916, to July 31, 1916	1,800.00			763		4.20		
John F. Lamont	Aug. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917				438.88	3.00	322.00		
Marie A. Simmerling [6]	June 9, 1917, to June 15, 1917								
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
Wm. H. Appleby	July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	1,200.00			721.12	5.00	1,317.67		
Will Touton	Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917				694.24		1,239.71		
Wm. T. Pugh	Fiscal year	1,200.00			1,443.83		2,658.96		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $8,219.44).		8,200.00			4,846.52	296.11	7,904.89	327.69	327.69

[1] Salary, $1,200 per annum at Charleston.
[2] Salary, $1,000.
[3] Salary, $600.
[4] Salary increased from $900 May 1, 1917.
[5] Salary, $1,200 per annum.
[6] Temporary. Salary, $1,000 per annum.

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Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1917, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies, and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of fee deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Wyoming:									
United States marshal—									
Daniel F. Hudson	Fiscal year	$3,500.00			$1,903.85	$216.20	$1,834.20		
Salaried deputy, competitive or bonded—									
Richard T. Coyle	do	1,500.00			474.19		840.73		
Salaried deputies, excepted—									
P. R. Warlaumont	do	1,200.00			1,369.07		1,814.91		
Geo. F. English	May 21, 1917, to June 30, 1917	1,000.00			173.18		228.76		
E. H. Brannan	Fiscal year	300.00			387.70		600.34		
Fee deputies—									
Barney Beard	do		$801.64	$400.82	95.34		496.16		
John R. Burns[1]	Temporary						9.50		
Total (paid on account of salaries, $6,613.90).		7,500.00	801.64	400.82	4,403.33	216.20	5,824.60	$908.38	$908.38

[1] Without compensation.

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EXHIBIT NO. 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, THEIR REGULAR ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS, AS OF JUNE 30, 1917; ALSO, THE AMOUNTS EXPENDED ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES, EXPENSES OF TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE, AND OFFICE EXPENSES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1917 (IN COMPLIANCE WITH ACT OF MAY 28, 1896, SUP. REV. STAT., 475).

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Alabama, northern			$2,500.00	$5,500.00	$297.10	$106.24	$8,403.34	
United States attorney—								
Robert N. Bell	$4,000.00	$33.12						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Ralph W. Quinn	2,500.00	168.71						
Clerk—								
James C. Smith	1,500.00	95.27						Compensation increased from $1,200 Apr. 1, 1917.
Alabama, middle			1,800.00	5,500.00	146.32	123.94	7,570.26	
United States attorney—								
Thomas D. Sanford	4,000.00	44.12						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Lee J. Clayton	1,800.00	51.35						
Clerk—								
Eunice Semmes Thorington	1,500.00	50.85						
Alabama, southern			1,800.00	4,083.33	306.26	98.43	6,288.02	
United States attorney—								
Alexander D. Pitts	3,000.00	145.36						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Harry T. Peques	1,800.00	74.90						
Clerk—								
Harriette Y. Black	1,200.00	86.00						Compensation increased from $1,000 Feb. 1, 1917.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Alaska, first division			$5,750.00	$6,800.00	$1,074.25	$888.73	$14,512.98	
United States attorney—								
James A. Smiser	$5,000.00	$243.45						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
D. Noll		207.55						Resigned.
William A. Holzheimer	3,000.00	325.00						Vice Noll.
John J. Reagan	3,000.00	243.00						
Clerk—								
Ina Liebhardt	1,800.00	55.25						
Alaska, second division				7,020.83		353.75	7,374.58	
United States attorney—								
F. M. Saxton	5,000.00							
Assistant United States attorney—								
George B. Mundy								Paid from "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys."
Clerks—								
William R. Miller								Resigned.
George B. Mundy	2,500.00							Vice Miller. Also acts as regular assistant without additional compensation.
Alaska, third division			3,750.00	6,892.00	1,317.30	295.79	12,255.09	
United States attorney—								
William N. Spence	5,000.00	291.55						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
William A. Munly	3,000.00	644.45						
William H. Whittlesey		381.30						Resigned. Position abolished.
Hilliard G. Bennett								Paid from "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys."
Clerks—								
William B. Bennett								Resigned.

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Hilliard G. Bennett	1,800.00							Also acts as regular assistant without additional compensation.
Alaska, fourth division			3,758.33	7,230.00	1,250.70	426.13	12,665.16	
United States attorney—								
Rinehart F. Roth	5,000.00	115.75						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Harry E. Pratt	3,600.00	493.50						Compensation increased from $3,000 Oct. 16, 1916.
Reid W. Heilig		193.25						Resigned. Position abolished.
Thomas A. Marquam	3,000.00							For 6 months only. (Appointed June 22, 1917.)
Clerks—								
Mrs. Emma Haggren	2,000.00	448.20						
Ella Knudsen	1,800.00							Temporary 1 month, from July 25, 1916; also 3 months from June 15, 1917.
Arizona			5,211.13	4,695.66	2,439.25	755.03	13,101.07	
United States attorney—								
Thomas A. Flynn	4,000.00	643.82						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
William J. Bryan, jr	2,000.00	229.65						On leave without pay for 60 days.
James Fitzgerald Jones	2,000.00	318.01						Temporary, vice Bryan, on leave without pay. Vice Pattee (permanent).
Samuel L. Pattee		288.10						Resigned.
John H. Langston	1,500.00	720.87						Also acts as clerk without additional compensation.
Clerks—								
John H. Langston								Paid from "Pay of regular assistant attorneys."
Margaret C. Dailey	1,500.00	238.80						Temporary from Dec. 27, 1916.
Arkansas, eastern			2,000.00	5,200.00	339.80	118.68	7,658.48	
United States attorney—								
William H. Martin	4,000.00	183.26						
Assistant United States attorney—								
W. H. Rector	2,000.00	88.23						
Clerk—								
Thomas J. Doyle	1,200.00	68.31						
Arkansas, western			2,000.00	5,000.00	250.25	197.50	7,447.75	
United States attorney—								
J. Virgil Bourland	4,000.00	72.85						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
John D. Arbuckle		84.48						Resigned.
James S. Holt	2,000.00	52.29						Vice Arbuckle.
Clerk—								
Wallace Carter Bourland	1,000.00	40.63						

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
California, northern			$9,714.45	$9,845.50	$868.18	$1,026.84	$21,454.97	
United States attorney—								
John W. Preston	$4,500.00	$489.63						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
M. A. Thomas	2,500.00							
Ed F. Jared	2,150.00	91.30						
Casper A. Ornbaum	2,150.00	85.90						
Mrs. Annette Abbot Adams	2,150.00							
P. H. Johnson	2,150.00	57.05						
Clerks—								
Charles G. Halliday	1,700.00	10.80						
Helen Fancher	1,200.00							
Rosalie E. Jewett	900.00							
Jeanette Swanson								Temporary at $3 per day from Oct. 7, 1916. Ten days from Nov. 16, 1916, at $4 per day.
Ella A. Delehanty								Temporary at $3 per day from July 5, 1916.
Mrs. Erba H. Booth								Temporary.
Lenore J. Pon		79.50						Temporary at $3 per day from Aug. 29, 1916, to Dec. 23, 1916.
Charles C. Wright		54.00						Temporary at $3 per day. Resigned.
Maurice Silverman								Temporary at $3 per day, vice Wright, from Dec. 14, 1916, to Mar. 1, 1917.
Harold A. Henry	900.00							Temporary at $75 per month from May 14, 1917.
Messenger—								
Joseph F. Connolly	480.00							
California, southern			6,845.00	7,007.50	1,250.15	625.40	15,728.05	
United States attorney—								
Albert Schoonmaker	4,000.00	717.15						

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Assistant United States attorneys—								
M. H. Gallaher								Resigned.
John R. O'Connor	2,500.00	160.90						Increased from $2,000 Oct. 1, 1916.
Clyde R. Moody	2,200.00	198.45						Increased from $1,800 Oct. 1, 1916.
William F. Palmer	1,800.00	36.50						Vice Moody, promoted.
Gordon McIntosh Lawson	1,800.00	43.55						
Clerks—								
Vivian Graves	1,200.00	34.35						
Mabel E. Young								Resigned.
Ella P. Ward								Temporary, vice Young, at $3 per day. Leave without pay during June, 1917.
Freda Ebinger	900.00	33.15						Vice Ward, temporary. On leave without pay during month of June, 1917.
Mildred Leach								Resigned.
Claya A. Taylor	900.00	26.10						Vice Leach.
William A. Messick								Temporary at $3 per day.
Cora B. Moore	900.00							Temporary, vice Ebinger, on leave without pay.
Winfred L. Chester	1,200.00							Temporary, not exceeding 2 months from June 18, 1917.
Colorado			9,800.00	7,800.00	840.86	544.93	18,985.79	
United States attorney—								
Harry B. Tedrow	4,000.00	259.46						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
E. B. Lacy	2,400.00	126.20						
John A. Gordon	2,400.00	90.60						
Otto Bock	1,400.00	121.85						
J. I. Hollingsworth	1,200.00	79.10						
Walter F. Daly	2,400.00	138.35						
Clerks—								
Arthur M. Gardner	1,500.00	25.30						
Daniel N. Dougherty	1,400.00							
Minnie M. Nelson	900.00							
Connecticut			1,375.00	3,491.00	255.26	179.17	5,300.43	
United States attorney—								
Thomas J. Spellacy	2,500.00	156.26						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Raymond G. Lincoln	1,500.00	99.00						Increased from $1,000 Oct. 1, 1916.
John Crosby	300.00							From June, 1917.
Clerks—								
Annie L. Birmingham	900.00							Increased from $720 to $780 Aug. 1, 1916; from $780 to $900 May 1, 1917.
May L. Smith	720.00							Temporary, pending probationary appointment.
Delaware				2,725.00		125.15	2,850.15	
United States attorney—								
Charles F. Curley	2,000.00							
Clerk—								
Anna V. Mealey	725.00							

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
District of Columbia. (See after Wyoming.)								
Florida, northern			$1,500.00	$4,469.44	$305.10	$177.14	$6,451.68	
United States attorney—								
John L. Neeley	$3,500.00	$192.08						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Philip D. Beall		39.25						Resigned.
Robert H. Anderson								Temporary, vice Beall.
George E. Hoffman	1,500.00	45.11						Vice Anderson.
Clerks—								
Alma E. (Upp) Fisher								Temporary, at $1,000 per annum.
Jefferson D. Beard		28.66						Temporary, from July 17, 1916, to Jan. 16, 1917, at $1,000 per annum. Resigned.
J. M. Coe								Temporary, vice Beard. From Jan. 24, 1917, to close fiscal year. Resigned.
Jodie B. Sullivan	1,000.00							
Florida, southern			2,000.00	4,560.00	772.48	241.31	7,573.79	
United States attorney—								
Herbert S. Phillips	3,500.00	483.69						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Fred Botts	2,000.00	238.44						
Clerks—								
Rosa Libby	1,000.00	50.35						
Hazel E. Roy								Temporary, at $15 per week.
Georgia, northern			3,291.66	8,913.33	387.72	217.49	12,810.20	
United States attorney—								
Hooper Alexander	5,000.00	142.07						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
John W. Henley		86.06						Resigned.
W. P. Carpenter	2,500.00							Vice Henley.
J. A. Drake		67.92						Resigned.

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Elliott W. Cheatham	2,500.00							Vice Drake.
Clerks—								
W. P. Carpenter								Transferred to special assistant. Position abolished.
William E. Taliaferro	1,400.00							
Walter N. Echols	1,200.00	64.81						
John I. Guice								Temporary, at $900 per annum.
Marcus O. Thrapp		16.60						Temporary, at $1,200 per annum, from July 1, 1916. Resigned.
Walter M. Cook	1,000.00	10.26						Temporary, vice Thrapp.
Georgia, southern			4,250.00	4,575.00	1,322.39	286.14	10,433.53	
United States attorney—								
Earl M. Donalson	3,500.00	424.15						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Wallace Miller	2,500.00	337.26						Increased from $2,250 July 1, 1916.
Charles D. Russell	1,750.00	251.97						
Clerks—								
Mary A. Singleton	1,000.00	309.01						
Gertrude Thorner								Temporary, at $3 per day.
Hawaii			1,986.10	6,340.00	76.20	431.48	8,833.78	
United States attorney—								
S. C. Huber	4,000.00	22.20						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
S. B. Kemp		54.00						Resigned.
James J. Banks	2,500.00							Vice Kemp.
Clerks—								
Edith Pratt	1,200.00							
Mrs. Sara S. Holland								Services terminated.
Lillie M. Nohowec	1,200.00							Vice Holland.
Idaho			2,000.00	5,249.99	1,539.53	322.49	9,112.01	
United States attorney—								
James L. McClear	4,000.00	600.95						
Assistant United States attorney—								
John R. Smead	2,000.00	579.08						
Clerks—								
Gertrude Buhr	1,200.00	359.50						
Matilda Hauck								Temporary, at $3 per day.
Beverly Sinclaire								Temporary.
Illinois, northern			12,625.00	26,792.60	514.80	1,240.73	41,173.19	
United States attorney—								
Charles F. Clyne	10,000.00	408.72						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Albert L. Hopkins								Transferred to special assistant. Position abolished.
Joseph B. Fleming	3,750.00	74.38						
Michael L. Igoe								Resigned.
E. J. Whitty	1,800.00							Vice Igoe.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Illinois, northern—Continued.								
Assistant United States attorneys—Contd.								
John B. Boddie	$2,400.00							
Benjamin Epstein	2,300.00	$31.70						
John Byrne								Resigned.
Frederick Dickinson	2,000.00							
A. J. Carter								Resigned. Position abolished.
Lin W. Price								Resigned.
Peter P. Mindak								Do.
Clerks—								
William A. Small	3,000.00							
Hugh P. Lutz	2,000.00							
Mrs. Lulu M. Rider	1,600.00							
Esther Gossett	1,400.00							
Frances McGarry	1,200.00							
Carrie S. Alexander	1,200.00							
Jeanette A. Aylworth	1,200.00							
Mary J. Viruly	1,200.00							
Lulu M. Evans	1,000.00							
Martin A. Brucker								Do.
Arthur E. L. Blomberg	1,000.00							Vice Brucker.
Belva L. Guthrie	840.00							Granted leave without pay from Sept. 18, 1916; additional leave from Mar. 18, 1917.
Francis Dobson								Temporary, vice Guthrie, at $70 per month
Anna E. Swain	840.00							Resigned. Temporary, vice Dobson, vice Guthrie.
Messengers—								
Elmer Berg								Resigned.
Clyde L. Billups	600.00							Vice Berg.
Daniel J. Finn								Resigned.
Walter J. Rosengren	600.00							Vice Finn. Resigned.

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Illinois, eastern			$3,300.00	$6,923.33	$688.15	$259.52	$11,171.00	
United States attorney—								
Charles A. Karch	5,000.00	106.99						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Andrew B. Dennis	1,800.00	176.07						
McCawley Baird	1,500.00	245.24						
Clerks—								
Johnson E. Fleming	1,500.00	159.85						
Mabel O. Fisher								Employed 9 months each year. Left without resigning.
Edna Bischof	600.00							Vice Fisher. On sick leave; services terminated May 31, 1917; to resume Sept. 1, 1917.
A. E. Kramer								Vice Bischof, on sick leave. Resigned.
Illinois, southern			2,933.33	5,954.17	242.71	95.12	9,225.33	
United States attorney—								
Edward C. Knotts	5,000.00	157.15						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Lawrence E. Stone								Resigned.
John E. Dougherty	2,000.00	10.72						Vice Stone.
Thomas F. Smith	1,500.00	74.84						Increased from $1,200 Jan. 1, 1917.
Clerk—								
Freda L. Berg	1,000.00							Increased from $900 Dec. 16, 1916.
Indiana			2,500.00	6,567.50	127.15	249.56	9,444.21	
United States attorney—								
L. Ert Slack	5,000.00	37.45						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Milton W. Mangus	2,500.00	89.70						
Clerks—								
Minnie C. Morgan	1,200.00							
Mary J. Ulrich								Temporary, at $900 per annum, from Nov. 17, 1916.
Frances De Vilbiss								Temporary, at $75 per month.
Iowa, northern			1,800.00	5,500.00	637.16	127.08	8,064.24	
United States attorney—								
Frank A. O'Connor	4,500.00	262.10						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Seth Thomas	1,800.00	235.94						
Clerk—								
Caroline C. Cook	1,000.00	139.12						
Iowa, southern			3,200.00	5,700.00	1,314.80	77.91	10,292.71	
United States attorney—								
Claude R. Porter	4,500.00	503.57						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Edwin G. Moon	2,000.00	436.28						
John C. De Mar	1,200.00	34.23						
Clerk—								
William P. Gregory	1,200.00	340.72						

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Kansas			$4,280.00	$6,600.00	$859.09	$631.12	$12,370.21	
United States attorney—								
Fred Robertson	$4,500.00	$342.60						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Francis M. Brady		64.89						Accidentally killed.
Lawson S. Harvey	2,400.00	257.11						Increased from $2,000 Dec. 15, 1916, vice Brady, deceased.
Walter A. Blake	2,000.00	15.71						Vice Harvey, promoted.
Clerks—								
William E. Stickel	1,200.00	178.78						
Raymond S. Harrington	900.00							
Kentucky, eastern			2,600.00	7,100.00	868.01	137.66	10,705.67	
United States attorney—								
Thomas D. Slattery	5,000.00	353.81						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Charles Fennell	2,400.00	244.35						
Clerks—								
Golde Rardin	1,200.00	225.90						Increased from $1,000 Apr. 1, 1917.
Helena G. Liston	1,200.00	43.95						do.
Kentucky, western			2,400.00	6,025.00	233.81	132.40	8,791.21	
United States attorney—								
Perry B. Miller	5,000.00	127.08						
Assistant United States attorney—								
S. M. Russell	2,400.00	86.47						
Clerk—								
Clara M. Weppner	1,200.00	20.26						Increased from $900 Feb. 1, 1917.

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Louisiana, eastern			2,291.66	5,363.33	66.06	216.54	7,937.59	
United States attorneys—								
Walter Guion		11.50						Resigned.
Joseph W. Montgomery	3,500.00	29.56						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Joseph W. Montgomery		13.60						Appointed United States attorney by court.
Nicholas Callan	2,500.00							Vice Montgomery.
Clerks—								
Reginald H. Carter, jr								On military leave. Resigned
John E. Burgoyne		11.40						Temporary, vice Carter.
Arthur J. Chapman	1,200.00							Vice Carter.
Messenger—								
Hayward L. Oubre	600.00							
Louisiana, western			1,843.34	3,696.67	387.28	178.12	6,105.41	
United States attorneys—								
George W. Jack		170.52						Appointed district judge.
Robert A. Hunter		19.80						Temporary, vice Jack.
Joseph Moore	2,500.00	39.21						Vice Jack.
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Robert A. Hunter		27.40						Temporary; appointed by court as United States attorney.
Joseph H. Jackson	2,100.00	57.28						Vice Hunter.
Clerks—								
Laura Jasper								Temporary.
Fay J. Renneker	1,200.00	73.07						Vice Jasper.
Maine			1,500.00	3,600.00	424.92	151.88	5,676.80	
United States attorney—								
John F. A. Merrill	3,000.00	284.47						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Elmer Perry	1,500.00	99.30						
Clerk—								
Mary C. Page	600.00	41.15						
Maryland			3,500.00	4,776.00	137.41	152.92	8,566.33	
United States attorney—								
Samuel K. Dennis	4,000.00	63.42						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
James A. Latane	2,500.00	73.99						
J. Marsh Matthews								Resigned.
George E. Keiffner	1,000.00							Vice Matthews.
Clerks—								
Edward J. Wheeler	720.00							
Abraham Enton								Temporary, at $2.50 per day. Resigned.
Edgar I. Fetsch	900.00							Temporary, vice Enton.
Margaret B. Carey								Temporary, at $2.50 per day. Served 1 day.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Massachusetts			$7,533.32	$9,895.61	$375.30	$1,050.60	$18,854.83	
United States attorney—								
George W. Anderson	$5,000.00	$100.03						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Daniel A. Shea	2,500.00	90.05						
James S. Allen, jr	2,000.00	10.08						Transferred to special assistant. (Vacancy.)
Lewis Goldberg	2,100.00	52.52						Increased from $1,600 May 1, 1917.
James A. Hatton	2,100.00	122.62						Do.
Clerks—								
Emma P. Locke	1,500.00							Increased from $1,300 July 1, 1916.
Nellie L. Buckley	1,100.00							Increased from $1,000 July 1, 1916.
Anne Stevens	1,100.00							
Leonora V. Buckley	900.00							Temporary, from Apr. 18, 1917.
Mary E. Dailey	900.00							Temporary, from Apr. 20, 1917.
Anna B. Baker	1,080.00							Temporary, from June 22, 1917.
Ethel M. Walters	1,080.00							Do.
Messenger—								
Joseph Carroll	750.00							Increased from $600 July 1, 1916.
Michigan, eastern			3,587.49	4,925.00	263.65	267.65	9,043.79	
United States attorneys—								
Clyde I. Webster								Term expired.
John E. Kinnane	4,000.00	207.02						Vice Webster.
Assistant United States attorneys—								
J. Edward Bland	2,250.00	23.54						
Benedict H. Lee								Resigned.
Louis W. McClear	1,500.00	33.09						Vice Lee.
Andrew C. Baird	1,500.00							Temporary during war conditions.
Clerks—								
Florence J. Mills								Resigned.
Barbara C. Thomas	1,000.00							Vice Mills. Increased from $900 Jan. 1, 1917.

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Michigan, western			2,000.00	4,500.00	478.55	158.57	7,137.12	
United States attorney—								
Myron H. Walker	3,500.00	221.22						
Assistant United States attorney—								
H. Dale Souter	2,000.00	79.59						
Clerk—								
Ella M. Backus	1,000.00	177.74						
Minnesota			4,937.50	5,200.00	994.18	336.63	11,468.31	
United States attorney—								
Alfred Jaques	4,000.00	454.21						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Joel M. Dickey	2,500.00	263.35						
Elijah Barton	2,000.00	229.08						
William Anderson	1,500.00	47.54						Additional from Mar. 16, 1917.
Clerk—								
Minnie Louise Knutson	1,200.00							
Mississippi, northern			1,500.00	4,500.00	172.77		6,172.77	
United States attorney—								
Wilson S. Hill	3,500.00	75.64						
Assistant United States attorney—								
James Lake Roberson	1,500.00	97.13						
Clerk—								
Mrs. Celeste H. Roberson	1,000.00							
Mississippi, southern			2,500.00	4,500.00	531.22	175.10	7,706.32	
United States attorney—								
Joseph George	3,500.00	273.38						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Julian P. Alexander	2,500.00	155.91						
Clerk—								
Kathleen McLean	1,000.00	101.93						
Missouri, eastern			7,000.00	6,802.50	251.97	285.44	14,339.91	
United States attorney—								
Arthur L. Oliver	4,500.00	44.44						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Benjamin L. White	2,500.00	24.38						
Vance J. Higgs	2,500.00	31.86						
W. H. Woodward	2,000.00	117.55						
Clerks—								
Ollie Grace Powell	1,200.00	17.58						
Lucille Collum	900.00	16.16						
Josephine E. Fawcett								Temporary, at $75 per month, from Jan. 26 1917.
Missouri, western			4,700.00	7,275.00	518.99	457.36	12,951.35	
United States attorney—								
Francis M. Wilson	4,500.00	47.32						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
William G. Lynch	2,500.00	252.99						
Sam O. Hargus	2,200.00	96.39						

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Missouri, western—Continued.								
Clerks—								
Earl Zimmerman	$1,350.00	$122.29						
Bertha B. Morse	1,350.00							Granted 6 months leave, 60 days with pay, balance without pay.
Clara Tell	900.00							Vice Morse, from Mar. 1, 1917.
Montana			$5,900.00	$4,039.72	$2,977.70	$601.06	$13,518.48	
United States attorney—								
Burton K. Wheeler	4,000.00	552.60						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Homer G. Murphy	2,200.00	848.25						
Frank Woody		335.55						Resigned.
James H. Baldwin	2,200.00	482.70						Vice Woody.
Engelhart Lieberg	1,600.00	758.60						Increased from $1,200 July 1, 1916.
Clerk and assistant United States attorney—								
Engelhart Lieberg								Paid from "Pay of regular assistants."
Nebraska			2,065.56	6,400.00	616.57	399.55	9,481.68	
United States attorney—								
Thomas S. Allen	4,000.00	531.58						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
A. W. Lane								Resigned.
Howard Saxton	2,200.00	84.99						Vice Lane.
Clerks—								
David W. Dickinson	1,500.00							
Helen Handsaker	900.00							
Nevada			2,500.00	5,200.00	45.00	85.15	7,830.15	
United States attorney—								
William Woodburn	4,000.00							

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Assistant United States attorney—								
George A. Bertlett	2,500.00	45.00						
Clerk—								
Jonathan Payne	1,200.00							
New Hampshire				2,499.98	91.62	45.90	2,637.50	
United States attorney—								
Fred H. Brown	2,000.00	91.62						
Clerk—								
Dora M. Leonard	500.00							
New Jersey			4,113.33	7,702.67	256.38	352.63	12,425.01	
United States attorney—								
C. F. Lynch	5,000.00	123.66						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Joseph L. Bodine	2,200.00	61.23						
Andrew J. Steelman	2,200.00	51.79						Increased from $1,800 Mar. 10, 1917.
James P. Dolan	1,200.00							Temporary.
Clerks—								
Marion W. Ogden	1,000.00							
Adeline S. K. Brunkhorst	900.00							
Anna M. Hyde								Services terminated.
Reta C. Gardiner	840.00	19.70						Vice Hyde.
New Mexico			4,000.00	5,232.50	607.50	417.28	10,257.28	
United States attorney—								
Summers Burkhart	4,000.00	360.50						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Henry G. Coors	2,000.00	127.20						
Charles Ralph Easley	2,000.00	66.95						
Clerks—								
Sadie L. Oleson		52.85						Resigned.
Harriett Keef	1,200.00							Vice Oleson.
Laura Wood								Temporary.
Mary H. David								Temporary, at $15 per week, from Mar. 19, 1917.
New York, northern			5,800.00	4,500.00	1,710.02	300.58	12,310.60	
United States attorney—								
Dennis B. Lucey	4,500.00	295.79						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Frank J. Cregg	2,500.00	352.25						Increased from $2,000 July 1, 1916.
Ernest C. Gordon		194.19						Resigned.
Jeremiah W. Davern	1,800.00	157.11						Vice Gordon.
John M. Morley	1,500.00	710.68						
Clerk and assistant United States attorney—								
John M. Morley								Paid from "Pay of regular assistants."

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc. (Continued)

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
New York, eastern			$6,400.00	$8,253.12	$33.89	$338.35	$15,025.36	
United States attorney—								
Melville J. France	$4,500.00	$20.95						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Henry Ward Beer	2,500.00	8.67						
Vine H. Smith	2,000.00							
Thomas J. Cuff	1,900.00	4.27						
Maurice C. Kestenbaum								Paid from "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys."
Clerks—								
Maurice C. Kestenbaum	1,350.00							Increased from $1,200 Jan. 1, 1917.
Alfred W. Murdock	1,350.00							Do.
David Krasnoff								Temporary, from Dec. 12, 1916, at $600 per annum. Resigned.
James H. Crotty								Vice Krasnoff. From Jan. 22, 1917, at $900 per annum. Resigned.
Thomas E. Tarpey								Vice Crotty. From Feb. 14, 1917, at $900 per annum. Resigned.
Leo F. Carey	900.00							Vice Tarpey, at $900 per annum. From Feb. 19, 1917, not later than June 30, 1917.
H. T. Van Dusen								Temporary, at $75 per month. Resigned.
Messenger—								
Andrew J. Carr	840.00							Increased from $700 Jan. 1, 1917.
New York, southern [1]			39,458.05	48,866.26	768.03	2,521.75	91,614.09	
United States attorneys—								
H. Snowden Marshall		68.20						Resigned.
Francis G. Caffy	10,000.00	23.35						Vice Marshall.
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Roger B. Wood								Resigned.

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John Clark Knox	5,000.00	113.44						Increased from $3,600 to $3,800 Oct. 1, 1916, for not to exceed 1 year; increased from $3,800 to $5,000 Jan. 1, 1917, vice Wood, resigned.
Frank Carstarphen		58.10						Resigned.
Earl B. Barnes	5,000.00							Resigned. Reappointed, vice Carstarphen.
John Hunter, jr	3,800.00							Increased from $3,600 to $3,800 Oct. 1, 1916, account resignation of E. B. Barnes and absence of H. A. Content.
Julian Hartridge	3,000.00							Increased from $2,800 Oct. 1, 1916, to continue until further notice, but not later than 1 year.
Harold Harper	3,200.00	18.90						Increased from $2,800 Oct. 1, 1916, account resignation of E. B. Barnes and absence of H. A. Content.
James W. Osborne, 2d	2,500.00							Increased from $2,000 to $2,250 Oct. 1, 1916, to continue until further notice, but no longer than 1 year. Increased from $2,250 to $2,500 Jan. 1, 1917.
Samuel Hershenstein	2,000.00							Resigned. (Vacancy.)
Harold A. Content	2,000.00							Granted indefinite leave without pay from Aug. 1, 1916. Returned to duty Jan. 16, 1917.
Raymond H. Sarfaty								Transferred to special assistant.
Frank Morse Roosa	2,500.00	95.53						Increased from $2,000, Jan. 1, 1917.
Joseph A. Burdeau	2,000.00							Account of resignation of Earl B. Barnes.
Ben A. Matthews	2,400.00	271.85						Increased from $1,800, Oct. 1, 1916 (account of resignation of Earl B. Barnes and absence of Harold A. Content).
Edwin M. Stanton	1,750.00	21.19						Increased from $1,500, Jan. 1, 1917.
E. Paul Yaselli	2,500.00	92.67						Increased from $1,500 to $2,000, Nov. 1, 1916, to continue until further notice, but no longer than one year. Jan. 1, 1917, temporary promotion made permanent, and increased from $2,000 to $2,500, same date, to close of June 30, 1917.
Edward W. McDonald	1,650.00							Increased from $1,200 to $1,400, July 1, 1916; increased from $1,400, Jan. 1, 1917.
Garrett W. Cotter	1,500.00							Increased from $1,000 to $1,200, July 1, 1916; increased from $1,200, Jan. 1, 1917.
John Fine	1,600.00							Account resignation Raymond H. Sarfaty; on leave without pay, commencing May 15, 1917.
Clerks—								
William S. Ball	3,000.00							Died Apr. 29, 1917 (vacancy).
John V. B. Merritt	2,500.00							
William B. Etgen	2,500.00							
Stephen H. Richards	2,150.00							
Frederick L. Campbell	1,950.00							On leave without pay, commencing Apr. 23, 1917.

[1] Includes office boys and laborer, aggregating $4,840, not on general roll.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
New York, southern—Continued.								
Clerks—Continued.								
Jerry Bonner	$2,050.00							
Theresa Svenson								Resigned.
Helen Mulcahy	900.00							Vice Svenson.
Andrew J. Lynch	1,400.00							Increased from $1,350 to $1,380, Nov. 1, 1916, for balance fiscal year; increased from $1,380 to $1,400, Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917; July 1, to be $1,370.
Saul Steinlauf	1,400.00	$4.80						Do.
Louis Bennett	1,280.00							Increased from $1,200 to $1,230, Nov. 1, 1916, for balance fiscal year; increased from $1,230 to $1,280, Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917; July 1, to be $1,250.
Isabella Daly	1,300.00							Increased from $1,248, Feb. 1, 1916, until June 30, 1917.
James W. Donohue	1,242.00							Increased from $1,172 to $1,212, Nov. 1, 1916, for balance fiscal year; increased from $1,212 to $1,242, Mar. 1, 1917 to June 30, 1917; July 1, to be $1,202.
Henry I. Fruchter	1,242.00							Increased from $1,172 to $1,212, Nov. 1, 1916, for balance of fiscal year; on leave without pay 2 months, from November 15, 1916; increased from $1,212 to $1,242, Mar. 1, 1917, to close of June 30, 1917; July 1, to be $1,202; resigned May 31, 1917 (vacancy).
Florence T. Murray	1,196.00							Increased from $1,130, Feb. 1, 1717, to close of June 30, 1917.
Jessie M. Aldrich	1,160.00							Increased from $1,100, Feb. 1, 1917, to close of June 30, 1917.
Mary L. E. McKnight	1,140.00							Do.

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May A. Carney	1,140.00							Do.
A. B. Storm	1,050.00							
Benjamin Zuckerman								Resigned.
Louis Ferkin	900.00							Vice Zuckerman.
Elbert H. Hubbard	1,050.00							Increased from $960 to $1,050, Feb. 1, 1917, to close of June 30, 1917.
J. Julian Osserman	985.00							Increased from $900 to $985, Feb. 1, 1917, to close of June 30, 1917.
Morris Schorr	900.00							Resigned (vacancy).
John F. Daly								Transferred to antitrust appropriation for 6 months, from Oct. 11, 1916; increased from $900 to $975, Feb. 1, 1917, to close of June 30, 1917; promotion revoked on account of transfer to antitrust; services terminated by transfer to Bureau of Investigation.
Olga B. Cohen	900.00							Vice John F. Daly.
James J. A. Carney	990.00							Increased from $860 to $900, July 1, 1916; increased from $900 to $990, Feb. 1, 1917, to close of June 30, 1917; resigned (vacancy).
Joseph Loeb	1,050.00							Increased from $860 to $900, July 1, 1916; temporary increase from $900 to $1,172, Nov. 16, 1916, vice Fruchter, on leave without pay; increased from $900 to $990, Feb. 1, 1917; increased from $990 to $1,050, Mar. 1, 1917.
Henry Horn	990.00							Increased from $840 to $890, July 1, 1916; increased from $890, Mar. 1, 1917.
Nathan Levy	900.00							Transferred from antitrust appropriation for 6 months, from Oct. 11, 1916; Jan. 12, 1917, continued until further notice.
Clerks and assistant United States attorneys—								
John F. Manly								Special employees.
Roy F. Schoonmaker								Special employees; out, close of July 3, 1916.
G. Spence								Compensation to be that received under contract to report grand-jury proceedings.
Harold M. Herrmann	780.00							Junior clerk; increased from $600 to $720, July 1, 1916; increased from $720 to $780, Nov. 1, 1916, for balance fiscal year; resigned (vacancy).
Carl Brecker	900.00							Junior clerk; increased from $600 to $720, July 1, 1916; increased from $720 to $780, Nov. 1, 1916, for balance fiscal yar; increased from $780 to $840, Feb. 1, 1917, for balance fiscal year; increased from $840 to $900, Mar. 1, 1917.
Office boys—								
David Deutsch								Increased from $365 to $600, July 1, 1916; resigned.
Thomas A. Clark	470.00							Vice Deutsch; increased from $365 to $470, Apr. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
New York, southern—Continued.								
Office boys—Continued.								
Isadore Goldberg	$600.00							Increased from $365 to $425, Nov. 1, 1916, for balance fiscal year; increased from $425 to $465, Feb. 1, 1917; increased from $465 to $540, Mar. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917; increased from $540 to $600, Apr. 1, 1917, to close June 30, 1917.
David Lecarie	600.00							Increased from $365 to $425, Nov. 1, 1916, for balance fiscal year; increased from $425 to $440, Feb. 1, 1917; increased from $440 to $520, Mar. 1, 1917; increased from $520 to $600, Apr. 1, 1917, to close June 30, 1917.
Max Levy	710.00							Increased from $365 to $600, July 1, 1916; increased from $600 to $660, Feb. 1, 1917; increased from $660 to $710, Mar. 1, 1917.
Charles Prager								Increased from $365 to $600, July 1, 1916; resigned.
Joseph A. Rice	465.00							Vice Prager; increased from $365 to $465, Apr. 1, 1917.
John X. Smyth								Increased from $365 to $600, July 1, 1916; increased from $600 to $660, Feb. 1, 1917; increased from $660 to $710, Mar. 1, 1917; resigned.
Caferino Hernandez	365.00							Vice Smyth.
Isidore Langer	365.00							From Mar. 5, 1917; additional.
Arthur W. Grady	365.00							From June 13, 1917.
Laborer—								
Grandison Mayo	900.00							
New York, western			$5,000.00	$6,909.50	$657.86	$413.21	$12,980.57	
United States attorney—								
Stephen T. Lockwood	4,500.00	$223.38						

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Assistant United States attorneys—								
Walter H. Edson	2,500.00	176.47						
John H. O'Day	2,500.00	119.91						
Clerks—								
John T. Walsh	1,200.00	138.10						
Loretta M. Lynch	1,000.00							Increased from $900 July 1, 1916.
May McArthur								Temporary, at $50 per month.
Charles O. Zimmerman								Temporary, at $4 per day.
Arthur Hawkins								Temporary, at $75 per month. Appointed for 3 months from Mar. 5, 1917. Services terminated Apr. 30, 1917.
North Carolina, eastern			2,000.00	4,766.67	802.62	102.62	7,671.91	
United States attorneys—								
Francis D. Winston								Resigned.
James O. Carr	4,000.00	315.30						Vice Winston.
Assistant United States attorney—								
Ernest M. Green	2,000.00	224.27						
Clerk—								
E. W. Stone	1,200.00	263.05						
North Carolina, western			2,000.00	7,144.00	742.10	155.61	10,041.71	
United States attorney—								
William C. Hammer	4,500.00	439.60						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Clyde R. Hoey	2,000.00	178.50						
Clerks—								
H. M. Worth	1,300.00	15.15						
Frank G. Grimes	1,200.00	108.85						Increased from $1,000 July 1, 1916.
North Dakota			1,800.00	5,020.00	411.68	130.84	7,362.52	
United States attorney—								
Melvin A. Hildreth	4,000.00	81.90						
Assistant United States attorney—								
John Carmody	1,800.00	256.78						
Clerk—								
Edna Reid	1,020.00	73.00						
Ohio, northern			5,573.61	5,876.66	922.05	707.38	13,079.70	
United States attorney—								
Edwin S. Wertz	4,500.00	240.41						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
John S. Pratt		343.09						Increased from $1,500 to $1,700 Sept. 1, 1916. Resigned.
Edwin J. Lynch	1,700.00							Vice Pratt.
Francis D. Kavanaugh	2,400.00	149.35						
Joseph C. Breitenstein	1,900.00	174.40						Increased from $1,600 to $1,900 Sept. 1, 1916. Resigned. Reappointed Nov. 6, 1916.
Clerks—								
Myrtle Forbes	1,200.00	14.80						Increased from $1,000 Sept. 1, 1916.
Mary K. Lott								Temporary, at $15 per month, from Sept. 12, 1916.
M. J. Spellacy								Temporary, during August, 1916, at $75 per month.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Ohio, southern			$5,154.16	$7,032.00	$1,019.04	$830.89	$14,036.09	
United States attorney—								
Stuart R. Bolin	$4,500.00	$822.29						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Edward K. Bruce	2,000.00	18.80						
James M. Hengst	1,500.00	22.10						
James R. Clark	1,600.00	93.00						
Clerks—								
Dora Lantz	1,200.00	40.55						
August J. Knapp	900.00	22.30						
Rose Allen								Temporary, at $3 per day.
Frank Greenwood								Do.
Abina Cunningham								Do.
Elfreida Mayer	1,080.00							Temporary.
Oklahoma, eastern			6,548.61	5,200.00	907.61	429.26	13,085.48	
United States attorney—								
D. H. Linebaugh		388.54						Resigned.
W. P. McGinnis	4,000.00	72.64						Vice Linebaugh.
Assistant United States attorneys—								
W. P. McGinnis		14.02						Appointed district attorney.
Foster V. Phipps	2,500.00	102.43						
W. S. Rogers		31.95						
George Miller, jr.		98.00						Resigned.
Archibald Bonds		14.15						Paid from Five Civilized Tribes appropriation.
J. H. Wilhoit	2,500.00	6.83						Increased from $2,000 to $2,250 Jan. 1, 1917. Increased from $2,250 to $2,500 Apr. 1, 1917.
Walter J. Turnbull	2,500.00	80.66						Vice Wilhoit, promoted; increased from $2,000 Apr. 1, 1917.

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Clerks—								
Robert L. Baugh		76.80						Paid from Five Civilized Tribes appropriation.
Beatrice E. Freeman	1,200.00							
W. H. Cunningham		21.59						Do.
Oklahoma, western			5,944.44	6,542.00	1,786.17	488.48	14,761.09	
United States attorney—								
John A. Fain	4,000.00	378.67						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Wiley B. Merrill	2,000.00	347.12						
Herbert M. Peck	2,000.00	302.71						
Thomas F. McMechan		120.21						Resigned.
Lal D. Threlkeld	2,000.00	110.52						Vice McMechan.
Clerks—								
Carl F. Croninger	1,200.00	231.57						
Esther Watson								Resigned.
John W. Campbell		151.12						Vice Watson, resigned.
C. Earle Bothwell	900.00	144.25						Temporary, vice Campbell, pending probational appointment. Permanent May 8, 1917.
Messenger—								
Samuel W. Whitefield								Resigned.
Clyde Bouldin	480.00							Temporary, vice Whitefield, pending probational appointment.
Oregon			6,250.00	7,917.78	489.41	885.11	15,542.30	
United States attorney—								
Clarence L. Reames	4,500.00	119.50						Reappointed June 2, 1917.
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Robert R. Rankin	2,500.00	169.66						Increased from $2,200 Apr. 1, 1917.
John J. Beckman	2,250.00	68.45						Do.
Barnett H. Goldstein	2,250.00	131.80						Increased from $1,800 Apr. 1, 1917.
Clerks—								
Mrs. Marion P. Lindsley	1,000.00							On indefinite leave without pay.
Lillian E. Petersen	1,000.00							Vice Lindsley.
Grace Arnold	1,000.00							Granted leave without pay for 60 days.
Margaret O'Brien	1,080.00							Temporary, vice Grace Arnold.
Charles W. Reames	1,200.00							
Walter Scott McBride								Temporary, at $3 per day.
Pennsylvania, eastern			6,895.95	10,932.67	102.10	757.39	18,688.11	
United States attorney—								
Francis Fisher Kane	6,000.00	28.79						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
John Handy Hall		8.60						On military leave. Resigned.
Thomas Ross		17.11						Vice Hall, resigned.
Edward S. Kemp	3,250.00	47.60						Increased from $2,500 Mar. 1, 1917.
Robert J. Sterrett	2,500.00							Increased from $2,250 Mar. 1, 1917. At military training camp June 11 to Aug. 11, 1917.
Ernest Harvey	2,250.00							Temporary.
T. Henry Walnut	2,500.00							Temporary vice Sterrett, from June 11, 1917.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Pennsylvania, eastern—Continued.								
Clerks—								
Mary K. Mason	$1,400.00							
Margaret M. Swiggard	1,200.00							
Nellie G. Schuyler	900.00							
Mary S. Pine								Resigned.
Flora M. Elderton	780.00							Vice Pine.
Bertha F. Smith								Temporary, at $3 per day.
Nellie E. Dillon								Temporary, at $75 per month.
Jane Courtnay								Temporary, at $3 per day.
Messengers—								
John M. McTamney								Resigned.
Lanier Jordan								Temporary, vice McTamney.
Archibald G. Rutledge								Temporary. Resigned.
Harry Gorman	420.00							Temporary, vice Rutledge.
Pennsylvania, middle			$1,719.45	$5,655.00	$410.97	$205.16	$7,990.58	
United States attorney—								
Rogers L. Burnett	4,500.00	$110.90						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
John M. McCourt	2,250.00	242.66						Increased from $2,000 Jan. 1, 1917. On military leave without pay.
Robert J. Murray								Vice McCourt, on military leave.
Clerks—								
Patrick J. Maloney		57.41						Increased from $900 to $1,200 Aug. 1, 1916. Resigned.
Joseph B. Neville	1,200.00							Vice Maloney.
Pennsylvania, western			7,094.17	7,085.00	882.77	517.51	15,579.45	
United States attorney—								
Edwin L. Humes	4,500.00	458.90						

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Assistant United States attorneys—								
Neill W. McGill	2,500.00	185.16						Resigned.
Benjamin M. Price		44.82						Vice Price.
John M. Henry	2,100.00							
Daniel S .Horn	2,500.00	121.17						
Clerks—								
Mary Welch Tuttle	1,300.00							
Mary A. Moorehead	1,000.00	72.72						
Rose Byers								Temporary, at $3 per day. Resigned.
Rose Williamson								Temporary, vice Byers. Resigned.
Katherine Roy								Temporary, vice Williamson. Resigned.
Nina E. Bentley	1,080.00							Temporary, vice Roy.
Messenger—								
Nelson McPhillimy	600.00							Increased from $480 Jan. 1, 1917.
Porto Rico				1,746.95		19.07	1,766.02	
United States attorney—								
Miles M. Martin	4,000.00							
Clerks—								
F. X. Downing								Resigned.
Elizabeth N. Hutton	1,200.00							Vice Downing.
Messenger—								
Jesus Santana	420.00							From Apr. 1, 1917.
Rhode Island			2,000.00	4,191.10	23.42	171.38	6,385.90	
United States attorney—								
Harvey A. Baker	2,500.00	23.42						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Peter C. Cannon	2,000.00							
Clerks—								
Amy B. Sutcliffe	825.00							
Eleanor F. Shanahan	825.00							
Marie Perkins								Temporary, at $3 per day.
South Carolina, eastern			1,500.00	5,620.00	379.75	127.77	7,627.52	
United States attorney—								
Francis H. Weston	4,500.00	104.30						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Julius W. Waring	1,500.00	171.35						
Clerks—								
John L. Heidtman		104.10						Died May 24, 1917.
C. Louise Hendricks	1,200.00							Vice Heidtman, deceased.
South Carolina, western			2,500.00	4,700.00	238.87	133.93	7,572.80	
United States attorney—								
J. William Thurmond	4,500.00	91.88						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Calhoun A. Mays	1,500.00	59.81						
C. Granville Wyche	1,200.00	87.18						Also acts as clerk.
Clerk—								
C. Granville Wyche								Paid from pay of regular assistants.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
South Dakota			$3,500.00	$5,365.00	$1,990.13	$272.58	$11,127.71	
United States attorney—								
Robert P. Stewart	$4,000.00	$979.27						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Edmund W. Fiske	2,000.00	257.81						
George Philip	1,500.00	587.13						
Clerks—								
May Baylor		93.25						Resigned.
Grace Gerhard	900.00	72.67						Vice Baylor.
Lucretia Cole	420.00							
Zabeth Zink								Temporary, at $3 per day.
Tennessee, eastern			1,775.00	5,770.00	703.10	85.41	8,333.51	
United States attorney—								
Lewis M. Coleman	4,500.00	282.71						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Lewis S. Pope		134.58						Resigned.
Silas Williams	1,800.00	93.96						Vice Pope.
Clerks—								
William H. Norvell	1,200.00	191.85						
Mildred Dike								Temporary, at $100 per month.
Elizabeth Hill								Do.
Tennessee, middle			1,800.00	5,700.00	84.32	274.07	7,858.39	
United States attorney—								
Lee Douglas	4,500.00	38.29						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Morton B. Adams								Resigned.
Marvin Campen	1,800.00	25.71						Vice Adams.
Clerk—								
C. Wade Wilkes	1,200.00	20.32						

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Tennessee, western			1,595.00	5,685.50	296.70	290.27	7,867.47	
United States attorneys—								
Hubert F. Fisher		116.78						Resigned.
William D. Kyser	4,500.00	16.83						Vice Fisher. Regular assistant, appointed by court as temporary United States attorney.
Assistant United States attorneys—								
William D. Kyser		128.58						Temporary appointment as United States attorney, vice Fisher.
William W. Swift	1,800.00	34.51						Temporary.
Clerks—								
Katherine Metcalfe	1,200.00							
Mrs. E. Clements								Temporary, at $3 per day.
Ada Long								Temporary, at $2.50 per day.
Texas, northern			2,368.05	5,472.21	1,404.02	297.33	9,541.61	
United States attorneys—								
James C. Wilson		257.65						Resigned.
William E. Allen		173.10						Vice Wilson. Regular assistant, appointed by court as temporary United States attorney.
Wilmot M. Odell	4,000.00	214.75						Vice Wilson.
Assistant United States attorney—								
William E. Allen	2,500.00	383.85						Appointed by court as temporary United States attorney. Reappointed as assistant United States attorney.
Clerks—								
J. A. Lantz		242.22						Resigned.
Minnie L. Ramsey	1,500.00	132.45						Vice Lantz.
Texas, southern			2,465.28	5,923.75	1,171.85	255.61	9,816.49	
United States attorney—								
John E. Green, jr	4,000.00	562.15						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
E. P. Phelps		139.85						Resigned.
David Edward Simmons	2,500.00	177.55						Vice Phelps.
Clerks—								
Georgie Smith	1,200.00	292.30						
Mrs. J. W. Gray								Temporary, at $900 per annum.
Mrs. J. C. Winn								Do.
M. V. Rubbright								Do.
Minnie O. H. Sipes								Temporary, at $900 per annum. Resigned.
Nelle Claire	900.00							Temporary, vice Sipes.
Texas, eastern			2,000.00	5,200.00	631.40	86.35	7,917.75	
United States attorney—								
Clarence Merritt	4,000.00	284.05						
Assistant United States attorney—								
John B. Dailey	2,000.00	263.00						
Clerk—								
Sumner Lansdale	1,200.00	84.35						

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
Texas, western			$5,166.67	$6,396.66	$1,272.40	$292.75	$13,128.48	
United States attorney—								
J. L. Camp	$4,000.00	$263.50						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Richard E. Crawford	2,500.00							
Hugh Robertson	2,250.00	488.60						Increased from $2,000 Jan. 1, 1917.
C. E. Mead		125.50						Temporary. Resigned.
Sidnay J. Brooks	2,500.00							Temporary.
Clerks—								
Theodore F. Pinckney, jr								Resigned.
H. G. Barrett		170.65						Vice Pinckney, resigned.
Fleet T. White	1,200.00	224.15						Vice Barrett.
A. J. W. Schmid	1,200.00							
Utah			1,800.00	5,000.00	389.23	193.16	7,382.39	
United States attorney—								
William W. Ray	4,000.00	360.73						
Assistant United States attorney—								
David S. Cook	1,800.00	28.50						
Clerk—								
Cecilia L. Reinhardt	1,000.00							
Vermont				4,000.00	212.97	105.86	4,318.83	
United States attorney—								
Vernon A. Bullard	3,000.00	135.89						
Clerk—								
Bessie H. Weller	1,000.00	77.08						
Virginia, eastern			2,500.00	5,400.00	570.83	275.91	8,746.74	
United States attorney—								
Richard H. Mann	4,000.00	268.13						

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Assistant United States attorney—								
Hiram M. Smith	2,500.00	189.70						
Clerks—								
Grace I. Rohleder	1,500.00	113.00						Increased from $1,200 Jan. 1, 1917.
Rebecca Newell								Temporary, at $50 per month.
Virginia, western			2,500.00	6,797.50	613.45	143.89	10,054.84	
United States attorney—								
Richard E. Byrd	4,500.00	192.20						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Joseph H. Chitwood	2,500.00	278.72						
Clerks—								
Mrs. T. L. Plunkett		31.55						Resigned.
Emily P. Wilkinson	900.00	12.25						Vice Plunkett.
Mrs. Blanch M. Brown	1,400.00	98.73						Increased from $1,200 Oct. 1, 1916.
Washington, eastern			1,800.00	5,910.00	396.00	202.20	8,308.20	
United States attorney—								
Francis A. Garrecht	4,500.00	212.90						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Thomas A. Scott	1,800.00	108.50						
Clerks—								
Louise Flournoy	1,200.00	74.60						
Mrs. Goldie I. Williams								Temporary, at $75 per month.
Mrs. Flora L. Ward								Do.
Washington, western			5,375.00	7,366.00	440.33	663.41	13,844.74	
United States attorney—								
Clay Allen	4,500.00	61.25						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
George P. Fishburne	1,500.00	165.95						
Winter S. Martin	2,500.00	121.83						
Albert Moodie		23.75						Resigned.
Ben L. Moore	1,500.00							Vice Moodie.
Clerks—								
Cordelia M. Thiel	1,500.00	67.55						
Pearl L. King								Resigned.
Hazel L. Royer	1,080.00							Vice King.
Alice Morrison	120.00							
Amelia R. Winter								Temporary, at $3.50 per day.
Amelia J. MacKay								Temporary, at $4 per day.
Carolyn Vick Cattrell	1,260.00							Temporary.
West Virginia, northern			3,600.00	5,708.33	1,353.06	222.14	10,883.53	
United States attorney—								
Stuart W. Walker	4,500.00	410.55						
Assistant United States attorneys—								
Harry H. Byrer	1,800.00	361.16						
John J. P. O'Brien	1,800.00	295.10						
Clerk—								
Garland H. Moore	1,500.00	286.25						Increased from $1,000 Feb. 1, 1917, until close June 30, 1917.

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Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1917.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Expenditures, by district, fiscal year 1917.					Other data.
			Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys, their clerical assistants, and messengers.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks.	Office expenses.	Total.	
West Virginia, southern			$3,395.27	$7,173.32	$1,699.72	$726.94	$12,995.25	
United States attorney—								
William G. Barnhart	$4,500.00	$534.54						Resigned. Vacancy.
Assistant United States attorneys—								
F. W. McCullough	1,700.00	241.46						
William E. Ross								Paid from "Salaries and expenses, district attorneys."
Fleming N. Alderson								Resigned.
Lon H. Kelley	1,700.00	311.26						Vice Alderson.
Clerks—								
William E. Ross	1,700.00	383.67						Also assistant United States attorney.
W. E. Hansen		228.79						Temporary, at $1,200 per annum. Resigned.
Charles L. Ice	1,200.00							Temporary, vice Hansen.
Wisconsin, eastern			2,000.00	4,940.00	273.48	156.89	7,370.37	
United States attorney—								
H. A. Sawyer	4,000.00	199.94						
Assistant United States attorney—								
Paul Stover	2,000.00	33.15						
Clerks—								
Catherine E. Rice	900.00	40.39						
Elizabeth Woodard								Temporary, at $40 per month.
Wisconsin, western			1,640.00	5,479.66	1,386.43	495.81	9,001.90	
United States attorneys—								
John A. Aylward		72.24						Died Nov. 12, 1916.
William F. Wolfe		52.73						Vice Aylward. Died Jan. 11, 1917.
Arthur Mulberger								Assistant United States attorney; appointed by court as temporary United States attorney, vice Aylward and Wolfe.
Albert C. Wolfe	4,000.00	346.24						Vice William F. Wolfe.

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Assistant United States attorneys—								
August C. Hoppman		7.48						Resigned. Appointed municipal judge.
Arthur Mulberger	1,800.00	476.19						Vice Hoppman.
Clerks—								
Sabina A. Warnes	1,200.00	245.43						On leave without pay Oct. 1 to Dec. 14, 1916.
Fanny G. Clemons		90.26						Temporary, vice Warnes.
Margaret M. Hoit								Temporary, at $3 per day, during term of court.
Cecilia D. Mumm	1,080.00	95.86						Temporary.
Wyoming			2,000.00	5,200.00	446.88	222.78	7,869.66	
United States attorney—								
Charles L. Rigdon	4,000.00	219.94						
Assistant United States attorney—								
David J. Howell	2,000.00	191.15						
Clerk—								
Anna L. Ahrens	1,200.00	35.79						
District of Columbia, statutory salary of United States attorney.	200.00			200.00			200.00	
Total	[1] 945,220.00	57,346.51	329,360.91	562,816.86	57,346.51	30,324.89	979,849.17	
District of Columbia:								
United States attorney—								
John E. Laskey	[2] 6,000.00							
Assistant United States attorneys—								
James B. Archer	2,400.00							
Ralph Given	2,400.00							
Bolitha J. Laws	1,800.00							
Charles W. Arth	1,800.00							
William E. Leahy	1,800.00							
T. Hardy Todd	1,800.00							
Clerks—								
William Gilchrist	2,000.00	40.00	12,000.00	14,940.00	40.00	1,953.58	28,933.58	
Pauline M. Scott	1,400.00							
John R. Weyrich	1,700.00							
Mary A. E. Murray	1,200.00							
John P. McMahon	1,200.00							
William E. Mattingly								Resigned.
Harry W. Bagby	720.00							Vice Mattingly.
Messenger—								
Charles E. Allen	720.00							
Total	26,940.00	40.00	12,000.00	14,940.00	40.00	1,953.58	28,933.58	

[1] Includes office boys and laborer, Southern New York, not on general salary roll.

[2] Includes statutory salary of district attorney, amounting to $200.

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EXHIBIT NO. 8.

STATEMENT OF TRAVELING EXPENSES INCURRED BY OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (OTHER THAN THOSE WHO ARE CONSTANTLY REQUIRED TO TRAVEL) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917 (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 4 OF ACT OF MAY 22, 1908, 35 STAT., 244).

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expenses.	Transportation requests.
George H. Thorne	Attorney	Court of Claims cases	Annapolis and return	July 15, 1916	$4.55	
Philip G. Walker	Assistant attorney	do	New York and return	July 1, 1916	11.05	
Do	do	do	Annapolis and return	July 14, 1916	2.65	
P. M. Cox	Attorney	do	Norfolk and return	July 21 to 24, 1916	12.55	$6.00
J. Harwood Graves	Assistant attorney	do	Baltimore and return	July 6 to 10, 1916	24.70	
Do	do	do	Baltimore, Philadelphia, and return	July 11 to 13, 1916	18.65	4.80
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	July 19, 1916	5.15	
Do	do	do	do	July 20, 1916	4.85	
Charles F. Jones	Attorney	do	Cincinnati, Detroit, Lansing, Port Huron, Pittsburgh, and return.	July 27 to Aug. 16, 1916	131.17	
Marvin Farrington	do	do	Chicago, Salt Lake City, Boise (Idaho), Denver, and return.	July 17 to Aug. 1, 1916	85.66	150.71
Charles H. Bradley	Assistant attorney	do	Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Davenport, Des Moines, Sioux City, Wagner (S. D.), Denver, Portland, Spokane, Billings, Lincoln, and return.	July 1 to 28, 1916	111.02	165.90
Horace S. Whitman	Attorney	do	Daily trips between Jessups (Md.) and Baltimore.	July 22 to 31, 1916	8.15	
Do	do	do	do	Aug. 3 to 12, 1916	14.05	
Charles H. Bradley	Assistant attorney	do	New Haven (Conn.) and return	Aug. 9 to 28, 1916	13.15	14.84
Seth Shepard, jr	do	do	Grand Rapids, Chicago, Sault Ste. Marie, Toledo, and return.	July 10 to Aug. 22, 1916	114.76	51.56
P. M. Cox	Attorney	do	Norfolk and return	Aug. 27 to 31, 1916	22.45	5.00
Philip G. Walker	Assistant attorney	do	Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and return.	July 27 to Aug. 8, 1916	90.80	17.30
J. Harwood Graves	do	do	Baltimore and return	July 27, 1916	5.40	
Do	do	do	do	July 28, 1916	5.35	
Do	do	do	Vicksburg (Miss.), Greenville (Miss.), Lake Village (Ark.), Atlanta, and return.	Aug. 14 to Sept. 4, 1916	176.56	
Harvey D. Jacob	Attorney	do	Boston, Saco (Me.), Kennebunkport, Kittery, and return.	Aug. 28 to Sept. 11, 1916	129.88	15.06
Geo. M. Anderson	do	do	Baltimore and return	Sept. 8, 1916	2.85	
Horace S. Whitman	do	do	Daily trips between Jessups (Md.) and Baltimore.	Aug. 15 to Sept. 25, 1916	43.75	

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J. Harwood Graves	Assistant attorney	do	Vicksburg, Greenville, Memphis, Louisville, and return.	Sept. 16 to 25, 1916	114.38	.....
H. C. Workman	Attorney	do	New York, Northfield (Vt.), Boston, and return.	Aug. 23 to 29, 1916	46.73	28.60
Do	do	do	Philadelphia and return	Oct. 3 to 4, 1916	14.50	.....
Philip G. Walker	Assistant attorney	do	New York, Portland (Me.), and return	Sept. 29 to Oct. 6, 1916	52.50	29.20
Huston Thompson	Assistant Attorney General.	do	Denver and return	July 11 to Sept. 5, 1916	94.80	82.64
Charles F. Jones	Attorney	do	New York, Albany, Lake George (N. Y.), and return.	Sept. 17 to 27, 1916	61.71	.....
H. C. Workman	do	do	New York and return	Oct. 9 to 14, 1916	27.95	11.30
Wm. Hitz	do	do	Portsmouth (N. H.), Boston, and return.	Sept. 4 to 9, 1916	62.47	.....
J. Robert Anderson	do	do	Philadelphia and return	Oct. 24 to 26, 1916	21.65	.....
Charles F. Jones	do	do	Detroit, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Port Huron, and return.	Oct. 24 to 31, 1916	81.11	.....
J. Harwood Graves	Assistant attorney	do	Philadelphia and return	Oct. 3, 1916	12.20	6.80
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	Oct. 5, 1916	5.40	.....
Do	do	do	do	Oct. 7, 1916	5.60	.....
Do	do	do	do	Oct. 10, 1916	5.35	.....
Do	do	do	Philadelphia and return	Oct. 23 to 25, 1916	17.35	6.80
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	Oct. 30, 1916	5.60	.....
Do	do	do	Philadelphia and return	Nov. 8 to 10, 1916	13.20	6.80
H. C. Workman	Attorney	do	New York and return	Oct. 30 to Nov. 8, 1916	53.50	11.30
Charles H. Bradley	Assistant attorney	do	Philadelphia and return	Nov. 17 to 18, 1916	4.30	6.80
George H. Thorne	Attorney	do	Dayton, Pawnee (Okla.), St. Louis, and return.	Oct. 2 to Nov. 14, 1916	33.15	74.17
Harvey D. Jacob	do	do	Philadelphia and return	Nov. 21, 1916	5.85	6.80
Philip G. Walker	Assistant attorney	do	New York, Boston, and return	Nov. 10 to 21, 1916	72.46	21.80
Do	do	do	do	Nov. 25 to 29, 1916	32.45	5.65
J. Robert Anderson	Attorney	do	Old Point (Va.), Richmond (Va.)	Nov. 11 to 29, 1916	78.55	.....
P. M. Cox	do	do	New York and return	Dec. 6 to 11, 1916	28.05	11.30
J. Harwood Graves	Assistant attorney	do	Philadelphia and return	Nov. 15 to 18, 1916	14.45	6.80
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	Nov. 23, 1916	5.00	.....
Do	do	do	Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and return.	Dec. 11 to 16, 1916	54.18	5.00
Do	do	do	Norfolk and return	Dec. 28 to 29, 1916	21.70	.....
H. C. Workman	Attorney	do	New York and return	Dec. 12 to 24, 1916	40.08	11.30
Marvin Farrington	do	do	Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, Galveston, San Antonio, San Francisco, Ashland, and return.	Oct. 26 to Dec. 21, 1916	364.74	250.95
Do	do	do	Cleveland and return	Dec. 30, 1916, to Jan. 27, 1917.	33.25	11.30
Philip G. Walker	Assistant attorney	do	New York and return	Jan. 17 to 22, 1917	35.85	11.30
J. Harwood Graves	do	do	Philadelphia and return	Jan. 18 to 24, 1917	50.10	.....
Do	do	do	do	Feb. 1 to 3, 1917	13.35	6.80
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	Feb. 6 to 9, 1917	10.30	.....
Do	do	do	Norfolk and return	Feb. 11 to 13, 1917	15.90	11.00
Philip G. Walker	do	do	New York and return	Feb. 7 to 11, 1917	30.90	11.30
Seth Shepard, jr	do	do	do	Feb. 22 to 26, 1917	41.10	11.30
Marvin Farrington	Attorney	do	New York, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, and return.	Feb. 22 to Mar. 5, 1917	93.39	38.75

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Statement of traveling expenses incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Justice (other than those who are constantly required to travel) during the fiscal year 1917, etc.—Continued.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expenses.	Transportation requests.
George H. Thorne	Attorney	Court of Claims cases	Philadelphia and return	Mar. 9 to 10, 1917	$14.25	$6.80
Do	do	do	Annapolis and return	Feb. 24, 1917	4.45	
Charles H. Bradley	Assistant attorney	do	Indianapolis, Chicago, and return	Mar. 7 to 13, 1917	40.90	34.53
Harvey D. Jacob	Attorney	do	Boston and return	Mar. 12 to 13, 1917	40.90	
Charles H. Bradley	Assistant attorney	do	Norfolk, Old Point, and return	Mar. 16 to 18, 1917	4.90	10.00
J. Robert Anderson	Attorney	do	Boston and return	Mar. 11 to 16, 1917	69.02	
J. Harwood Graves	Assistant attorney	do	Baltimore and Philadelphia and return	Feb. 23 to 25, 1917	19.10	
Do	do	do	Philadelphia and return	Mar. 7 to 20, 1917	12.80	6.80
Do	do	do	do	Mar. 20, 1917	6.60	6.80
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	Mar. 23, 1917	5.30	
Charles H. Bradley	do	do	New York and return	Mar. 25 to 26, 1917	9.10	11.30
H. C. Workman	Attorney	do	do	Mar. 18 to 21, 1917	19.55	11.30
Horace S. Whitman	do	do	Baltimore and return, daily trips	Nov. 1 to 6, 1916	16.70	
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	Jan. 29, 1917	1.75	
Do	do	do	New York and return	Jan. 30 to 31, 1917	11.10	
Do	do	do	do	Feb. 1 to 2, 1917	18.60	
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	Feb. 3 to 5, 1917	3.50	
Do	do	do	Vicksburg, St. Louis, Denver, Priest River, Spokane, Seattle.	Feb. 5 to 25, 1917	176.62	144.79
Do	do	do	Ellensburg, Spokane, Boise, San Francisco, New Orleans, Vicksburg, and return.	Mar. 1 to 21, 1917	152.36	173.89
Huston Thompson	Assistant Attorney General.	do	New York and return	Jan. 31 to Feb. 3, 1917	18.85	11.30
Charles F. Jones	Attorney	do	New York, Boston, and return	Mar. 9 to 16, 1917	71.67	
Charles H. Bradley	Assistant attorney	do	New York and return	Apr. 26 to 30, 1917	15.60	11.30
Philip G. Walker	do	do	New York, Philadelphia, and return	Apr. 14 to May 6, 1917	67.15	
Richard P. Whiteley	do	do	New London, Boston, Baltimore, and return.	May 13 to 16, 1917	26.52	18.59
Seth Shepard, jr	do	do	New York and return	May 24 to 26, 1917	24.45	
Horace S. Whitman	do	do	do	Apr. 10 to 11, 1917	16.05	5.65
Do	do	do	Baltimore and return	Apr. 13, 1917	4.70	
Do	do	do	St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Vicksburg, and return.	Apr. 14 to May 8, 1917	172.05	86.79
Charles F. Jones	Attorney	do	Philadelphia and return	June 4 to 6, 1917	19.85	
Seth Shepard, jr	Assistant attorney	do	New York and return	June 9 to 11, 1917	13.40	11.30
Geo. M. Anderson	Attorney	do	Baltimore and return	June 28, 1917	2.00	
George H. Thorne	do	do	New York, Cristobal, C. Z., and return.	June 1 to 26, 1917	101.41	93.30

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H. C. Workman	....do	....do	New York and return	June 25 to 30, 1917	28.00	5.65
Marvin Farrington	....do	....do	Birmingham, Atlanta, Knoxville, St. Louis, Chicago, and return.	June 10 to 28, 1917	138.88	71.02

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST LAWS, ETC.

G. Carroll Todd	Assistant to Attorney General.	U. S. v. American Can Co	Baltimore and return	July 7, 1916	$2.50	
Oliver E. Pagan	Attorney	U. S. v. Cowell	Chicago, Portland, Chicago, and return	Oct. 19 to 31, 1916	48.95	$184.64
Do	....do	U. S. v. Algoma Coal & Coke Co	New York	Feb. 13 to Mar. 7, 1917	120.05	7.65
Do	....do	....do	New York and return	Feb. 18 to Mar. 30, 1917	61.40	18.95
Do	....do	U. S. v. George H. Meade et al	....do	Apr. 1 to 12, 1917	60.30	11.30
Do	....do	....do	New York to Washington	Apr. 18, 1917	9.20	5.65
G. Carroll Todd	Assistant to Attorney General.	U. S. v. Eastman Kodak Co	New York and return	May 18 to 20, 1917	22.05	
Oliver E. Pagan	Attorney	U. S. v. Gilmore et al	Chicago and return	May 18 to June 3, 1917	71.95	45.00
G. Carroll Todd	Assistant to Attorney General.	....do	New York and return	June 19 to 21, 1917	23.15	
Oliver E. Pagan	Attorney	Grand jury investigating food cost.	Chicago, Grand Rapids, Chicago, and return.	June 12 to 30, 1917	86.55	54.10

TRAVELING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

D. A. Pine	Law clerk	Official travel	Buffalo and return	July 4 to 6, 1917	$9.70	$58.02
T. W. Gregory	Attorney General	....do	....do	....do	4.67	
C. Satterfield	Chief, Division of Accounts	Official investigation	Portland, Boston, New York, and return.	July 1 to 3, 1917	15.60	
C. E. Peddicord	Assistant attorney	Mille Lac Indian case	Baltimore and return	Aug. 1, 1917	2.55	
E. Marvin Underwood	Assistant Attorney General.	Bronx Valley sewer case; La. Dist. Co.; Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. case.	New York and return	July 28 to Aug. 1, 1917	29.50	11.30
Do	....do	Lehigh Valley R. R. v. U. S	Seal Harbor and return	Aug. 18 to 24, 1917	24.05	38.91
Charles Warren	....do	Office U. S. attorney, San Francisco.	San Francisco	July 8 to 14, 1917	53.50	
William Wallace, jr	....do	Confidential	Webster Springs, Clarksburg, and return.	Aug. 22 to 25, 1916	34.60	
Oliver E. Pagan	Attorney	U. S. v. Edward O'Toole et al	Webster Springs and return	Aug. 14 to 27, 1916	24.09	15.90
T. W. Gregory	Attorney General	Official business	New York to Boston	Aug. 25, 1916	9.70	6.90
Do	....do	....do	Boston to Washington	Sept. 4 to 5, 1916	15.80	
Oliver E. Pagan	Attorney	U. S. v. O'Toole et al	Huntington, Washington, and return	Sept. 10 to 21, 1916	30.30	49.18
T. W. Gregory	Attorney General	Official business	New York and return	Sept. 22 to 26, 1916	18.40	
D. A. Pine	Law clerk	....do	....do	....do	26.82	32.10
E. Marvin Underwood	Assistant Attorney General.	China cases, Bronx Valley Sewer case, Whisky Trust case.	....do	Sept. 13 to 22, 1916	32.00	12.55

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Statement of traveling expenses incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Justice (other than those who are constantly required to travel) during the fiscal year 1917, etc.—Continued.

TRAVELING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expenses.	Transportation requests.
Samuel J. Graham	Assistant Attorney General.	Confidential	New York and return	July 19 to 22, 1916	$31.55	
S. W. Williams	Attorney	Hiawasse Lumber Co. case	Charlotte and return	Oct. 8 to 10, 1916	14.00	$19.20
T. W. Gregory	Attorney General	Official business	New York and return	Oct. 19 to 22, 1916	31.15	
C. Satterfield	Chief, Division of Accounts	Official investigation	Oklahoma City, Nashville, Knoxville, and return.	Oct. 15 to 23, 1916	63.95	78.74
William Wallace, jr	Assistant Attorney General.	Freeman et al. *v.* U. S	New York and return	Sept. 29 to Oct. 3, 1916	32.80	
Chas. S. Lawrence	Attorney	Official business	Salisbury, Asheville, Chattanooga, Roanoke, and return.	Oct. 21 to 29, 1916	69.76	
H. L. Gilbert	do	In re Federal building site, Richmond, Va.	Richmond and return	Nov. 15 to 16, 1916	12.30	
Samuel J. Graham	Assistant Attorney General.	Confidential	Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and return.	Oct. 11 to 20, 1916	148.80	
Do	do	do	Albany and return	Oct. 25 to 27, 1916	37.56	
F. H. Duehay	Superintendent of prisons	Official business	Atlanta and return	Nov. 21 to 26, 1916	25.40	32.60
D. Heywood Hardy	Clerk	Confidential	do	do	60.75	
William Wallace, jr	Assistant Attorney General.	do	do	Nov. 21 to 29, 1916	62.90	
Joseph F. Fishman	Inspector of prisons	Official business	Baltimore to Atlanta and return	Nov. 21 to 26, 1916	28.32	34.60
Sewall Key	Special employee	do	Atlanta and return	do	25.65	32.60
T. W. Gregory	Attorney General	do	New Orleans	Nov. 25 to 27, 1916	13.60	29.22
Do	do	do	Beaumont, Houston, St. Louis, and return.	Nov. 29 to Dec. 8, 1916	100.28	
J. D. Harris	Administrative accountant	U. S. *v.* E. R. Mason et al	Des Moines, Omaha, Des Moines, and return.	Nov. 4 to Dec. 4, 1916	152.35	60.14
Grace Murphy	Stenographer	White Earth litigation	St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, and return.	Dec. 25, 1916, to Jan. 5, 1917.	2.10	65.65
E. Marvin Underwood	Assistant Attorney General.	Bronx Valley Sewer matter, Grand Trunk 28-Hour Law case, Adamson Law case.	New York and return	Dec. 15 to 21, 1916	47.40	5.65
C. Satterfield	Chief, Division of Accounts	Official investigation	Philadelphia and return	Dec. 12 to 16, 1916	22.45	6.80
S. W. Williams	Attorney	Morrow et al. *v.* U. S	St. Louis and return	Dec. 13 to 17, 1916	23.10	52.50
T. W. Gregory	Attorney General	Official business	New York and return	Jan. 15 to 16, 1917	11.45	9.25
Frederick C. Gladden	Attorney	Confidential	New York, Boston, and return	Feb. 3 to 5, 1917	39.20	
Oliver E. Pagan	do	U. S. *v.* Whitehead et al	Roanoke and return	Feb. 6 to 9, 1917	13.10	11.46
Samuel J. Graham	Assistant Attorney General.	Confidential	Las Vegas (N. Mex.), Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, El Paso, and return.	Nov. 27 to Dec. 13, 1916	281.05	
S. Milton Simpson	Attorney	Official business	Atlantic City and return	Feb. 20 to 22, 1917	19.40	

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Robert C. Tracy	Clerk	In re Federal building as to space assignments.	Baltimore and return	Mar. 27, 1917	1.75	
T. W. Gregory	Attorney General	Official business	New York and return	Mar. 22 to 23, 1917	12.60	14.90
C. Satterfield	Chief, Division of Accounts	Official investigation	New York, Porto Rico, and return	Mar. 16 to Apr. 3, 1917	99.50	115.80
Oliver E. Pagan	Attorney	U. S. v. Ezekiel George et al	Roanoke and return	Apr. 25 to May 1, 1917	24.85	11.46
C. S. Fasterling	Assistant attorney	Investigations relative to royalties assigned by Indians.	St. Louis, Muskogee, Kansas City, and return.	Apr. 25 to May 5, 1917	57.50	65.05
Francis J. Kearful	Assistant Attorney General.	River bed, creek, and general departmental work.	Muskogee, St. Louis, Oklahoma City, New York, and return.	May 12 to 21, 1917	54.80	96.37
T. W. Gregory	Attorney General	Official business	New York and return	May 22 to 25, 1917	29.05	
E. Marvin Underwood	Assistant Attorney General.	do	Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul, Buffalo, New York, and return.	May 17 to 27, 1917	61.60	69.92
J. D. Harris	Administrative accountant	U. S. v. Mason et al. and U. S. v. MacMillan.	Chicago, Des Moines, and Omaha	May 16 to 31, 1917	94.75	34.55
Samuel J. Graham	Assistant Attorney General.	Confidential	Pittsburgh and return	May 30 to June 1, 1917	28.10	
C. Satterfield	Chief, Division of Accounts	Official investigation	New York, Boston, and return	May 23 to June 30, 1917	36.15	23.30

INSPECTION OF PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

F. H. Duehay	Superintendent of prisons.	Inspection of prisons	Lorton (Va.) and return	July 18, 1916	$1.30	
Do	do	do	Atlanta and return	Mar. 16 to 20, 1917	20.60	$32.60
C. H. McGlasson	Assistant superintendent of prisons.	do	Philadelphia, Utica, New York, and return.	Apr. 25 to 27, 1917	48.39	

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

Sewall Key	Special employee	Parole work in connection with United States prisons.	Chicago, San Francisco, Tacoma, Atlanta, and return.	Sept. 13 to Oct. 5, 1916	$45.55	$137.30
F. H. Duehay	Superintendent of prisons.	do	Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta, and return.	Sept. 13 to 24, 1916	41.10	124.30
Sewall Key	Special employee	do	Moundsville (W. Va.), Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and return.	Oct. 19 to 21, 1916	20.34	9.65
F. H. Duehay	Superintendent of prisons.	do	do	do	20.04	9.65
Do	do	do	New York, Providence, and return	Nov. 17 to 19, 1916	30.42	
Sewall Key	Special employee	do	do	do	30.37	
Do	do	do	Trenton, New York, Boston, Salem, and return.	Apr. 5 to 8, 1917	40.14	
F. H. Duehay	Superintendent of prisons.	do	do	Apr. 5 to 7, 1917	39.64	
Sewall Key	Special employee	do	Atlanta, Kansas City, San Francisco, and return.	May 8 to 22, 1917	25.50	151.34
F. H. Duehay	Superintendent of prisons.	do	do	do	25.60	151.44

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Statement of traveling expenses incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Justice (other than those who are constantly required to travel) during the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIMES.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expenses.	Transportation requests.
Wrisley Brown	Special investigator and assistant to Attorney General.	Official investigation and prosecution.	New York and return	July 2 to 6, 1916	$34.55	$5.65
R. E. Horn	Assistant Chief, Bureau of Investigations.	Confidential investigation	Manassas (Va.) and return	Nov. 25, 1916	4.65	
Donald P. Ault	Clerk	do	New York, Auburn, and return	Jan. 9 to 18, 1917	57.51	26.06
Wrisley Brown	Special investigator and Assistant to Attorney General.	Official investigation	New York and return	Oct. 1 to 3, 1916	25.45	11.30
Do	do	do	New York	Oct. 11, 1916	10.85	
Do	do	do	New York to Washington, New York and return.	Feb. 12 to Mar. 10, 1917	80.65	16.95
Donald P. Ault	Clerk	Confidential investigation	Hot Springs, Va., and return	June 23 to 26, 1917	19.10	
H. B. Linton	do	Official investigation	New York and return	Feb. 11 to Mar. 9, 1917	68.35	

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EXHIBIT NO. 9.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1917 (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 193, R. S.).

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Kretol Co.:		
44 holders for paper towels	$55.00	
800 cartons paper towels	120.00	
5 toilet disinfecting machines, furnish and maintain	13.60	
		$188.60
J. B. Lyon Co.:		
40 copies Postal Guide, cloth, 1917	13.20	
40 sets Postal Guide, monthly supplement	6.60	
		19.80
Lamb & Tilden:		
563 rubber stamps	54.56	
5 self-inking rubber stamps	11.10	
16 rubber stamps, cushion	6.00	
5 rubber stamps and die	3.35	
1 rubber stamp for superior dater	.35	
2 sets band dates	1.20	
1 numbering machine repaired	1.75	
1 pair tweezers	.06	
1 set type, No. 91, with holder, No. 81	1.65	
2 enameled signs	4.50	
		84.52
Paul G. Garber:		
1,482 yards, laying carpets	59.28	
199 yards, cleaning carpets	5.47	
Altering, sewing, and fitting carpets in various rooms	81.45	
		146.20
Jno. Byrne & Co.:		
6 supplements to Citer Digest	10.00	
1 copy each Statutes at Large, vols. 7, 8, 12	12.00	
1 copy Opinions of Attorney General, vol. 11	3.50	
2 supplements to Federal Citations	2.50	
1 Federal Citations	25.00	
2 supplements to United States Citations	3.00	
1 United States Citations	25.00	
1 Federal Penal Code, Annotated, T. & B	3.60	
5 World's Almanacs, 1917	1.25	
2 dictionaries	21.60	
		107.45
Dulin & Martin Co.:		
2 cuspidors	.70	
1 white china pitcher	.33	
		1.03
Underwood Typewriter Co.:		
12 typewriters	406.00	
Rentals and repairs to typewriters	85.63	
		491.63
M. Du Perow:		
No. 14 conductor wire		3.50
Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.:		
1 triple cut-out	$0.26	
75 dry cells, Columbia No. 6	18.00	
60 side outlet current taps	14.05	
4,800 insulated staples	6.76	
167 pounds annunciator wire	100.13	
158 desk push buttons	33.74	
25 feet No. 8 parac wire	.80	
100 key sockets	21.45	
50 Hubble plugs	13.20	
		208.39
Collector of taxes, District of Columbia:		
Inspection of elevator for 1917		6.25
James B. Lambie Co.:		
1 drill, No. 13	$2.80	
3 dozen key blanks	1.95	
6 padlocks	6.60	
5 coils picture cord	1.35	
12 screw drivers	1.98	
1 chain door fasts	.68	
1 piece wire-cloth fly screen	.27	
		15.63
Rudolph & West Co.:		
2 fly screen frames	.60	
2 reels strap iron	3.70	

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Rudolph & West Co.—Continued.		
1 grate	$1.95	
2 door checks	7.15	
2 tack pullers	.30	
3 towel racks	2.40	
100 lead anchors	2.25	
½ gallon liquid for door checks	5.00	
1 dozen staples	.50	
1 dozen dust brushes	8.64	
6 pair hinges	.72	
2 locks	.68	
		$33.89
Remington Typewriter Co.:		
Repairs to typewriters	14.60	
1 dozen sets rubber twirlers	1.80	
		16.40
Superintendent of documents:		
1 copy Revised Statutes of United States	2.90	
100 copies public act 258	1.50	
1 copy water supply paper	.15	
4 copies Senate Document No. 549	.60	
1 copy House Executive Document No. 247	1.75	
20 copies Judicial Code	7.00	
20 copies Criminal Code	4.00	
		17.90
James Barton:		
4 days' labor, at $1.60 per day		6.40
J. J. Gilhooley:		
Cutting grass, 3 days		4.80
National Window & Office Cleaning Co.:		
Cleaning windows for fiscal year 1917		148.80
Hires Turner Glass Co.:		
24 window glasses		9.63
Albert Sorenson:		
Repair 1 brass coil		2.25
L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co.:		
Repairs to typewriters	$5.75	
2 typewriters	92.00	
		97.75
Charles G. Stott & Co.:		
100 rolls paper towels		10.00
Shoemaker & Busch:		
5 pounds sodium fluoride	$1.20	
5 jars David's paste	.60	
1 dozen electro silicon	.74	
		2.54
Washington Gas Light Co.:		
Gas for fiscal year 1917		51.05
E. B. Adams Co.:		
1 galvanized can	$0.69	
3 dozen buckets	14.00	
48 feather dusters	13.64	
6 dozen brooms	23.52	
1 dozen soap dishes	.60	
5 dozen tumblers	1.15	
1 dozen dustpans	1.65	
		55.16
Department of State:		
Telegram to consul, Ottawa, Canada		1.56
Conger Bros.:		
1,726½ dozen towels laundered		138.14
Columbia Oil Co.:		
10 gallons gasoline		2.10
Henry Romeike (Inc.):		
14,996 clippings		224.96
Cooper-Hewett Electric Co.:		
6 P tubes for photostat	$69.00	
1 pivot piece	.50	
Postage	.12	
		69.62
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.:		
Telephone service for fiscal year 1917		2,832.00
International Clock Repairing Co.:		
4 clocks repaired		6.50
E. F. Cook:		
Repairs to plaster, third floor and basement		24.00
Adams Express Co.:		
Express charges for fiscal year 1917		27.52
The Atlantic Refining Co.:		
20 gallons oil		6.60
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.:		
Cables	$323.84	
Telegrams	1,525.38	
		1,849.22
Western Union Telegraph Co.:		
Telegrams for fiscal year 1917	2,660.73	
Standard time service	34.63	
Moving and installing clocks	19.15	
		2,714.51

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Potomac Electric Power Co.:		
Electric current for fiscal year 1917	$4,147.62	
700 feet lead sheathed cable	77.00	
		$4,224.62
Southern Building Corporation:		
Ice furnished during fiscal year 1917		68.60
Law Reporting Printing Co.:		
6 copies Rules of Practice in Bankruptcy		1.50
Pettes & Randall Co.:		
500 watchman's dials		4.00
Louis Hartig:		
2 hose nozzles	$0.72	
6 gas pliers	1.74	
6 drills	1.50	
48 Cedoline mops	31.68	
70 quarts Cedoline oil	29.40	
20 gross sandpaper	2.50	
1 pair ice tongs	.45	
6 pliers	2.40	
		70.48
Taylor & Balderson:		
Hauling ashes during fiscal year 1917		37.37
Grover C. Naylor:		
Ice delivered during fiscal year 1917		437.03
J. Edward Chapman:		
3½ cords kindling wood		22.32
J. M. Dove:		
11 tons coal		85.98
W. H. Marlow:		
282 tons coal		1,897.90
Chas. C. Smithson:		
10 cords wood		88.30
Melville D. Lindsay:		
3 telephone holders		11.55
A. N. Marquis & Co.:		
1 copy Who's Who in America		5.00
American Electric Co.:		
1 Burn's telephone bracket		3.63
Harry Kaufman:		
1 pair rubber boots		2.18
R. Carter Ballantyne:		
5 student's dictionaries		13.50
Mutual District Messenger Co.:		
Rental of fire-alarm box service for fiscal year 1917		91.83
The Fairbanks Co.:		
2 double-beam platform scales		13.30
National Electric Appliance Co.:		
Rental for 132 antiseptic mouthpieces, 1917		250.74
Thos. Somerville Co.:		
6 featheredge washers		.75
The Hotopp Varnish Co.:		
2 gallons asphaltum varnish		1.28
B. J. Johnson Soap Co.:		
440 gallons liquid soap	$29.13	
497 pounds laundry soap	32.41	
		61.54
H. M. Wagner & Co.:		
1,600 pounds soap powder		44.80
Ira H. Johannes Co. (Inc.):		
1 pitcher repaired		1.00
The Capital Traction Co.:		
3,600 car tickets		150.00
Wells-Fargo Express Co.:		
Express charges		6.14
W. T. Galleher & Bro. (Inc.):		
1,456 feet cypress boards, dressed	$73.74	
10 pieces Georgia pine	14.40	
192 feet Compo board	3.65	
		91.79
Mathers-Lamm Paper Co.:		
407½ pounds twine, jute		57.05
J. P. Nawrath & Co. (Inc.):		
694½ pounds twine	$161.22	
100 pounds cotton waste	12.25	
		173.47
Diamond State Fiber Co.:		
10 fiber baskets		88.98
Southern Electric Co.:		
200 feet wire	$2.00	
20 pounds adhesive cloth	7.20	
48 push buttons	1.94	
24 buzzers	7.52	
1 quart frostine	1.30	
1 pint ruby	.65	
100 knobs, split	1.26	
		21.87

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National Electrical Supply Co.:		
7 annunciators, cadet	$136.00	
2 fish tapes	2.60	
104.2 pounds annunciator wire	51.84	
2 engraved plates and push buttons	4.25	
6 Eveready tungsten batteries	1.06	
50 shade holders	7.32	
		$203.07
Washington Tobacco Co.:		
20 gross safety matches		11.76
H. W. Stewart:		
Repair leak at basin		2.25
Robert Albert:		
Repairing clocks	$29.25	
1 clock key	.15	
		29.40
R. L. Polk & Co.:		
15 Washington Directories	$112.50	
1 New York Directory	15.00	
		127.50
International Manufacturing Co.:		
13 sets pneumatic cushion keys		13.65
General Electric Co.:		
250 Edison Mazda lamps		46.92
Topham's:		
1 watchman's time-clock case repaired		.75
Pearson Printing Co.:		
465 copies Supreme Court Decisions		41.35
R. T. Cator:		
Construction of shelving—furnishing lumber, etc		1,816.45
Thos. W. Smith Lumber Co.:		
123 feet Georgia pine	$5.18	
200 feet partition	6.40	
		11.58
Smith's Transfer & Storage Co.:		
Moving to new building		1,500.00
Barber & Ross:		
5 stepladders	$9.12	
5 flash lights	6.00	
		15.12
Philip Lindemeyr:		
1,100 rolls toilet paper		67.10
Wm. S. Rising:		
50 dry batteries		10.50
Walter Moore:		
1½ days' labor, at $1.60 per day		2.00
The Social Register Association:		
1 copy Social Register, New York, Washington, and Locater		12.50
Fred C. Kelly:		
19½ days' labor at $2.50 per day		48.75
Harry A. Otterback:		
29½ days' labor at $2.50 per day		73.75
E. H. Pitcher:		
9 sets pneumatic feet for typewriter		5.40
Wm. H. Dyer:		
7 backboards		12.25
The Washington Post Co.:		
Subscriptions to Washington Post		5.68
W. B. Holtzclaw estate:		
Subscriptions to newspapers		75.60
Laborers employed		2,133.55
Card Digests Co.:		
Card Digest of Patent Cases		6.00
F. S. Hardy & Co.:		
850 fuses	$185.25	
150 composition bushings	.43	
		185.68
John Hall:		
Repairs to room 932, Southern Building		37.00
Lewis Manufacturing Co.:		
400 yards cheesecloth		15.00
F. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co.:		
12 dozen cotton mop heads	$27.52	
2 dozen mops for cuspidors	1.36	
2 dozen cuspidors	16.40	
		45.28
George F. Muth & Co.:		
1 dozen handles for floor sweeps		1.20
Franklin & Co.:		
3 thermometers		4.50
Seth Thomas Clock Co.:		
1 regulator, clock		13.50
Pioneer Broom Co. (Inc.):		
5 dozen whisk brooms		10.00
M. Johnson:		
Hauling ashes	$229.50	
Hauling coal	35.10	
		264.60

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William Moses:		
Cleaning snow from sidewalks, ¼ day		$0.40
West Disinfecting Co.:		
18 liquid soap containers		45.00
Journal of American Institute of Criminology:		
1 subscription Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law, etc		3.00
The Washington Show Case Exchange:		
1 ice box		46.00
Taylor Instrument Co.:		
12 thermometers		9.0
Disbursing clerk, Post Office Department:		
1 copy Official Postal Guide, 1916		.40
G. G. Hammer:		
Changing combinations on safe locks	$4.00	
Opening door of Mosler safe and making keys	3.00	
		7.00
Browning & Middleton:		
40 dozen bars Sapolio		28.56
Western Felt Works:		
6 felt pads for typewriter		1.50
Commercial Coal Co.:		
175 tons coal		1,225.00
Chicago Brush Manufacturing Co.:		
24 floor sweeps		19.20
Kraemer & Duehring:		
5 dozen picture molding hooks		.45
Martin Wiegand:		
30 bushels sawdust		2.55
Albert Norris:		
Cleaning snow from sidewalks, one-fourth day		.40
W. C. Robinson:		
10 pounds cup grease		.65
The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.:		
Examining and cleaning lock on safe in disbursing clerk's office		9.00
Herman Baumgarten Co. (Inc.):		
1 wax seal		1.00
Electrical engineer, District of Columbia:		
Installing fire-alarm box		6.91
Guy Curran & Co.:		
3 dozen pumice soap		1.19
American Steel & Wire Co.:		
100 pounds nails		2.87
Rand McNally & Co.:		
2 copies commercial atlas, 1917		32.00
Hart & Crouse:		
1 fusible plug		.60
Academy Window Cleaning Co.:		
Cleaning windows		108.00
Fred S. Gishner:		
1 wire inclosure, including gate	$75.00	
12 special screws	1.80	
		76.80
J. E. Hurley:		
1 set hoist hooks		3.75
A. B. Dick Co.:		
1 set feed rolls for mimeograph	$1.00	
1 stencil lamp	.50	
		1.50
James E. Nicholson:		
1 English jack flag	9.60	
1 French flag	9.00	
2 flagstaffs	2.00	
		20.00
S. J. Venable:		
Repairing frames and cleaning pictures	50.00	
Hanging pictures	20.65	
Moving pictures	8.50	
		79.15
R. P. Clarke Co.:		
1 dozen finger cots		.25
The Globe-Wernicke Co.:		
1 dictionary stand		6.25
Miller & Graham:		
1 gallon turpentine		.79
Commercial Camera Co.:		
1 pan for holding hypo trough		6.39
M. G. Copeland Co.:		
1 Italian flag, staff, and holder		11.65
The Texas Co.:		
5 gallons gasoline		1.10
National Railway Publishing Co.:		
2 subscriptions to Official Railway Guide		16.00
Otis Elevator Co.:		
20 pounds lubricant for elevator	$2.80	
10 gallons oil for worm gear	18.70	
Repairs to elevators	79.53	
		101.03

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M. A. Leese:		
2 timer clocks		$3.20
John Freeman:		
2 days' labor, at $1 per day		2.00
Anderson Sign Co.:		
147 lines of lettering	$51.45	
2 transoms numbered	3.00	
		54.45
H. C. Tasker:		
Repairing and painting roof and spouting	124.00	
Putting galvanized caps on chimneys	19.00	
		143.00
Total miscellaneous		26,562.13

STATIONERY.

Esleeck Manufacturing Co.:		
2,000 pounds typewriter paper	$570.00	
67½ pounds onionskin paper	18.90	
Boxing 40 boxes onionskin	1.20	
		590.10
Baltimore Paper Co.:		
1,400 pounds typewriter paper	224.00	
400 typewriter paper boxes	20.00	
		244.00
Globe-Wernicke Co.:		
134 sets guides	73.85	
13,225 guide cards	80.65	
5 packages guide cards	1.33	
18 card index trays	15.36	
128,700 index cards	194.40	
3,700 folders	31.08	
9 dozen letter files	31.50	
		428.15
Union Envelope Co.:		
18,700 envelopes		157.37
Old Dominion Paper Co.:		
5 dozen quarts mucilage	$16.70	
30 dozen jars paste	37.47	
		54.17
Commercial Camera Co.:		
92 rolls bromide paper for photostat	1,888.38	
30 cases developer	417.00	
		2,305.38
Chas. G. Stott & Co.:		
447 dozen pencils	93.54	
20 dozen pyramid pins	24.50	
10 dozen bottles ink	65.00	
5 dozen bottles Waterman's fountain-pen ink	5.40	
100 desk baskets	72.00	
72 waste baskets	57.60	
20 handy calendar pads	3.00	
3 dozen sponge cups	1.50	
100 boxes ideal clamps, No. 2	14.50	
12 leather-tabbed indexes	7.50	
7 I. P. ring binders	8.16	
11,000 I. P. ring binder sheets	52.50	
		405.20
R. P. Andrews Paper Co.:		
65,000 gem clips	117.10	
6 scrap books	4.86	
2 reams blotting paper	40.50	
2,500 envelopes	12.68	
2 expansion envelopes	.50	
68 sets ink eradicator	5.38	
2 reams legal-cap paper	4.66	
5 dozen 2-ounce bottles ink	3.75	
22 boxes Moore's Push Point pins	2.20	
		191.63
Mittage & Volger:		
36 dozen typewriter ribbons		111.40
United States Paper Goods Co.:		
12,000 printed envelopes		21.66
Chas. W. Beers & Co.:		
616½ pounds bond paper	$246.60	
15,000 envelopes	146.50	
		393.10
W. W. Connor:		
2 print trimmers		9.30
R. C. Ballantyne:		
Repairing 4 fountain pens	$1.60	
40 desk pads	25.20	
250 envelopes, printed	1.18	
2 dozen adhesive tape	1.12	
1 dozen boxwood rulers	5.72	
25 revolving daters	1.88	
3 memorandum books	1.04	
1 stick india ink	.12	

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R. C. Ballantyne—Continued.		
1 Excelsior diary	$1.70	
3½ dozen Dennison's labels	1.14	
2,000 Dennison's tags	.84	
2 gross white chalk	.24	
20 gross pens	10.80	
1 cashbook	.67	
1 triangular boxwood scale	1.12	
		$54.46
A. B. Dick Co.:		
12 quires Dermatype stencil paper	32.40	
6 cans Dermatype ink	10.80	
1 bottle varnish, ½-pint	.54	
6 packages Dermax	1.38	
		45.12
Chicago Binder & File Co.:		
32 spring back sheet holders		16.41
Becker's Leather Goods Co.:		
Imprint in gold, brief case		.50
John F. Siebert:		
4 fountain pens repaired		4.50
Hess-Hawkins Co.:		
327,625 square inches carbon paper	$13.11	
200 boxes carbon paper	67.20	
		80.31
Rockwell-Barnes Co.:		
200 boxes paper fasteners	25.50	
10 boxes washers for paper fasteners	4.50	
		30.00
Topham's:		
4 brief bags repaired		5.25
R. P. Clarke Co.:		
36 Midget paper-fastening machines	$68.40	
160 daily-calendar pads	9.60	
6 dozen hand blotters	12.30	
2 dozen fountain sponge cups	3.88	
3 dozen art gum	.99	
36 pair shears	19.65	
12 daily-calendar stands	.75	
5 dozen typewriter brushes	2.90	
20 boxes Midget paper staples	12.10	
		130.57
Miller R. Hutchison:		
1 Hutchison spool-wire fastener		15.00
Universal Trading Co.:		
30 pair 7-inch shears		7.49
Addressograph Co.:		
1 pint Addressograph ink	$1.75	
40 inches rubber type	.40	
		2.15
Geo. F. Muth & Co.:		
3,000 thumb tacks	7.60	
½ gross D. E. paper	2.22	
		9.82
Smith Dixon Co.:		
294 pounds impression paper		33.81
Eagle Pencil Co.:		
276 dozen pencils	$60.72	
24 dozen erasers	10.80	
		71.52
H. C. Davison Co.:		
100 press copy books		136.00
M. A. Leese:		
15 cases fixing powder		195.00
E. H. Pitcher:		
4,000 envelopes		117.52
Philip Lindemeyr:		
1,133 pounds wrapping paper		135.96
J. Baumgarten & Sons Co.:		
1 numbering machine		6.00
Southworth Co.:		
20 reams typewriter paper	$67.60	
2,000 envelopes	6.98	
		74.58
Lamb & Tilden:		
1 numbering machine repaired	1.75	
1 bottle ink for self-inking stamp	.25	
12 dozen stamp pads	34.80	
1 dozen pads for Bates numbering machines	.60	
		37.40
The Shaw Walker Co.:		
1 jogger for 6 by 4 cards	1.40	
2 sets guide cards	6.00	
		7.40
Chas. C. Smith:		
400 steel index signals		4.00

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International Tag Co.:		
20,000 manila tags	$6.00	
20,000 manila tag strings	5.60	
		$11.60
James B. Lambie Co. (Inc.):		
36 typewriter oil cans		1.62
Adder Machine Co.:		
1 ribbon for Wales adding machine		1.00
American Lead Pencil Co.:		
6 dozen Bonny Blue pencils		1.62
A. Moses, Sons & Co.:		
5 pounds sponges, desk		11.96
C. W. Jean Co. (Inc.):		
4 dozen copying cloths		1.50
Rolla Rubber Co.:		
25 pounds rubber bands		27.63
Fred A. Schmidt:		
1 parallel rule	$0.78	
1 curve	.60	
		1.38
Telautograph Corporation:		
25½ pounds paper		3.79
Shoemaker & Busch:		
5 dozen 2-ounce bottles typewriter oil		2.05
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.:		
12 dozen blue pencils		5.40
American Envelope Co.:		
500 envelopes		.34
David Bros. (Inc.):		
5 pounds sealing wax		1.36
Hugh Reilly Co.:		
2 dozen Fitch brushes		3.20
Emanuel Baumgarten:		
2 dozen numbering-machine pads		.60
Jos. N. Snellenburg:		
2 desk trays		1.24
Typewriter & Office Supply Co.:		
20 copyholders		27.00
Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.:		
2 Kalamazoo binders		.98
The Library Bureau:		
4 index card trays		6.00
George P. Killian Co.:		
150 mailing tubes		2.06
George B. Graff Co.:		
25 boxes vise clips		2.95
The Burroughs Adding Machine Co.:		
1 Burroughs adding-machine ribbon		1.25
T. A. Tschiffely:		
1 pound formalin		.50
U. S. Envelope Co.:		
223,000 envelopes		299.80
Dalton Adding Machine Co.:		
Furnishing and putting on ribbon		1.00
Total stationery		6,550.06

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.:		
1 reducing board	$3.30	
5 mirrors	8.40	
3 stools	4.50	
20 desks	795.80	
37 tables	807.55	
2 folding screens	12.75	
1 leather chair cushion	5.65	
12 felt chair pads	10.80	
28 document file sections	350.00	
3 box drawer sections	37.20	
6 card-index sections	70.55	
2 card-index section bases	7.20	
2 card-index section tops	5.26	
232 bookcase sections	1,203.25	
46 tops	123.97	
64 bases	304.29	
2 card-index cabinets	9.60	
2 finished backs for file cases	1.00	
8 typewriter desks	285.25	
1 oak tray	12.25	
1 storage section	12.95	
4 dictionary stands	22.85	
95 transfer cases	181.15	
64 costumers	323.70	
14 upright file cases	315.00	
27 upright cap sections	610.90	
5 pair ends	30.75	
102 chairs	782.98	
		6,238.94

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William J. Bailey:		
Recaning 35 chairs	$41.77	
Repairing 1 chair	2.50	
		$44.27
W. B. Moses Sons & Co.:		
5 curtains	15.75	
1 oak cabinet	6.50	
1 carpet made and laid	171.50	
1 rug	22.50	
7 scrim curtains	16.42	
3 ripple cloth curtains and fixtures	38.60	
		271.27
Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.:		
1 two-drawer cap section, base and lock		33.00
Mrs. W. H. Spelshouse:		
6 window shades	$4.50	
Hanging 6 window shades	.60	
		5.10
Bedell & Co.:		
12 helical springs	5.40	
1 spider for chair	2.50	
		7.90
The Shaw Walker Co.:		
44 steel lockers	363.00	
1 safe cabinet	129.00	
4 sections	61.00	
1 P. S. shelf	1.05	
7 paracentric key locks	11.90	
		565.95
W. & J. Sloane:		
Furnish and lay carpet for Attorney General		205.57
Stockett-Fiske Co.:		
8 steel shelves		12.32
The Federal Equipment Co.:		
1 table		26.90
C. T. Clagett:		
2 telephone chairs		9.00
Ellis A. Gimbel:		
7 revolving chairs		41.86
Typewriter & Office Supply Co.:		
5 typewriter stands		30.25
Total furniture and repairs		7,492.33

TRANSPORTATION.

C. B. Stewart:		
1 brougham repaired	$145.00	
1 pole for Attorney General's carriage	12.00	
1 victoria repaired and painted	97.50	
		254.50
J. C. Love:		
Hire of horse 43 days	64.50	
Livery	1,405.83	
1 brougham	75.00	
		1,545.33
H. C. Hurley:		
Pasturing horses	38.01	
Shoeing horses	2.40	
		40.41
Dore & Fitzgerald:		
Horseshoeing for fiscal year 1917	253.02	
Frost nails	14.40	
		267.42
Becker's Leather Goods Co.:		
Repairs to harness		27.90
E. P. Hazelton:		
1 pump hose connection		.85
R. McReynolds & Sons:		
Silver plate and japan lamps	$9.00	
4 rubber tires	40.00	
1 pole	12.00	
1 set washers	1.50	
Repairs to mail wagon	35.35	
Repairs to carriage	19.50	
		117.35
John Simmons:		
1 horse		75.00
Frank Shore:		
2 bicycle tires repaired	$0.90	
Bicycle repaired	.90	
		1.80
George G. Pearson, V. S.:		
Medicine and attendance on horses		25.20
Clears & Collins, V. S.:		
Medicine and attendance on horses		2.50
The Perkins Campbell Co.:		
2 halters		3.66

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Shoemaker & Busch:		
Camphor		$1.08
International Clock Repairing Co.:		
Repair carriage clock		1.50
Luts & Co.:		
Repairs to harness	$38.50	
6 hip strap drops	9.00	
16 silver plate monograms	24.00	
1 lap robe	16.50	
3 carriage whips	14.00	
2 pair gloves	8.00	
2 weight straps	1.80	
1 trace carrier	1.50	
		113.30
Depot quartermaster, United States Army:		
1 storm overcoat		8.64
Total transportation		2,486.44

BOOKS FOR DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

Banks Law Publishing Co.:	
United States Reports	$44.00
George Barrie's Sons:	
The Great War, vols. 1-3	15.00
Boston Book Co.:	
English Reports	31.00
John Byrne & Co.:	
Law books and reports	2,427.35
Corporation Trust Co.:	
Income tax and Federal Trade Commission services	25.00
Cromarty Law Book Co.:	
Law Times and Reports	36.50
Thomas Nelson & Sons:	
Revision pages of Nelson's Encyclopedia	6.00
West Publishing Co.:	
Law books and reports	415.25
	3,000.00
Session laws:	
J. Harry Bongarts—	
Rhode Island acts and resolves	84.00
Boston Book Co.—	
Session laws	29.25
John Byrne & Co.—	
Codes and session laws	169.15
C. S. Hook—	
Session laws	217.60
	500.00

BOOKS FOR SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

John Byrne & Co.:	
Law books and reports	$28.27
Law Reporter Printing Co.:	
One year's subscription to Law Reporter	3.00
West Publishing Co.:	
Reports and digests	267.75
Amount expended	299.02

BOOKS FOR THE SOLICITOR OF COMMERCE.

John Byrne & Co.:	
Law books and books of reference	$101.35
American Law Book Co.:	
Law books and books of reference	8.00
Washington Law Reporter:	
Subscription to Law Reporter	3.00
West Publishing Co.:	
Law books and books of reference	178.50
	290.85

BOOKS FOR THE SOLICITOR OF LABOR.

John Byrne & Co.:	
Law books and book of reference	$226.35
The West Publishing Co.:	
Law books and books of reference	95.75
George I. Jones:	
Law books and books of reference	147.50
Matthew Bender & Co. (Inc.):	
Law books and books of reference	17.85
Banks Law Publishing Co.:	
Law books and books of reference	2.00
Washington Law Reporter:	
The Washington Law Reporter	3.00
W. H. Skinner:	
Law book	1.00
Government Printing Office:	
Law books and books of reference	4.55
Total	498.00

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RECAPITULATION.

Miscellaneous items:		
Books of reference		$451.10
Lumber and carpenter work		1,919.78
Electrical supplies and hardware		934.02
Freight and expressage		33.66
Fuel		3,319.50
Newspapers		81.28
Hauling ashes		301.97
Light and power		4,275.67
Telegraphing		4,565.29
Telephone service		3,082.74
Street car tickets		150.00
Typewriting and adding machines, including repairs and rentals		705.78
Repairs to buildings and grounds		204.00
Cleaning windows		256.50
Moving		1,500.00
Labor		2,272.05
Other items		2,528.79
		26,582.13
Furniture and repairs:		
Floor coverings		399.57
Furniture		4,633.90
Filing cases		1,854.55
Repairs		44.27
Lockers		363.00
Other items		197.04
		7,492.33
Transportation:		
Livery		1,471.54
Shoeing horses		269.82
Repairs to vehicles and harness		512.85
Hire of horses, 43 days		64.50
Purchase of brougham (exchange)		75.00
Purchase of horse (exchange)		75.00
Other items		17.73
		2,486.44
Printing and binding (allotment, $35,000):		
Briefs, Supreme Court	$10,145.64	
Briefs, Court of Claims	5,596.69	
Briefs and records, antitrust	897.64	
Briefs other than the above	1,072.53	
Rebinding library books	1,094.99	
Letterheads, blanks, etc., for department proper	7,301.04	
Miscellaneous printing	8,888.67	
		34,997.20
Supplies, United States Courts—		
Letterheads, blanks, dockets, etc., estimated		13,900.00
Other appropriations		5,596.54
		54,493.74
Stationery:		
Carbon paper and typewriter ribbons		191.71
Paper and envelopes		1,787.27
Ink, paste, and mucilage		124.57
Pens and pencils		172.17
Press copy books		136.00
Guide cards, folders, etc		387.29
Photostat supplies		2,600.38
Blotting and impression papers		96.61
Sundries		1,054.06
		6,550.06
Books for department library:		
Law library		3,000.00
Session laws		500.00
		3,500.00
Books for solicitors:		
Treasury		299.02
Commerce		290.85
Labor		498.00
		1,087.87

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EXHIBIT NO. 10.

REPORT SHOWING THE RECEIPT AND DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES STATUTES (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 387, REV. STATS.)

	United States Statutes at Large.																												Revised Statutes, 1878.	Supplement of Revised Statutes.	
	Vol. 18.	Vol. 19.	Vol. 20.	Vol. 21.	Vol. 22.	Vol. 23.	Vol. 24.	Vol. 25.	Vol. 26.	Vol. 27.	Vol. 28.	Vol. 29.	Vol. 30.	Vol. 31.	Vol. 32, pt. 1.	Vol. 32, pt. 2.	Vol. 33, pt. 1.	Vol. 33, pt. 2.	Vol. 34, pt. 1.	Vol. 34, pt. 2.	Vol. 34, pt. 3.	Vol. 35, pt. 1.	Vol. 35, pt. 2.	Vol. 36, pt. 1.	Vol. 36, pt. 2.	Vol. 37, pt. 1.	Vol. 37, pt. 2.	Vol. 38, pt. 1.	Vol. 38, pt. 2.		Vol. 1.	Vol. 2.
On hand July 1, 1916	....	8	1	1	....	2	6	....	....	....	2	24	1	7	7	41	5	42	1	37	40	17	37	95	101	47	61	60	62	....	....	....
Received during fiscal year	5	4	3	3	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....
Total on hand and received during fiscal year	5	12	4	4	5	7	10	3	3	3	5	27	4	10	11	44	9	45	4	40	43	17	37	95	101	48	62	61	63	....	....	....
Distribution during fiscal year:																																
Supreme Court of United States	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States circuit judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clerks, United States Circuit Court of Appeals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Libraries, United States Circuit Court of Appeals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States Court of Claims	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Court of Appeals, District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Supreme Court, District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States Court of Customs Appeals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Police Court, District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Juvenile Court, District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Supreme Court of Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Circuit Court of Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Supreme Court of Porto Rico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States district judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
United States attorneys	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States marshals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clerks, United States district courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Department of Justice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....

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EXHIBIT NO. 11.

REPORT SHOWING DOCUMENTS RECEIVED, DISTRIBUTED, AND ON HAND JUNE 30, 1917 (AS REQUIRED BY ACT OF JUNE 12, 1895, 28 STATS., 623).

	On hand or received during the year.	Distributed.	Remaining June 30, 1917.
Report of the Attorney General:			
1870	13	1	12
1871	80	1	79
1872	5	1	4
1873	37	1	36
1874	41	.....	41
1875	2	1	1
1876	16	1	15
1877	35	1	34
1878	44	1	43
1879	33	1	32
1880	41	1	40
1881	38	1	37
1882	5	.....	5
1883	41	1	40
1884	4	.....	4
1885	.....	.....	.....
1886	10	1	9
1887	5	1	4
1888	83	1	82
1889	77	1	76
1890	114	1	113
1891	63	1	62
1892	62	1	61
1893	78	1	77
1894	71	1	70
1895	77	1	76
1896	61	1	60
1896—Appendix	62	1	61
1897	105	1	104
1898	155	1	154
1899	93	1	92
1900	158	2	156
1901	16	1	15
1902	233	1	232
1903	79	2	77
1904	79	2	77
1905	368	2	366
1906	144	5	139
1907—paper	89	6	83
1908	338	5	333
1909	400	7	393
1910	355	11	344
1911	361	11	350
1912	50	10	40
1913	473	14	459
1914—bound	195	20	175
1914—paper	137	.....	137
1914—supplement (pamphlet)	563	.....	563
1915—bound	1	.....	1
1915—paper	615	64	551
1915—supplemental—Oil lands withdrawn (pamphlet)	350	.....	350
1916—bound	1,725	1,324	401
1916—paper	1,275	955	320
1916—press edition	2,400	2,400	.....
1916—Exhibit 15—Report of Assistant Attorney General in charge of the defense of suits in the Court of Claims and district courts	200	200	.....
1916—Exhibit 16—Report of Assistant Attorney General in charge of customs matters	200	200	.....
1916—Exhibit 22—Report of the board of parole, United States prisoners	500	500	.....
1916—Exhibit 23—Report of statistics relating to United States prisoners	50	50	.....
1916—Exhibit 28—Report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys	200	200	.....
1916—Exhibit 29—Report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Girls	500	500	.....

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Report showing documents received, distributed, and on hand June 30, 1917 (as required by act of June 12, 1895, 28 Stats., 623)—Continued.

	On hand or received during the year.	Distributed.	Remaining June 30, 1917.
Opinions of the Attorney General:			
Volume 1	70	7	63
Volume 2	66	7	59
Volume 3	70	8	62
Volume 4	68	7	61
Volume 5	67	7	60
Volume 6	6	5	1
Volume 7	21	3	18
Volume 8	16	13	3
Volume 9	.....	.....	.....
Volume 10	.....	.....	.....
Volume 11	.....	.....	.....
Volume 12	.....	.....	.....
Volume 13	43	7	36
Volume 14	76	6	70
Volume 15	39	6	33
Volume 16	37	6	31
Volume 17	112	6	106
Volume 18	113	6	107
Volume 19	154	6	148
Volume 20	154	6	148
Volume 21	91	6	85
Volume 22	51	6	45
Volume 23	99	6	93
Volume 24	219	5	214
Volume 25	22	5	17
Volume 26	220	6	214
Volume 27	210	8	202
Volume 28	406	6	400
Volume 29	403	7	396
Volume 30—Advance sheets	400	400	.....
Digest of Opinions of the Attorney General (Bentley), 1781-1881	63	3	60
Digest of Opinions of the Attorney General (Finch), 1881-1907	255	4	251
Index Analysis (Scott and Beamans), volume 1	12	.....	12
Index Analysis (Beamans), 1789-1873	140	.....	140
Antitrust Decisions:			
Volume 1	56	1	55
Volume 2	67	1	66
Volume 3	55	1	54
Volume 4	54	1	53
Register of the Department of Justice:			
1872	39	.....	39
1876	5	.....	5
1883	25	.....	25
1884	14	.....	14
1886	10	.....	10
1891	64	.....	64
1895	124	.....	124
1897	14	.....	14
1898	49	.....	49
1900	149	.....	149
1902	21	.....	21
1904	51	.....	51
1906	38	.....	38
1908	325	.....	325
1909	284	.....	284
1910	429	.....	429
1912	733	.....	733
1913	360	.....	360
1914	657	1	656
1915	83	2	81
1916	360	120	240
1917	1,300	890	410
Instructions to United States marshals, etc., 1916	1,175	9	1,166
Report of Solicitor of the Treasury:			
1872	1	.....	1
1873	1	.....	1
1875	21	.....	21
1877	15	.....	15
1878	16	.....	16
1879	4	.....	4
1880	18	.....	18
1881	10	.....	10
1882	9	.....	9
1883	14	.....	14
1884	1	.....	1
1885	140	.....	140

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Report showing documents received, distributed, and on hand June 30, 1917 (as required by act of June 12, 1895, 28 Stats., 623)—Continued.

	On hand or received during the year.	Distributed.	Remaining June 30, 1917.
Report of Solicitor of the Treasury—Continued.			
1886	13	.....	13
1887	15	.....	15
1888	23	.....	23
1889	16	.....	16
1890	14	.....	14
1891	17	.....	17
1893	19	.....	19
1894	60	.....	60
1895	6	.....	6
1896	162	.....	162
1897	102	.....	102
1898	15	.....	15
1899	17	.....	17
1900	53	.....	53
1901	21	.....	21
1902	2	.....	2
1903	15	.....	15
1904	93	.....	93
1905	20	.....	20
1906	9	.....	9
Digest of Opinions of Solicitor of the Treasury, 1880–1910	18	.....	18
Digest of Opinions of Solicitor of the Treasury, 1911–1912	17	.....	17
Report of United States Court of Customs Appeals:			
Volume 1	3	.....	3
Volume 2	13	.....	13
Volume 3	5	.....	5
Volume 4	10	.....	10
Volume 5	6	.....	6
Volume 6	6	.....	6
Catalogues:			
Library of Department of Justice, 1904	20	1	19
Law books, 1873	2	.....	2
Foreign law books, 1900	65	.....	65
Subject law books, 1894	8	.....	8
Bills and debates in Congress relative to trusts, 1903	1	.....	1
Civil and criminal cases instituted by United States under the Sherman antitrust laws, 1908	100	.....	100
Federal antitrust laws with amendments, January, 1914 (pamphlet)	10	.....	10
Opinions in the Panama Canal title	3	.....	3
Supreme Court insular cases	6	.....	6
Lists of United States judges, attorneys, and marshals (pamphlet)	300	300	.....
Register of the office of the Attorney General (pamphlet)	50	50	.....
Public acts, second session, Sixty-fourth Congress	525	525	.....
Public acts, first session, Sixty-fifth Congress	525	525	.....
Recommendations of the Attorney General for legislation relative to criminal and other laws (pamphlet)	179	30	149
Session laws, first session, Sixty-fourth Congress, pt. 1	750	750	.....
Session laws, first session, Sixty-fourth Congress, pt. 2	750	750	.....
Session laws, second session, Sixty-fourth Congress, pt. 1	750	750	.....
Session laws, second session, Sixty-fourth Congress, pt. 2	750	750	.....
Total	29,663	12,544	17,119

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EXHIBIT NO. 12.

REPORT SHOWING TYPEWRITERS, ADDING MACHINES, AND OTHER SIMILAR LABOR-SAVING DEVICES, PURCHASED AND EXCHANGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917 (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 5 OF THE ACT OF MAR. 4, 1915, 38 STAT., 1161).

Purchased.			Exchanged.				
Model.	Price.	Make.	Model.	Allowance.	Make.	Length of service.	Cash paid.
9–4	$128.25	Dalton		$64.12	Dalton	5 years	$64.13
10	70.00	Remington	10	25.00	Remington	6 years	45.00
10	70.00	do	6	10.00	do	15 years	60.00
3–14″	75.60	Underwood	3–14″	17.50	Underwood	7 years	58.10
3–14″	77.00	L. C. Smith	2	5.00	Smith Premier	10 years	72.00
8	70.00	do	5	42.50	L. C. Smith	3 years	27.50
8	70.00	do	5	25.00	Royal	do	45.00
3–14″	75.60	Underwood	4	30.00	Underwood	do	45.60
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	4	12.00	do	10¼ years	53.00
3–14″	77.00	do	3–12″	32.50	do	3½ years	44.50
3–14″	75.60	Underwood	3–14″	18.00	do	11 years	57.60
5	67.50	do	5	30.00	do	6 years	37.50
5	67.50	do	5	25.00	do	7 years	42.50
3–12″	73.50	do	4	17.50	do	12 years	56.00
11B	87.50	Remington	11	35.00	Remington	4 years	52.50
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	10C	18.00	do	5½ years	52.00
3	72.00	do	10C	18.00	do	6½ years	54.00
3B	77.00	Monarch	3	30.00	Monarch	5 years	47.00
4	62.00	L. C. Smith	5	12.00	Underwood	8½ years	50.00
10	70.00	Remington	10B	40.00	Remington	3 years	30.00
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	37.50	L. C. Smith	do	27.50
3–14″	75.60	Underwood	3–14″	17.50	Underwood	8 years	58.10
3B	77.00	Monarch	4	20.00	do	6 years	57.00
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	45.00	do	1¾ years	20.00
10	70.00	Remington	6	10.00	Remington	6 years	60.00
11C	91.00	do	11C	25.00	do	do	66.00
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	6	5.00	do	11½ years	65.00
3–14″	77.00	do	10	18.00	do	9 years	59.00
8	70.00	do	5	47.50	L. C. Smith	3 years	22.50
3–14″	77.00	do	3	47.50	do	do	29.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	35.00	Remington	4 years	35.00
11C	91.00	do	11	40.00	do	3½ years	51.00
10	70.00	do	10	35.00	do	4 years	35.00
10	70.00	do	10	35.00	do	do	35.00
10	70.00	do	10	35.00	do	do	35.00

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Report showing typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices, purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year 1917 (as required by sec. 5 of the act of Mar. 4, 1915, 38 Stat., 1161)—Continued.

Purchased.			Exchanged.				
Model.	Price.	Make.	Model.	Allowance.	Make.	Length of service.	Cash paid.
3	$70.00	Monarch	3	$30.00	Monarch	6 years	$40.00
5	67.50	Underwood	10	30.00	Remington	3½ years	37.50
5	67.50	do	10	30.00	do	do	37.50
6.26	94.50	L. C. Smith	5	47.50	L. C. Smith	2½ years	47.00
TX12	288.80	Elliott Fisher	10E	10.00	Elliott Fisher	7 years	278.80
3	70.00	Monarch	6	10.00	Remington	20 years	60.00
3	70.00	do	7	10.00	do	15 years	60.00
3	70.00	do	3	30.00	Monarch	4½ years	40.00
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	3	16.00	do	do	54.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	45.00	Underwood	4 years	22.50
5	67.50	do	5	35.00	do	5 years	32.50
5	67.50	do	5	25.00	do	8 years	42.50
5	67.50	do	5	20.00	do	do	47.50
3–14″	77.00	L. C. Smith	3	45.00	L. C. Smith	2½ years	32.00
10	70.00	Remington	10	40.00	Remington	3½ years	30.00
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	37.50	L. C. Smith	4½ years	27.50
8	70.00	do	6	5.00	Remington	10 years	65.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	50.00	Underwood	2 years	17.50
5	67.50	do	10	25.00	Remington	4½ years	42.50
3–12″	73.50	do	5	50.00	Underwood	2½ years	23.50
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	42.50	L. C. Smith	4 years	22.50
5	65.00	do	5	27.50	Underwood	4½ years	37.50
10	70.00	Remington	7	10.00	Remington	9¾ years	60.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	50.00	Underwood	3 years	17.50
3–12″	73.50	do	11	20.00	Remington	5¾ years	53.50
3–14″	75.60	do	10	30.00	do	3½ years	45.60
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	6	5.00	do	9 years	65.00
3	72.00	do	7	5.00	do	do	67.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	50.00	Underwood	2 years	17.50
4	62.00	do	5	45.00	do	3½ years	17.00
5	67.50	do	5	45.00	do	5 years	22.50
3XW20″	94.95	do	10	30.00	Remington	4 years	64.95
4	62.00	do	10	42.50	do	1½ years	19.50
10B	73.50	Remington	10	40.00	do	3½ years	33.50
10	70.00	do	10	40.00	do	do	30.00
10	70.00	do	6	10.00	do	7½ years	60.00
5	67.50	Underwood	10	30.00	do	3½ years	37.50
5	67.50	do	10B	25.00	do	do	42.50
5	67.50	do	4	45.00	Underwood	4 years	22.50

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5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	37.50	L. C. Smith	27.50
5	67.50	Underwood	2	5.00	Yost	62.50
3	75.60	do	4	17.50	Underwood	58.10
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	5	40.00	do	30.00
T2	132.50	Elliott Fisher book		37.50	Elliott Fisher book	95.00
3	73.50	Underwood	6	5.00	Remington	68.50
10B	73.50	Smith Premier	10	35.00	Smith Premier	38.50
10B	73.50	do	10	35.00	do	38.50
10A	70.00	Remington	10A	45.00	Remington	25.00
5	67.50	Underwood	10	15.00	do	52.50
5	67.50	do	10	25.00	do	42.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	25.00	do	45.00
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	2	35.00	L. C. Smith	35.00
10B	73.50	Remington	5	17.50	Royal	56.00
10	70.00	do	6	10.00	Remington	60.00
5	67.50	Underwood	1	15.00	Monarch	52.50
10	67.50	Remington	10	35.00	Smith Premier	35.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	27.50	L. C. Smith	40.00
5	67.50	do	5	27.50	do	40.00
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	5	37.50	do	32.50
8	70.00	do	3	17.50	do	52.50
5	67.50	do	5	45.00	Underwood	22.50
10	67.50	Underwood	10	25.00	Remington	45.00
3	70.00	Remington	10	45.00	do	25.00
5	67.50	Monarch	6	5.00	do	62.50
10	70.00	Underwood	6	10.00	do	60.00
8	70.00	Smith Premier	5	47.50	L. C. Smith	22.50
10	70.00	L. C. Smith	3	30.00	Monarch	40.00
8	70.00	Remington	5	47.50	L. C. Smith	22.50
5	67.50	L. C. Smith	10	30.00	Remington	37.50
5	67.50	Underwood	5	45.00	Underwood	22.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	35.00	Remington	35.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	40.00	Underwood	27.50
10	70.00	Remington	5	25.00	Remington	45.00
5	67.50	Underwood	7	45.00	Underwood	22.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	10.00	Remington	60.00
5	67.50	Underwood	7	40.00	Underwood	27.50
4	62.00	do	5	30.00	do	32.00
5	67.50	do	5	45.00	do	22.50
5	67.50	do	5	45.00	do	22.50
3.14''	77.00	L. C. Smith	3	32.50	L. C. Smith	44.50
3.14''	77.00	Underwood	11	15.00	Remington	60.60
10C	77.00	Remington	10C	35.00	do	42.00
5	67.50	Underwood	3-14''	15.00	Underwood	52.50
3-14''	75.60	do	3-14''	47.50	do	28.10
3-12''	73.50	do	4	17.50	do	56.00
5	67.50	do	2	5.00	do	62.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	20.00	Remington	50.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	35.00	Underwood	32.50
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	25.00	do	40.00
5	65.00	do	10	22.00	Remington	43.00

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Report showing typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices, purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year 1917 (as required by sec. 5 of the act of Mar. 4, 1915, 28 Stat., 1161)—Continued.

Purchased.			Exchanged.				
Model.	Price.	Make.	Model.	Allowance.	Make.	Length of service.	Cash paid.
5	$67.50	Underwood	2	$5.00	Smith Premier	7½ years	$62.50
5	67.50	.....do	2	15.00	Monarch	9 years	52.50
5	67.50	.....do	10	30.00	Remington	3 years	37.50
3–12″	73.50	.....do	4	17.50	Underwood	12½ years	56.00
3–14″	77.00	L. C. Smith	3	32.50	.....do	6 years	44.50
3–14″	77.00	.....do	3	32.50	.....do	7 years	44.50
5	67.50	Underwood	5	45.00	.....do	3½ years	22.50
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	47.50	L. C. Smith	2 years	17.50
5	67.50	Underwood	2	5.00	Smith Premier	13 years	62.50
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	2	30.00	L. C. Smith	6 years	35.00
4	62.00	Underwood	4	35.00	Underwood	5½ years	27.00
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	47.50	L. C. Smith	3½ years	17.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	30.00	Remington	4½ years	40.00
5	67.50	Underwood	10	15.00	.....do	6½ years	52.50
5	67.50	.....do	5	45.00	Underwood	3¼ years	22.50
3–12″	73.50	.....do	3–12″	45.00	.....do	.....do	28.50
10C	77.00	Remington	11	30.00	Remington	5½ years	47.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	30.00	Underwood	5½ years	37.50
5	67.50	.....do	5	50.00	.....do	1½ years	17.50
5	67.50	.....do	4	25.00	.....do	6½ years	42.50
10	70.00	Remington	7	10.00	Remington	13½ years	60.00
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	10	22.00	.....do	5½ years	43.00
10	70.00	Remington	10	35.00	.....do	4 years	35.00
3A	73.50	Monarch	3A	40.00	Monarch	2½ years	33.50
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	2	35.00	L. C. Smith	5 years	30.00
5	65.00	.....do	2	35.00	.....do	4⅝ years	30.00
3–14″	75.60	Underwood	3–16″	22.50	Underwood	5½ years	53.10
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	5	42.50	L. C. Smith	3½ years	22.50
5	67.50	Underwood	5	50.00	Underwood	2½ years	17.50
3–12″	73.50	.....do	4	10.00	.....do	5½ years	63.50
5	67.50	.....do	10	42.50	Remington	1½ years	25.00
10	70.00	Remington	10D	35.00	.....do	4½ years	35.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	25.00	Underwood	5 years	42.50
3–14″	75.60	.....do	3–14″	17.50	.....do	7 years	58.10
3A	73.50	Monarch	3A	35.00	Monarch	3 years	38.50
3	70.00	.....do	3B	20.00	.....do	7½ years	50.00
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	2	35.00	L. C. Smith	5½ years	30.00
4	62.00	Underwood	4	45.00	Underwood	3 years	17.00
3–14″	77.00	L. C. Smith	10	30.00	Remington	2½ years	47.00

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5	67.50	Underwood	4	30.00	Underwood		5 years	37.50
5	67.50	....do	5	45.00	....do		3½ years	22.50
10	70.00	Remington	1	20.00	Monarch		10½ years	50.00
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	4	27.50	Underwood		4½ years	37.50
10C	77.00	Remington	3B	20.00	Monarch		9 years	57.00
7	67.00	L. C. Smith	4	45.00	Underwood		4 year	22.00
5	67.50	Underwood	4	17.50	....do		10 years	80.00
5	67.50	....do	5	50.00	....do		11½ years	17.50
10B	73.50	Remington	10B	40.00	Remington		3 years	33.50
10	70.00	....do	7	10.00	....do		9½ years	60.00
10C	77.00	....do	10	30.00	....do		5 years	47.00
10B	73.50	....do	5	17.50	Royal		....do	26.00
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	10	35.00	Remington		4 years	26.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	40.00	Underwood		4½ years	27.50
10	70.00	Remington	1	35.00	Monarch		5½ years	52.50
5	67.50	Underwood	10	15.00	Remington		7½ years	22.50
5	67.50	....do	5	45.00	Underwood		3½ years	22.50
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	3	22.50	L. C. Smith		5½ years	42.50
5	67.50	Underwood	10	30.00	Remington		3 years	27.50
5	67.50	....do	10	15.00	....do		6 years	22.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	45.00	....do		3 years	26.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	25.00	Underwood		7 years	42.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	45.00	Remington		3 years	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	45.00	....do		....do	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	40.00	....do		....do	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	40.00	....do		3½ years	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	40.00	....do		....do	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	40.00	....do		....do	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	40.00	....do		....do	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	40.00	....do		....do	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	40.00	....do		....do	26.00
10	70.00	....do	10	40.00	....do		....do	26.00
5	67.50	Underwood	2	12.50	Royal		8½ years	26.00
5	65.00	L. C. Smith	2	35.00	L. C. Smith		5½ years	30.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	45.00	Underwood		3½ years	22.50
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	5	47.50	L. C. Smith		2½ years	22.50
5	67.50	Underwood	6	5.00	Remington		15 years	62.50
5	67.50	....do	5	50.00	Underwood		3 years	17.50
5	67.50	....do	4	45.00	....do		3½ years	22.50
10	70.00	Remington	10	45.00	Remington		21 years	26.00
3	72.00	L. C. Smith	5	27.50	Underwood		5½ years	44.50
5	70.00	....do	5	27.50	....do		....do	42.50
3-16"	81.00	Underwood	3-16"	50.00	....do		2½ years	21.00
10A	80.50	Remington	10	35.00	Remington		3 years	45.00
5	67.50	Underwood	5	25.00	Underwood		7½ years	42.50
5	67.50	....do	5	40.00	....do		3 years	27.50
3	73.50	....do	5	40.00	....do		3½ years	28.00
10	70.00	Remington	3	40.00	Monarch		3½ years	20.00
10R	73.50	....do	10B	35.00	Remington		4 years	28.50
6	70.00	L. C. Smith	6	5.00	....do		10 years	46.00

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Report showing typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices, purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year 1917 (as required by sec. 5 of the act of Mar. 4. 1915, 28 Stat., 1161)—Continued.

Purchased.			Exchanged.				
Model.	Price.	Make.	Model.	Allowance.	Make.	Length of service.	Cash paid.
5	$67.50	Underwood	5	$40.00	Underwood	4½ years	$27.50
5	67.50	do	5	25.00	do	7 years	42.50
5	67.50	do	5	45.00	do	3 years	22.50
10B	73.50	Remington	10	30.00	Smith Premier	6½ years	43.50
10	70.00	Smith Premier	10	20.00	do	10 years	50.00
10	70.00	do	2	10.00	do	7½ years	60.00
10C	77.00	do	3	10.00	do	7 years	67.00
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	5	45.00	Underwood	2½ years	25.00
3–14″	77.00	do	3–16″	22.50	do	5½ years	54.50
3–12″	73.50	Underwood	8	5.00	Remington	3 years	68.50
3–12″	73.50	do	3	5.00	Smith Premier	do	68.50
3–12″	73.50	do	3	45.00	Underwood	do	28.50
5	67.50	do	5	45.00	do	3½ years	22.50
5	67.50	do	10	45.00	Remington	3½ years	22.50
8	70.00	L. C. Smith	7	5.00	do	3 years	65.00
3–14″	77.00	do	2	5.00	Smith Premier	12 years	72.00
3–14″	77.00	do	5	18.00	Oliver	6 years	59.00
3–14″	77.00	do	10	9.00	Smith Premier	7 years	68.00
10	70.00	Remington	10	40.00	Remington	2½ years	30.00
10	70.00	do	10	40.00	do	6 years	30.00
10B	77.00	do	10	45.00	do	3 years	32.00
10	70.00	do	10	45.00	do	do	25.00
10C	77.00	do	10C	30.00	do	do	47.00
3B	77.00	Monarch	3B	35.00	Monarch	6½ years	42.00
3B	77.00	do	3B	35.00	do	5½ years	42.00
3B	77.00	do	3B	35.00	do	6½ years	42.00
3B	77.00	do	3B	20.00	do	5⅞ years	57.00
3–12″	73.50	Underwood	3–12″	50.00	Underwood	2½ years	23.50
3–14″	75.60	do	3–14″	40.00	do	5 years	35.60
4	62.00	do	4	40.00	do	do	22.00
4	62.00	do	4	40.00	do	do	22.00
3–14″	77.00	L. C. Smith	3A	22.00	Monarch	3 years	55.00
3B	77.00	Monarch	7	10.00	Remington	8 years	67.00
6–20″	85.00	L. C. Smith	3–16″	32.50	Underwood	3 years	52.50
5	67.50	Underwood	8	5.00	Remington	10 years	62.50
5	67.50	do	5	50.00	Underwood	2½ years	17.50
7	67.00	L. C. Smith	5	45.00	do	do	22.00
3–14″	75.60	Underwood	3–14″	30.00	do	2¼ years	45.60

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EXHIBIT NO. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS APPOINTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917 (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 385, REV. STATS.).

Judicial districts.	Names.	Employment.	Appointed.	Compensation.
Alaska, third division	Lyons, John	United States *v.* Otto Kanitz	Mar. 10, 1917	$250 in all.
Do	Ritchie, Elmer E	do	do	Do.
Do	Waller, James L	Bootlegging and gambling cases	Nov. 23, 1916	To be determined; not to exceed $500.
Arkansas, western	Fort, J. Carter	Violation Elkins Act by Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., St. Louis & Arkansas Railway Co., Bodcaw Lumber Co., and certain individuals.	Nov. 8, 1916	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
California, northern	Duncan, H. B	Violation Elkins Act by Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Nov. 13, 1916	Do.
Do	do	Violation sec. 10, act to regulate commerce by North American Mercantile Co.	Nov. 15, 1916	Do.
Do	do	Violation sec. 10, act to regulate commerce, by P. N. Berg et al.	Apr. 28, 1917	Do.
Connecticut	Begley, John P	Enforcement statutes relative to alien enemies	May 8, 1917	$75 per month.
Georgia, northern	Henley, John W	Violation internal-revenue laws	June 1, 1917	$2,500 per annum.
Idaho	Duncan, H. B	Violation Elkins Act by Northern Express Co., Great Northern Express Co., Western Express Co., International Ry., and Northern Pacific Ry.	Apr. 23, 1917	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Illinois, northern	Heard, Oscar E	Increase in military establishment of United States and in revenue cases.	June 12, 1917	That received at contract rate as junior court reporter.
Do	Payne, J. S	Violation antipass provision of act to regulate commerce by Mark Murphy, of Chicago.	Apr. 3, 1917	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Iowa, southern	Snow, R. W	Violation sec. 10, act to regulate commerce, by Marshall Oil Co.	Nov. 15, 1916	Do.
Kentucky, eastern	Gatliff, Edward N	Cases *v.* Woo Jan, Jines *v.* United States, Stacy *v.* United States, etc.	May 1, 1917	$2,400 per annum.
Kentucky, western	Du Relle, George	Albert B. Casey, administrator of O'Hearn et al. *v.* T. Scott Mayes, collector.	Jan. 29, 1917	$500.
Louisiana, western	Curry, R. Granville	Violation interstate commerce act by Ouachita & Northwestern R. R. Co. and Louisiana Central Lumber Co.	May 21, 1917	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission
Massachusetts	Allen, James S., jr	Cases relative alien enemies	May 1, 1917	$2,500 per annum.
Do	Rogers, Leo A	Cases relating to alien enemies, selective service act, internal-revenue tax matters.	June 2, 1917	Do.
Michigan, eastern	Webster, Clyde I	Central R. R. Co. *v.* United States	Oct. 9, 1916	$1,000.
Minnesota	Snow, Roswell W	Violation act to regulate commerce, use of drovers' passes between St. Paul and Chicago.	May 25, 1917	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission
Mississippi, southern	Curry, R. Granville	Violation act to regulate commerce by Mississippi Central Railroad Co.	Feb. 16, 1917	Do.
Do	do	Violation act to regulate commerce by Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.	Mar. 14, 1917	Do.
Do	Ellison, William B	Riviera Realty Co. *v.* Piskora et al	May 4, 1917	$250.
Missouri, eastern	Curry, R. Granville	Violation act to regulate commerce by Illinois Southern Railway Co. and Federal Lead Co.	Apr. 28, 1917	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Missouri, western	Duncan, H. B	Violation sec. 10, act to regulate commerce, by L. B. McCarger Manufacturing Co.	Sept. 18, 1916	Do.

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Statement showing special assistants to district attorneys appointed during the fiscal year 1917 (as required by sec. 385, Rev. Stats.)—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Names.	Employment.	Appointed.	Compensation.
Nebraska	Lane, A. W	United States *v.* Thomas H. Matters	Oct. 12, 1916	To be determined by Attorney General.
Nevada	Duncan, H. B	Violation Elkins Act by Nevada-California-Oregon Ry., Southern Pacific Ry., and certain individuals.	Apr. 3, 1917	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
New Jersey	Palmer, Archibald	Case *v.* Kent Motor Corporation, etc., using mails to defraud	June 11, 1917	$50.
Do	Snow, Roswell W	Violation interstate commerce act by Tuckerton Railway Co	Apr. 16, 1917	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
New Mexico	Duncan, H. B	Violation sec. 10, act to regulate commerce, by Herbert Herzstein.	Oct. 23, 1916	Do.
New York, southern	Carstarphen, Frank A	Cases affecting alien enemies	June 12, 1917	$200 per month.
Do	De Woody, Charles F	Investigation high cost of news print paper	Feb. 9, 1917	That received as special agent, Departmen of Justice.
Do	Hershenstein, Samuel	Cases *v.* Safford, Rae Tanzer, Slade, Arkin, Kahn, Kirschman, Wisner, et al.	Feb. 8, 1917	To be determined, but not to exceed $2,000 per annum.
Do	Hickey, John J	Violation interstate commerce act by New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co., Elk Hill Coal & Iron Co., Scranton Coal Co., and Strong Machinery & Supply Co.	do	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Do	Sarfaty, Raymond H	United States *v.* Buchanan et al	Jan. 6, 1917	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do	do	Case *v.* Rintelin, Martin, Buchanan, Lamar, et al., etc	Oct. 11, 1916	$2,400 per annum.
North Carolina, western	Curry, R. Granville	Violation Elkins Act by Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry., and Clinchfield Coal Corporation.	Oct. 23, 1916	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Ohio, northern	Bennett, Hugh M	Election fraud cases	Oct. 24, 1916	That received as special assistant United States attorney, Ohio, southern.
Do	De Woody, Charles F	Investigations increase in prices of various commodities	Dec. 14, 1916	That received as special agent, Department of Justice.
Do	Hickey, John J	Violations Elkins Act by Pennsylvania Ry. Co. and Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co.	Oct. 2, 1916	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Do	Kruse, Fred H	In food price cases	Dec. 16, 1916	To be determined.
Ohio, southern	Bennett, Hugh M	Election fraud cases	Oct. 24, 1916	$2,000 per annum for period actually engaged in work.
Do	Mangus, Milton W	do	Apr. 16, 1917	That received as assistant United States attorney, Indiana.
Oklahoma, western	Whiteside, Stansell	Violation sec. 5440, oil and gas leases, etc	Jan. 16, 1917	To be determined.
Pennsylvania, eastern	Hall, John Handy	Election fraud cases	Feb. 27, 1917	To be determined by Attorney General, not to exceed $500 per month.
Do	do	United States *v.* D'Olier Engineering Co	Oct. 7, 1916	Full military pay as major.
Do	Knox, John Clark	United States *v.* William Butler, Isse Bass, et al., conspiracy, etc	Aug. 15, 1916	That received as assistant United States attorney, New York, southern.
Pennsylvania, middle	Hickey, J. J	Violation act to regulate commerce and Elkins Act by Spruks and Kizer.	Mar. 9, 1917	That received as attorney, Interestate Commerce Commission.
Do	do	Violation interstate commerce act by Spruks and Kizer; violation criminal code by Spruks.	May 3, 1917	Do.
Porto Rico	Harvey, Arthur J	Cases involving increase in prices various commodities	Apr. 5, 1917	$250.
Tennessee, middle	Langford, Frank	Cases *v.* House, Hite, Syler, Myers, etc., and others which may be assigned.	Feb. 24, 1917	$3,600.

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Texas, northern	Duncan, H. B	Violation interstate commerce act by Abilene & Southern Ry. Co.	Oct. 3, 1916	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Do	Feagin, J. A	So-called conscription conspiracy proceedings	May 28, 1917	To be fixed by Attorney General.
Texas, western	Brooks, Sidney J	Condemnation suits; lands to be purchased by the Government	May 11, 1917	To be fixed by the Attorney General; not to exceed $500.
Virginia, western	Devlin, Arthur J	Investigation enhanced price of coal	Mar. 10, 1917	That received as special agent, Department of Justice.
Washington, western	Reames, Clarence L	Cases *v.* Billingsley and others	Jan. 16, 1917	That received as United States attorney, Oregon.
West Virginia, southern	Blagg, Donald O	Investigation enhanced price of coal	May 10, 1917	$10 per day when actually employed.
Do	Curry, R. Granville	Violation sec. 10, act to regulate commerce, by N. Rahall	Sept. 18, 1916	That received as attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission.

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EXHIBIT No. 14.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

Seven civil suits were instituted against defaulting Government officers, other than postal officials, for the recovery of balances found due from them by accounting officers of the Treasury and against contractors for damages for breach of contracts, claiming the aggregate sum of $439,999.61. Practically all of these cases are still pending. In cases of this class brought during the year and prior thereto judgments amounting to $4, 824.94 were obtained in favor of the United States, and collections aggregating $61,526.96 were made.

Twenty-seven civil suits were instituted against postmasters, postal clerks, postal contractors, etc., for the recovery of the aggregate sum of $33,352.30. Judgments in favor of the United States amounting to $16,927.72 were recovered. In postal cases brought during the year and prior thereto the total sum of $21,813.93 was collected. Postal claims amounting to $1,579.74 were collected without suit.

Fines in criminal proceedings for violations of postal laws, aggregating $229,291.60 were imposed in 710 cases, while fines imposed during the year and prior thereto, aggregating $146,284.13, were collected.

There were 1,718 civil miscellaneous suits instituted under various laws in which the United States is a party plaintiff not embraced in the other classes above, including suits for additional duties, on custom-house bonds, forfeiture bonds, annual yacht tax, etc., claiming the aggregate sum of $2,307,323.74. These do not include 48 claims arising in the various districts for annual yacht tax, duties due, collision damages, etc., aggregating $22,479.21, collected in full without suit.

Of the classes of cases immediately preceding in suits brought during the year and those brought prior thereto, 943 judgments were rendered, aggregating the sum of $950,971.98. In these and those outstanding at the close of the last fiscal year, $347,369.48 was collected and deposited in the Treasury.

In criminal cases, including food and drug, navigation, immigration, and customs fines, penalties, and forfeitures, there were 3,112 fines imposed, aggregating $1,117,998.26. In these and of such imposed prior to the fiscal year the sum of $450,630.58 was collected and deposited to the credit of the United States Treasurer; certificates of deposits herein mentioned, aggregating $1,945,560.66, having passed through this office and explicit directions given with each to the different branches of the Treasury Department for the proper disposition of the moneys.

During the year there was also deposited in the Treasury by clerks of courts $37,219.06, moneys remaining in the court registries unclaimed for five years or more, and $5,720.94 unclaimed wages, etc., of deceased seamen, which items were not included in the miscellaneous collection above reported.

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Summary for the fiscal year 1917.

Civil suits brought by the United States, having specific amount sued for, including claims, coming before this bureau	1,802
Amount claimed in above classes of cases	$2,804,734.60
Amount of judgments rendered in favor of the United States in the above cases during the year and in such suits brought prior thereto	$962,724.64
Amount deposited in the Treasury in the above civil suits and claims	$454,769.32
Number of fines, having specific amounts imposed, coming before this bureau	3,822
Amount of such fines imposed	$1,347,289.86
Amount of such fines deposited in the Treasury	$596,914.71
Moneys deposited under section 996, Revised Statutes, as amended	$37,219.06
Moneys deposited under section 4545, Revised Statutes, as amended	$5,720.94
Total deposited during the year in suits and claims above mentioned	$1,051,684.03
Amount of claims compromised under section 3469, Revised Statutes	$254,021.92
Sum total collected and deposited through this bureau	$1,945,560.66

One hundred and fifty-four offers of compromise were considered by me, of which 137 offers, involving the total sum of $747,612.94, were accepted upon payment of $254,021.92. Seventeen offers, involving the aggregate sum of $46,983.10, were rejected; amount offered, $17,507.22.

One hundred and seventy-six written opinions were rendered on questions of law submitted by the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and other officials. In addition to the written opinions, numerous verbal opinions were given, of which no record is kept.

There have been examined by me during the fiscal year as to legal sufficiency in form and execution 5,192 official bonds, contracts, contract bonds, leases, etc.

In the following instances the title heretofore reported acquired to the land hereinafter described has been found on examination to have been invalid:

Land in—	Acres.
Hall County, Ga., reported acquired from J. M. Cantrell	186
Franklin County, Ga., reported acquired from W. S. Chastain	111
Habersham County, Ga., reported acquired from H. E. Fuller	150
Habersham County, Ga., reported acquired from A. J. Taylor	200
Habersham County, Ga., reported acquired from Bird Taylor	70
Hardin County, Tex., reported acquired from A. N. B. Tompkins	3,598

There was conveyed to the United States on March 13, 1917, by the United States marshal for the Western District of North Carolina the interest of J. B. Panther in 16 acres of land in Polk County, N. C., bid in at execution sale in case No. 1153 of United States *v.* Isaac D. Edwards and J. B. Panther.

On May 28, 1917, a certificate of purchase was executed to the United States for 221.55 acres of land in Riverside County, Cal., bid in at execution sale in satisfaction of a judgment in case of United States *v.* Warren E. Gibbons et al.

The sum of $14 has been received as rent of land in Chaves County, N. Mex., leased by me under section 3749, United States Revised Statutes.

Respectfully submitted.

LAWRENCE BECKER,
Solicitor.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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EXHIBIT No. 15.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF THE DEFENSE OF SUITS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS AND DISTRICT COURTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of business within my official charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

FUNCTION OF THE BUREAU FOR THE DEFENSE OF SUITS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The duty of this bureau is to defend the Government in suits brought against it, and as a judgment for the plaintiff results in a withdrawal of cash from the United States Treasury, its labors are of great importance to the Government and to the people.

Into this branch of the department come the myriad of suits to which our liberal Government has submitted itself by a long series of acts of Congress, so that to-day any citizen of the United States, or any citizen of a foreign country which allows Americans a reciprocal privilege, may sue the Government of the United States upon any debt, claim, or obligation of a contractual nature, and in respect of patent rights, even where the basis of claim is not contractual but tortious. It is believed that no other nation has gone so far in submitting itself to suit as has our Federal Government. While the work of this bureau lies mainly in the Court of Claims at Washington, it also reaches into every district court of the United States by virtue of the concurrent jurisdiction of the district courts in suits against the Government involving not more than $10,000.

The policy of the United States in submitting itself to the suit of its citizens has gone far in many directions to relax customary legal procedure in order that poor claimants may be protected in their rights, the Judicial Code even requiring that testimony shall be taken in the county of the residence of the witness, thus bringing the court to the witness rather than the witness to the court. This necessitates sending Government attorneys to all parts of the world.

The controversies which result in suits against the United States originate largely in the execution of the numerous contracts made by all departments of the Government. They grow out of the building of battleships, cruisers, and other vessels; the erection of public buildings; the dredging and improvement of rivers and harbors; the building and maintenance of dams, locks, and sea walls; the construction of dry docks; reclamation projects; contracts for Army supplies; contracts with mail contractors and railroad companies for carrying mails; claims for the alleged use and infringement of patented devices; and suits wherein it is contended that an implied contract exists.

A large amount of litigation involves the construction of statutes affecting the pay of the Army and Navy and civil employees of the

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Government; the reimbursement of disbursing officers for United States funds lost without negligence; cases referred to the court by special acts of Congress relating to dealings with the Indians; so-called cotton claims, filed under section 162 of the judicial act approved March 3, 1911; and numerous claims for property taken under the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

The several classes of cases in the Court of Claims will be discussed under their separate headings, and reference will be made also to those cases in the United States district courts and the Supreme Court of the United States over which this bureau has supervision.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

SCOPE OF THE JURISDICTION.

In addition to the extensive general jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, constantly growing more extensive as the scope of the Government's contractural activity increases and to the numerous special jurisdictions conferred by Congress from time to time, this court has an interesting but laborious jurisdiction of historical controversies which require much research and investigation from the attorneys representing the Government.

Summary.

Total amount involved in cases disposed of during the year	$23,971,757.36
Total amount awarded plaintiffs	$1,291,584.49
Total amount claimed in cases filed during the year, exclusive of petitions in which no amount is stated	$19,112,650.69
Contested cases disposed of during year	1,080
Number of cases dismissed for want of prosecution	316
Total number of cases disposed of during the year	1,604
Total number of cases filed during the year	206
Total number of cases pending, including subnumbered claims	4,618
Approximate amount involved in pending cases	$87,000,000.00

GENERAL-JURISDICTION CASES.

General-jurisdiction cases are those in which claimants sue directly in the Court of Claims under the Judicial Code, and the court's judgments, subject to appeals to the Supreme Court, are final.

Under contracts entered into by the Navy Department for the building of battleships, cruisers, and other vessels, the amount claimed in pending suits is approximately $10,000,000; the dry-dock litigation approximates $4,750,000; patent suits involve about fifteen millions; litigation growing out of the improvement of rivers and harbors aggregates several million dollars. Claims for additional compensation for carrying the mails, including parcel-post matter, involve millions of dollars. During the year there were filed 19 of the so-called Divisor cases, which are of this class, claiming $576,108.61. These are known as Divisor cases by reason of the fact that the principal issue is the controversy respecting the divisor which shall be used in arriving at the average daily weight of mail carried and which shall form the basis of computation in fixing the amount of compensation the railroads shall receive. This litigation involves in the neighborhood of $36,000,000.

Since the last annual report 61 suits, claiming an aggregate of $1,264,698.53, have been filed to recover the proceeds of cotton taken

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and sold by United States authorities after June 1, 1865, and theoretically in the United States Treasury. This increases the total amount involved in the approximately 1,000 pending cotton cases to $6,000,000. In the six test cases of this class heretofore decided in favor of the Government, notices of appeal from the decisions of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court are still pending. Of the cotton litigation unaffected by these decisions demurrers were filed by the Government in some 300 cases. The court sustained these demurrers but granted leave to plaintiffs to amend their petitions.

Many millions of dollars are involved in cases which arise from dealings with the Indians through treaties, agreements, and acts of Congress, growing out of tribal relations with the Government.

Among the many other classes of cases filed in the Court of Claims during the fiscal year, there were 32 cases claiming $27,727.76 involving the construction of statutes fixing the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and of civil employees of the United States; 5 custom-inspector cases aggregating more than $10,000; 11 militia transportation cases aggregating in the neighborhood of $35,000; 4 legacy-tax cases claiming over $100,000; and 15 personal-property transportation cases claiming $83,746.60.

There are now pending in the Court of Claims 1,193 general jurisdiction cases exclusive of a large number of petitions subnumbered under general docket numbers.

Since the last report petitions have been filed in 180 cases, the aggregate amount claimed being, approximately, $19,079,095.36.

During the year the court passed upon 605 cases, involving, as far as can be ascertained from the petitions, $16,900,874.71.

In 518 of these, claiming $14,333,986.78, judgments were in favor of the Government. In 18 of the cases decided in favor of the Government the costs were assessed against the plaintiffs in the sum of $3,241.69. In one case judgment was rendered in favor of the Government on a counterclaim in the sum of $441.42. In 87 cases, claiming $2,566,887.93, there were awards for plaintiffs in the sum of $1,271,665.89.

Cases disposed of during the year	605
Amount claimed	$16,900,874.71
Amount recovered by plaintiffs	$1,271,665.89
Cases filed during the year	180
Approximate amount claimed, exclusive of petitions in which no amount is stated	$19,079,095.36
Number of cases now pending, exclusive of subnumbered petitions	1,193

DEPARTMENTAL CASES.

Departmental cases involve questions referred by the heads of the various executive departments under authority of section 148 of the Judicial Code, wherein they desire opinions of the court for their information and guidance.

Under this jurisdiction 21 cases were decided during the year, the amount claimed being approximately $107,985. In 20 of these cases, claiming $102,835, findings favorable to plaintiffs were filed for $19,118.60. One case, claiming $5,150, was decided in favor of the Government. There are now pending 9 of these cases.

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CONGRESSIONAL CASES.

Congressional cases are before the court by reference of Congress under the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker Acts, and authority of section 151 of the Judicial Code of March 3, 1911.

Since the last report there have been transmitted to the court two congressional cases, in one of which the amount claimed is $33,555.33, the amount claimed not being set out in the other reference.

During the year the court disposed of 770 cases, involving a total of $6,968,047.65, findings in which have been or will be reported to Congress.

There were dismissed for failure to prosecute 316 cases of this character, the amounts claimed in those wherein petitions had been filed aggregating $6,152,885.44.

There are now pending 3,384 of these cases.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CASES.

Indian depredation cases are those brought under the jurisdictional act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 851), in which claims are made for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any band, tribe, or nation in amity with the United States. The act of January 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 791), amended the act of March 3, 1891, and enlarged the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims so as to include also "claims for property of inhabitants of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States."

Prior to this amendatory act the jurisdiction of the court was limited to "claims for property of citizens of the United States."

The act also provides for the reinstatement of "all cases * * * which have been dismissed by the court for want of proof of the citizenship of the claimant."

During the year there have been 208 cases disposed of, aggregating $697,446.71 in amount claimed. In 55 cases judgments were for plaintiffs and 153 were decided in favor of the United States.

Total number of cases filed	10,841
Amount claimed	$43,515,867.06
Cases reinstated since July 1, 1916	24
Amount claimed	$168,969.45
Judgments for plaintiffs from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, inclusive	55
Amount claimed	$243,151.85
Amount of judgments for plaintiffs	$60,838.50
Judgments for defendant from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, inclusive	153
Amount claimed	$454,294.86
Total number of cases reduced to judgment from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, inclusive	208
Amount claimed	$697,446.71
Number of cases now pending	32
Amount claimed	$239,857.95

All of the 32 cases yet pending have been set by the court for trial next October. Eleven of these cases are now ready for trial; the plaintiffs' briefs have been filed in 5 others, and the defendants' replies thereto will be filed during the summer. In the remaining 16 cases the plaintiffs have not yet filed their briefs, but I have urged

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upon them the necessity of doing so promptly so that the Government may have sufficient time in which to answer without delaying the trials.

To date approximately 285 cases have been reinstated under the terms of the act of January 11, 1915, referred to above. As that act is now more than 2 years old, it is reasonable to presume that practically all reinstatements thereunder have been made. In that event, with the trial and determination next fall of the 32 cases yet pending, the Indian depredation jurisdiction of the Court of Claims will have been terminated.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

This bureau is charged with the general supervision of the defense of suits brought against the Government in the various district courts of the United States under the act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States" (1 Supp. R. S., 559), as amended by the Judicial Code of March 3, 1911 (38 Stat. 1087). During the year 35 suits were brought in the district courts throughout the United States, involving in the aggregate the sum of $282,440.31.

Under this jurisdiction 7 cases went to judgment against the United States during this fiscal year. In satisfaction of these, Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of $9,443.66, and for 13 judgments rendered in prior years the sum of $13,832.94. Four cases were dismissed, 2 stand on error, and 1 on certiorari to the Superme Court.

Since the jurisdiction was created 1,708 suits have been brought against the Government, of which 102 are now pending in the district courts.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

During the year 7 cases appealed from the Court of Claims were presented to the Supreme Court, 2 of which were appealed by the United States and 5 by plaintiffs. Decisions in 4 of these cases were in favor of the Government, 1 against it, and 2 remain to be determined. In 3 other cases briefs on behalf of the United States were prepared by this bureau. There are now pending in the Supreme Court 33 appeals from the Court of Claims.

In addition to the cases appealed from the Court of Claims which were presented to the Supreme Court during the fiscal year, two cases brought to that court by the United States from decisions against it in the District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky were briefed and argued. The lower court was reversed and judgments entered in favor of the Government.

CASES OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is impossible to convey in a document of this kind any adequate idea of the important and intricate questions of law and fact which are presented to the Court of Claims for determination, or the great responsibility resting upon the court. Thorough familiarity with the work is the only means by which the scope of the litigation defended by this bureau can be comprehended. I have, however, selected a few classes of cases for a somewhat detailed discussion.

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BATTLESHIP AND CRUISER CASES.

Fore River Shipbuilding Co. *v.* U. S., No. 30224, U. S. S. *Rhode Island.*
Fore River Shipbuilding Co. *v.* U. S., No. 30225, U. S. S. *New Jersey.*
Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. *v.* U. S., No. 30372 U. S. S. *Virginia.*
Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. *v.* U. S., No. 30373, U. S. S. *West Virginia.*
Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. *v.* U. S., No. 30374, U. S. S. *Maryland.*
Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. *v.* U. S., No. 30375, U. S. S. *Charleston.*
Moran Bros, Co. *v.* U. S., No. 30498, U. S. S. *Nebraska.*
The Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co. *v.* U. S., No. 32024, U. S. S. *Tennessee.*

Of the numerous pending suits which have grown out of the construction of naval vessels the foregoing battleship and cruiser cases are mentioned as of particular interest at this time. These cases arose from the activities of the Navy soon after the War with Spain. This conflict demonstrated the need of a navy of greatly increased strength, and Congress appropriated for a large building program. Simultaneously there occurred great activity in all engineering and building lines throughout the country. An overburdened market for material and labor in all the metal trades resulted and great difficulty was encountered by the shipbuilders in obtaining their orders from the steel mills and securing sufficient labor. The Navy Department made changes in the plans of the vessels after the contracts for the same were let. Delays were encountered in the construction of most of the vessels, varying from about one to three years over the contract periods.

The claimants seek to place the responsibility for the delay on the changes made by the Government and on alleged delay in the delivery of armor and armament, and the major part of the amounts involved is for the delay claimed to be due to changes. In round numbers there will be about 150 for each vessel. The cost already awarded for same will vary from approximately $150,000 to $300,000. Changes had been usual on naval vessels and were recognized as necessary to keep pace with the advancing art of naval architecture, of gunnery, and of marine engineering. These changes enter into many parts of the vessels and present questions of a highly technical nature.

Each of the various acts of Congress authorizing these vessels provides for a vessel "carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class" and "to have the highest practicable speed and greatest radius of action."

The contracts provide for changes when directed by the Secretary of the Navy. They also provide, as required by law, that the cost of such changes whether for an addition or an omission, shall be actual cost, which shall be adjudicated by a board of naval officers. This board is known as the Board on Changes. The claimants seek to avoid the effects of the awards of the Board on Changes, one of whom at times refused on invitation to appear and to present its side of the case, as had been usual with all other contractors, and in accordance with the practice in such cases. This claimant had sought while the vessel in suit was building to have a civilian board appointed to adjudicate the cost of the changes. The Secretary of the Navy refused, and pointed out that the board as constituted was in accordance with the contract and the law, and even though he were so disposed he had no power to provide for other adjudication of the cost than by this board of naval officers.

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Another claim relates to sheathing. Sheathing was originally required for the under-water bodies of the U. S. S. *Nebraska*, *Virginia*, and *West Virginia*. The purpose of wooden sheathing was to provide a base for a covering of copper plates which exfoliate marine growths—a detriment to speed. Sheathing, however, had objectionable features and was omitted as a change in the contract, and the estimated cost of the same deducted. The contractors seek to recover the deducted cost.

A claim common to all the cases is that relating to the 6-inch gun foundations. A gun with a longer barrel, which thus confined the force of the powder behind the projectile for a longer time and gave greater power to the gun, was required in the specifications which formed a part of the contracts for the various vessels. The Navy Department required the contractors to install adequate foundations to take the recoil of the guns. The contractors claim that the foundations required were stronger than they had expected to supply and seek to recover what they claim was an increase in cost.

Due to the complicated features entering the construction of a naval vessel (which must be a fighting machine capable of moving itself to all waters and capable of housing, clothing, and feeding its force of about 1,000 men) a mass of plans and correspondence is necessary in its building. All of this must be scrutinized and the pertinent parts of the correspondence collated to present to the court.

In one case, U. S. S. *Virginia*, the selected correspondence comprised 1,003 printed pages, and the testimony of the 54 witnesses already offered by the claimants has brought this record up to 2,867 printed pages and 511 exhibits. The claimant will resume the taking of testimony in October.

In the case of the *Nebraska* the record of the selected correspondence runs to 3,508 printed pages, and the testimony of the 46 witnesses of the claimant already examined has extended this record to 5,016 printed pages. There are also 713 exhibits in the case to date. The claimant in this case closed its testimony in the spring of the present year, and the Government during the summer recess of the court will examine 25 to 30 witnesses on the west coast.

In the case of the *New Jersey* and *Rhode Island* the property of the first contractor was sold under foreclosure proceedings and a contract was made with a new company to complete the vessel. The new company sued on various claims antedating its contract, as well as claims arising thereafter. The Government demurred to the petition and the court inhibited the claimant from taking testimony for claims antedating its contract. Claimant will close its case at an early date and preparations are now being made to take testimony on behalf of the Government.

The petitions in the suits on the *West Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Charleston* are similar to those filed in the suits specifically referred to. The compilation of the records in these cases has been advanced, but the taking of testimony has not commenced.

In addition to the technical and legal points involved in all the cases, questions of accounting, real estate values, rental values of tools and machinery, etc., have been presented. Many of the witnesses examined are experts in the various lines. Other witnesses are presi-

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dents of corporations, engineers, draftsmen, bookkeepers, machinists, ship fitters, riveters, and artisans of various other trades.

The contracts for these vessels provide that in case the vessels are not completed within the contract time, deductions shall be made from the price stipulated in the contract for each and every day (except Sundays) during the continuance of such delay until the vessels shall be completed to the extent of $300 a day for the first month and $600 a day for each month thereafter that the vessels shall be delayed. The Secretary of the Navy relieved the contractors in every case of all such deductions, granting extensions of the contract time to provide against such deductions.

The amount claimed in the case of the *Tennessee* is only $6,998. That involved in the other cases varies from $199,039.96 for the lowest to $910,212.13 for the highest.

The cases are important in that they present the following issues:

(*a*) The power and authority of a cabinet officer, the Secretary of the Navy.

(*b*) The validity of naval contracts.

(*c*) The provision of law limiting a price set by Congress.

(*d*) The functions of the Board on Changes and the finality of its findings, including, according to the contractors' theory, capital plant values, indirect expenses and other overhead charges, questions of accounting, etc.

STOCKTON FLOOD CASES.

What are commonly designated as Stockton flood cases are composed of a great many suits against the Government to recover damages alleged to have been caused by the construction of the diverting canal carrying water from the Mormon Slough to the Calaveras River and thence into the San Joaquin River. The amounts involved total approximately $3,000,000. Previous to 1911 the Stockton Channel at Stockton, Cal., owing to the silt carried down from the Sierra Nevada Mountains through the Mormon Slough, had been threatened with destruction as a port. In order to overcome this the War Department built a diverting canal from the Mormon Slough and carried the water over to the Calaveras River and thence into the San Joaquin River. In order to protect the city of Stockton, which previous to 1911 had suffered annually great damage from floods, a high levee was built along the south bank of the diverting canal. During the winter season the run-off from the mountains which had flooded the area in question in years previous was to a great extent held in check by this diverting canal and levee and the city of Stockton relieved of floods. The water backed up and out over the farms in the vicinity to a greater depth than previous to the construction of the canal. The country flooded consists of highly cultivated fruit and grain farms.

The several plaintiffs allege that the floods destroyed the value of their farms from 25 to 40 per cent, and that this destruction being continuous and the floods recurrent amount to a taking to that extent under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Five cases were selected and are in the course of preparation to be tried as test cases.

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THE NATRON SODA CO. *v.* THE UNITED STATES—JOHN HORSTMAN & CO. *v.* THE UNITED STATES.

These cases present several of the most interesting, important, and unique questions that have ever been raised in suits against the Government. They grow out of a remarkable geological condition in the State of Nevada that has been effected by the construction of the Truckee-Carson reclamation project. This project was constructed for the purpose of reclaiming desert lands which were formerly the bed of the prehistoric Lake La Hontan, a body of water that was some 800 miles long and 1,000 feet deep. In this prehistoric lake bed are the remains of two volcanic cones, which are about one-quarter of a mile apart. The larger one has a depth from the rim of the cone to the lake surface in the crater of 150 feet. The water is another 150 feet in depth. These volcanoes, which were active when the water of Lake La Hontan stood above them, are now within the area of the land being reclaimed under the Truckee-Carson project. For many years there has been an industry in operation at these lake beds by which the waters have been evaporated and the residuum of soda gathered up and shipped. In 1906 the Government had by a canal carried the waters of the Truckee River over into the Carson River bed and constructed an enormous reservoir. From this reservoir the water was brought down through the Carson River to a diverting dam, and from thence was taken by canals out on the desert and used for irrigation. These canals practically surround the volcanic cones, which are known as the Soda Lakes. Several years after the canals were filled the water in the soda lakes began to rise, and has continued until their depth has increased over 20 feet or more. This has entirely destroyed the plants of the plaintiff companies and prevented them from continuing their business. Plaintiffs brought suit under the fifth amendment, alleging that the Government had thus taken their property without compensation. They contend through expert testimony that the water in the canals seeped down to a distance of approximately 14 feet, where it came into contact with a continuous tenacious clay bed that sloped toward the lakes and was impervious to water; that this clay was the bed of the prehistoric Lake La Hontan; that the water coming into contact with this bed ran directly into the lakes and filled them up and hence there was a direct cause that produced the destruction of their property. In order to prove their theory, they sank wells and attempted to show the continuous clay bed. The Government's theory is that the water from the canals seeped practically perpendicularly down for 75 or more feet until it came in contact with the ground waters of that area; that this water and the water used for private irrigation and water from the Carson River during certain seasons mingled with the ground waters of that country and caused the ground water plane of that area to pile up and thus raised the waters in the lakes, and hence there could be no direct connection between the water seeping from the canals and that which was in the lakes themselves for which the Government could be charged. In order to prove its theory the Government sank 150 wells. Some of them were driven at points immediately contiguous to the canals, and then continued in a series up to the lakes. It was thus demon-

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strated that there was no direct seepage from the canals to the lakes. After several thousand pages of testimony had been taken, plaintiffs conceded that their first theory was incorrect and that the Government's contention with respect to the water from the canals mingling with the ground waters was correct. They, however, asserted, first, that the Government had no right to take the water from one river and watershed over to another river and watershed and use it in such a way as to destroy their property, even though it did mingle with the ground waters in the first instance; and, second, that the only water which caused the lakes to rise was that from the Government's canals, thereby excluding any water which might have seeped into the ground from irrigation or from underflow of the Carson River.

The decision in these cases will have a far-reaching effect because of its applicability to practically all Government projects involving the diverting or storage of water.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO. *v.* THE UNITED STATES.

This was a test case involving the question as to what additional compensation, if any, the mail-carrying railroads of the country were entitled to for transporting the additional weights made necessary by the establishment of the parcel-post system.

Upon the inauguration of the parcel-post system on January 1, 1913, the railroads carrying the mails under four-year contracts, the compensation of which was based upon average daily weights, ascertained at the beginning of the contract term, transported an increased amount of mail matter. No provision was made in the parcel-post act for compensation for the anticipated increased weight of mail, and whether or not the railroads under their unexpired contracts were entitled to additional pay without legislative action was not here involved. The sole question involved in this case was whether Congress by a later act of March 4, 1913, intended that the Postmaster General should after July 1, 1913, allow the railroads, on account of increased weight of mails, a graduated increase in compensation, in his discretion, not to exceed 5 per cent of the then existing compensation, or whether that act required the Postmaster General to allow each of the railroads the full 5 per cent, regardless of whether the increase of mails carried by them justified such compensation.

The section of the act involved is as follows:

> That on account of the increased weight of mails resulting from the enactment of section eight of the act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, the Postmaster General is authorized to add to the compensation paid for transportation on railroad routes on and after July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, for the remainder of the contract terms, not exceeding five per centum per annum, excepting upon routes weighed since January first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and to be readjusted from July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, unless otherwise provided by law.

The plaintiff contended that Congress intended by the act above quoted to allow an increase on all mail routes of the full 5 per cent, and that, therefore, no discretionary power was vested in the Postmaster General. The defendant contended, first, that authority to increase compensation not exceeding 5 per cent meant exactly what it said—that is, that the maximum was 5 per cent, the minimum

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nothing, and between the two lay the Postmaster General's discretion; and, second, if such discretionary power existed, its exercise was not open to question.

The Court of Claims held that what the act really intended was that the Postmaster General should allow an increase of the flat 5 per cent on all mail-carrying railroad routes, and accordingly rendered judgment for the plaintiff. The case is now on appeal to the Supreme Court.

MORA GRANT CASES.

Paul Butler et al. *v.* The United States.
Union Land & Grazing Co. *v.* The United States.
Stephen B. Elkins, trustee, *v.* The United States.
Stephen B. Elkins *v.* The United States.

These suits were brought to recover for use and occupation from 1890 to 1896 of certain real estate situated in New Mexico, and constituting a part of a tract of land known as the Mora grant, and for timber and wood cut and removed from said premises by the defendant.

The plaintiffs contended that their remote grantors became the owners of the land in question by grant from the Mexican Government in 1835, and from them by means of conveyances they derived title. That in 1851 the Government of the United States established a military reservation on said land and retained the same thereon until 1894, and continued in possession of said land until 1896.

The defendant contended in substance that no timber or wood was taken; that the use and occupation of the land was of no value; that the plaintiffs failed to prove title; that the grant was not complete and perfect at the time of the cession of New Mexico to the United States and the establishing of said reservation; that the land occupied was dedicated to the defendant for public use. These cases involved the construction of certain provisions of two treaties between the United States and Mexico, to wit, the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty of 1848 and the Gadsden treaty of 1853.

The decisions of the court were for the defendant, and the petitions were accordingly dismissed.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS *v.* THE UNITED STATES.

This case came before the Court of Claims under a special act of Congress providing for a "determination of the law and facts and report to Congress," first, as to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for premium paid for coin with which it paid the interest and principal of its bonds issued and sold in 1861 for the purpose of equipping troops for service in the Civil War; and, second, its claim for interest and premium paid for coin on bonds issued to protect the harbors and fortify the coast of Massachusetts during the Civil War. The total amount claimed to be due was $1,120,275.50, of which $886,389.68 represents the first item and $233,885.82 the second.

Like many other States, Massachusetts raised its quota of troops to assist in suppressing the rebellion of the South. To meet the expense incident thereto, the State issued on July 1, 1861, $3,000,000 in bonds, and on April 25, 1862, an additional $600,000 was authorized. Neither did the act authorizing the $3,000,000 nor the bonds

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themselves provide that the principal and interest should be paid in any particular kind of money, nor was there before or during the time they were issued and sold any general law of the State requiring payment in other than the accepted currency of the day. On March 22, 1862, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act providing that the interest and principal of all script or bonds of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which had been or might thereafter be issued when due should be paid in gold or silver coin. After the passage of this act the State paid in gold the principal and interest of all its bonds theretofore and thereafter outstanding, including those issued for the purpose of raising troops. To secure the gold it was necessary at times to pay a considerable premium.

By act of July 27, 1861, Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the authorized agents of the several States the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such States for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed to suppress the insurrection against the United States.

By virtue of that act the Government repaid the several States enormous sums for expenses incurred in raising and equipping troops. Before 1896 the accounting officers, although allowing as proper expenditures the principal sums raised by either bond or note issue, had refused anything by way of interest, under the theory that interest was not recoverable as against the United States. In 1896 the Supreme Court in the case of United States *v.* New York (160 U. S., 598), held that interest upon bond issues was a principal sum the United States agreed to refund, and that, therefore, such claims of the United States should be allowed under the act of July 27, 1861.

Under the decision in the New York case the Court of Claims allowed several of the State claims for interest, and in the case of State of Pennsylvania *v.* United States (36 C. Cls., 507) also allowed the amount of premium necessary to secure gold with which to pay a part of the interest. The reason for the allowance of the gold premium in that case was because there had existed since 1840 an act of Pennsylvania requiring interest on State indebtedness to be paid in specie, and the court held that the right to receive the interest in coin was a part of the contract made by Pennsylvania with its bondholders at the time when the money was secured to equip troops, and was, therefore, a proper expenditure under the act of 1861. Later, when the State of Massachusetts presented its claim for gold premium to the accounting officers, it was disallowed for the reason that when the bonds were issued by Massachusetts there was no act requiring payment in gold, and consequently the payment in gold was not a part of the contract between the State and its bondholders. The accounting officers held that the subsequent act requiring payment in coin not having been in existence at the time the bonds were sold, simply enlarged the obligation of the contract, and the payment in gold became a mere gratuity which the act of 1861 did not contemplate should be refunded; especially was this true since the specie-payment act of Massachusetts was passed after the enactment of the legal-tender act of February 25, 1862, which as construed by the Supreme Court permitted all contracts not specifically providing for payment in coin to be settled by Treasury bills.

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The sole question, therefore, presented to the Court of Claims under the first item of the claim was whether the reimbursing act of July 27, 1861, was broad enough to include an item of expense paid by the State under the circumstances above detailed. The court held that it was and gave the State judgment for $886,389.68.

On the second item of the claim, being that of interest and premium paid for coin on bonds issued to protect the harbors and fortify the coast of Massachusetts during the Civil War, the court held that that item did not come within the act of July 27, 1861, and that there was no other law under which it could be paid. The claim as to that item was accordingly dismissed.

PATENT CASES.

A class of suits against the United States which are of great public importance and interest are based upon patents for invention. These suits in almost every instance involve claims for very large money recoveries, in addition to the adjudication of rights of great consequence in the industrial and manufacturing world.

TORPEDO AND SUBMARINE CASES.

The Electric Boat Co. has instituted four suits against the United States in which it seeks to recover about $800,000 as royalties for the alleged use by the Navy Department of its patented types of automobile torpedoes and submarine boats. Owing to the fact of this nation being at war these and like suits have assumed a peculiar importance, the amount now indirectly involved being several million dollars.

TORPEDO CASES.

The modern long-range, high-speed torpedo is a development of recent years. During the experimental stage of this development the Navy Department entered into license agreements with the Electric Boat Co. and another company, builders of torpedoes, for making and using torpedoes covered by patents owned by these companies, respectively. The selection by the Navy Department resulted in the suits referred to, the plaintiff company alleging that the torpedo selected was covered by its patents, and that the Government is, therefore, liable to it for royalties as specified in its license agreement.

THE SUBMARINE CASES.

These suits differ from the torpedo cases since they are not based upon contract, but upon direct infringement of patent rights. The Electric Boat Co. asserts ownership of patents covering the type of submarine adopted by the United States through the use of the patents of a different company, and that the Government has, therefore, infringed its exclusive rights. It seeks to recover $100,000 for each submarine of the type used by the Navy. The issues go to the validity of the patents and the differentiation of the types of submarines.

It is generally believed that the Government's use of inventions is largely restricted and more or less confined to instruments of warfare,

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such as guns, munitions, torpedoes, submarines, etc. But extensive as the use of these and related things is, particularly in war time, the Government requires and uses immense quantities of peaceful and industrial appliances in its far-reaching activities and is a manufacturer on a large scale of many patented machines and articles of the industrial arts.

Under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 851), the Government is liable to suit on any patented invention used without the patent-owner's consent, and the Court of Claims is the only forum prescribed for the adjudication of such suits.

Not only is the Government suable for patented devices it obtains by its own direct purchase or manufacture, but according to recent interpretations of the statute mentioned by one of the Circuit Courts of Appeals, the Government is suable when a contractor furnishes patented appliances to the Government and the contractor is not suable. The effect of this is to bring suits into this bureau for defense that would otherwise be adjudicated between private parties in the district courts. This interpretation of the statute is now before the Supreme Court for review.

As illustrating the liabilities of the Government in its normal peaceful activities and the work of this bureau in that regard, mention may be made of a suit recently decided in the Government's favor in the Court of Claims. The patent was for a jetty construction claimed to have been used by the Government in one of its large engineering works. The damages or compensation sued for was $1,725,000.

Another case, also successfully defended, was for alleged use by the Government of a patented cableway transporter used in the building of the great locks of the Panama Canal. The amount claimed was $137,000 for that use. Cableways of the same character have been used by the Government or its contractors elsewhere.

Another case is that of a suit for the use of certain photographic machines employed very largely by almost every Government department for copying documents, drawings, records, notices, etc. The compensation claimed by the patentee is $100,000, but in event of his success would amount to much more, being based on a recovery for every such machine used during the life of the patent, as usual in patent cases. This suit is ready for trial and will be heard at the coming term of court.

Another case is that of a calking tool used in shipbuilding, and together with another case for use of a certain construction of steam valve was brought to trial the past term. In both these cases the Government was successful in the Court of Claims. The recovery asked for in these two cases was $50,000, but amounted to much more, to be determined by the number of the respective devices used.

There is now being prosecuted what is undoubtedly the largest patent case and possibly the most important in the history of the bureau and of the Court of Claims. This involves fundamental patents in wireless telegraphy. When it is considered that every Government vessel carries a wireless apparatus; that the Government has installed and operates a large number of land stations; that Army posts, troops in the field, airships, the Signal Service, the Coast Guard, Lighthouse Service, etc., all use wireless apparatus, the importance and extent of the suit may be appreciated. The

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compensation claimed is $1,000,000, which would doubtless be considerably exceeded on an accounting of the number of installations used.

The foregoing by no means comprises all the patent suits pending or brought to trial, but are taken as illustrations.

In addition to defending actual suits against the Government much work has been and is being done by this bureau in advising and reporting upon patent questions that frequently arise in the various executive departments of the Government. Since the war there have been many matters considered relating to rights and duties of citizen and alien inventors in respect to their patents and patent applications in this and belligerent countries.

This bureau has been called upon also to render a number of opinions in matters affecting the rights of the Government and Government officers and employees in inventions, and to represent in the Patent Office certain inventors in the employ of the Government in prosecuting and obtaining important patents for the benefit of the Government.

DRAWBACK DUTY CASES.

Dean Linseed Oil Co. *v.* The United States.
Arnold Thayer, et al., *v.* The United States.
National Lead & Oil Co. of Pennsylvania *v.* The United States
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co. *v.* The United States.
National Lead Co. *v.* The United States.

These suits are brought by plaintiffs under the act of March 3, 1887, to recover additional drawback duty on exported "oil cake" manufactured from imported linseed, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce taxation and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved August 27, 1894.

During the period of time covered certain cargoes of linseed were imported into the United States at the port of New York by plaintiffs, and upon certain importations the duties required by law were duly paid, viz, at the rate of 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds. The linseed upon importation was then subjected to the customary practices of crushing and mulling for the purpose of extracting the oil therefrom. By this process there was extracted from 1 bushel of linseed weighing 56 pounds 19.91 pounds of oil, and there remained 35.87 pounds of substance known as oil cake, and 0.22 of a pound of settlings or waste. The value of the oil made from 1 bushel of seed was $1.46, and the value of the oil cake was 49 cents. The oil cake was exported by plaintiffs in various lots and cargoes, and claims were presented to the collector of customs for drawback reimbursements upon each and every one of said exportations under the provisions of section 22 of the tariff act of 1894. None of the oil extracted from said seed was exported. In the claims so presented plaintiffs contended that the duty of 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds less 1 per cent paid on the linseed should be divided between the oil and the oil cake in the proportion of their respective weights. The collector of customs decided that under and by virtue of the law and regulations of the Treasury Department, the duty paid on the linseed should be distributed to the oil and oil cake in proportion to their respective values, and the allowance was made and paid to the plaintiff in accordance therewith.

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These suits are prosecuted to recover the difference between what plaintiffs received, according to the method employed by the Treasury Department, and what they would have received according to their proposed method.

The plaintiffs insist that the drawback duties should be divided between the oil and the "oil cake" in proportion to their respective weights.

The legal propositions involved may be stated as follows:

1. The construction of the statute providing for drawback duty.
2. The interpretation of said statute by the Treasury Department.
3. The effect of the unvarying contemporaneous construction of officials intrusted with the execution of a statute.
4. The effect of legislative recognition of executive construction.

The final decision in these cases is of importance not so much on account of the amount involved in these suits, but because of its far-reaching effect relative to drawback duty generally.

INDIAN CASES.

The suits referred to under this heading arise from dealings with the Indians through treaties, agreements, and acts of Congress growing out of tribal relations with the Government. They involve the construction of statutes, and of such treaties and agreements, as well as general accounting with the respective tribes. During the year suits of this character were filed aggregating $14,449,420.45, making a total claimed in pending cases of some $30,000,000. The intricate questions presented in this litigation are of a highly technical character, both as to the issues of law and of fact, and necessitate diligent and laborious research in preparing the defense which the Government is required to interpose as the guardian of the Indians.

CONCLUSION.

In submitting this report I desire to attest to the cheerful response on the part of the personnel of this bureau in the efforts made to keep its work on the upgrade, and at all times deal fairly with plaintiffs while conserving the interests of the United States. I wish further to express my appreciation of the standard of ability and industry maintained.

Respectfully,

HUSTON THOMPSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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EXHIBIT NO. 16.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF CUSTOMS MATTERS.

NEW YORK, *September 14, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the customs division of your department for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1917.

The statutory work of this office divides itself into two general classes, viz., (1) appeals before the United States Court of Customs Appeals, and (2) cases before the Board of United States General Appraisers, which comprise (*a*) classification cases and (*b*) reappraisement proceedings.

APPEALS BEFORE UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

During the year 28 appeals were disposed of by consent and 106 were decided by the court after argument. The appeals disposed of by consent were, for the most part, disposed of in accordance with decisions by the United States Court of Customs Appeals on other similar issues which were argued as test cases. Of those disposed of by consent 17 were disposed of favorably to the Government and 11 favorably to the importers. Of those decided after argument 50 were decided in favor of the Government and 56 in favor of the importers.

As several related appeals covering the same issue are often disposed of together, Table I showing the results on issues decided is of value.

Table I.

Year.	Number of issues decided.	Won by—		Percentage won by the United States.
		Importers.	United States.	
1910	114	46	68	59.6
1911	188	75	113	60.1
1912	197	71	126	64.0
1913	165	55	110	66.7
1914	162	65	97	59.9
1915	135	56	79	58.5
1916	112	42	70	62.5
1917	93	44	49	52.7
Total	1,166	454	712	61.1

Of the issues decided in the early years of the court's existence many were old and had been pending a considerable period before the establishment of the court.

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It is interesting to compare the results shown by Table I with the results shown by Table II, which gives similar data for the six years immediately before the establishment of this office.

Table II.

Year.	Number of issues decided.	Won by—		Percentage won by the United States.
		Importers.	United States.	
1904	102	63	39	38.2
1905	165	106	59	35.7
1906	129	60	69	53.5
1907	151	79	72	47.7
1908	140	70	70	50.0
1909	139	78	61	43.8
Total	826	456	370	44.8

This comparison seems to demonstrate the wisdom of the change in the manner of handling this class of customs litigation made by the tariff act of 1909. Before that act appeals from decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers were taken to the Circuit Court, and from that court to the Circuit Court of Appeals. On behalf of the Government such appeals were usually conducted by the local United States attorneys, some of whom were more or less inexperienced in this class of litigation. On the other hand, the importers were usually represented by attorneys who specialized in this class of litigation. By the tariff act of 1909 there was established a special staff of Government attorneys charged with the conduct of cases originating before the Board of United States General Appraisers, both before and after appeal. The fact that in the six years before the change the Government won 44.8 per cent of the appeals and that in the eight years after the change the Government won 61.1 per cent shows that the change was beneficial to the Government.

However, the increase of 16.3 per cent in decisions favorable to the Government does not fully measure the beneficial results. The effect of the winning of an appeal is by no means limited to the particular protests involved therein. The court's decision in a particular case may, and usually does, affect hundreds and possibly thousands of entries not covered by that protest. It controls both (1) the decisions on similar protests then pending and (2) the liquidation of later entries covering similar merchandise. Consequently the winning of an additional percentage of appeals has indirectly had a very great effect upon the customs revenues.

There is still another advantage which has flowed from the establishment of this office. The committing of this class of litigation to one staff of attorneys has been one of the principal causes for the reduction in the lapse of time between decisions by the Board of United States General Appraisers and the final decisions of appeals. The beneficial effects of that reduction are referred to following Table IV herein.

Table III shows the percentage of reversals obtained by the Government and by importers in appeals taken by them, respectively, during the last three years.

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Table III.

Appealed by—	1915		1916		1917	
	Total.	Reversed.	Total.	Reversed.	Total.	Reversed.
United States	63	30	47	27	56	21
Per cent	.....	47.6	.....	57.4	.....	37.5
Importers	72	23	65	22	50	21
Per cent	.....	31.9	.....	33.8	.....	42.0

It is stated that prior to the establishment of the United States Court of Customs Appeals the average lapse of time between decisions by the Board of United States General Appraisers and decisions by the appellate courts on argued appeals was four years and eight months. The average time in each year since the creation of that court is shown by Table IV.

Table IV.

Year ending June 30—

1910.....2 years, 1 month.
1911.....1 year, 6 months, 16 days.
1912.....1 year, 6 months.
1913.....8 months, 10 days.
1914.....7 months, 13 days.
1915.....8 months, 6 days.
1916.....7 months, 8 days.
1917.....8 months, 16 days.

This great diminution in the time that appeals are pending has had far-reaching effects. The diminution has been brought about by two changes made by the tariff act of 1909, viz., (1) the creation of a special staff of attorneys charged with the conduct of these cases and (2) the creation of the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

One of the reasons for the creation of the Court of Customs Appeals was the belief that a diminution of time would be effected. Certainly results have justified that belief. One of the most immediate effects of this diminution is a great reduction in customs litigation. The number of appeals disposed of each year has decreased in a ratio somewhat corresponding with the decrease in the elapsed time that appeals are pending. The greatest decrease has been in the number of appeals disposed of by consent. In order to preserve their rights, parties appeal from decisions of the Board of General Apprasisers and keep their appeals alive until test appeals are decided. During the years of 1910 to 1912, inclusive, more appeals were disposed of by consent than were decided after argument. Since 1913 there has been a constantly diminishing number of appeals disposed of by consent, because the cutting down of the time test cases are pending makes it less necessary to keep other cases open while test cases are pending.

But the statistics showing a diminution in the number of appeals only faintly indicate the decrease which there has been in customs litigation as a result of the shortening of the time necessary to get final decisions upon test questions. Briefly stated, it may be said that as soon as it is found that there is an unsettled question as to the classification of any kind of merchandise, practically every

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importer entering such merchandise thereafter files protests against the liquidations made by the collectors of customs. Out of such a group one is then tried before the Board of General Appraisers, and often appeal follows to the Court of Customs Appeals. During all this time protests pile up. When the test case has been decided the other similar protests are taken up by the Board of General Appraisers and disposed of in accordance with the decision in the test case. But that is not all of it. Once the test case has been decided, the collectors of customs thereafter liquidate entries in accordance with the decision in the test case; and thenceforth there are no more protests raising that particular issue. Hence it follows that the cutting down of the time during which test cases are pending has greatly reduced the number of protests. This is indicated by a comparison between the decreased time shown in Table IV and the decrease in the number of protests received by the Board of General Appraisers as shown in Table VI. This decrease in the number of protests filed results in a decrease in the work which the collectors of customs and the staff of the Board of General Appraisers have in handling protests. Stated in another way, the decrease in the time appeals are pending has considerably decreased the expense of administering the customs law.

On June 30, 1917, 39 appeals were pending. Most of them had been taken so recently that it was not possible to argue them before the court adjourned for the summer.

CASES BEFORE THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS.

In each month of the year general appraisers called reappraisement calendars at the port of New York. In each month from September to June, inclusive, each of the three boards of general appraisers called classification calendars and re-reappraisement calendars at the port of New York. Attorneys from this office were in attendance at all the calendars called in New York.

The ports other than New York at which classification and reappraisement calendars were called during the year is shown by Table V, which table also shows the number of calendars called at each of those ports and the number of protests and reappraisement proceedings upon those calendars. An attorney from this office attended the calling of each of those calendars except that at Newport News. The cases on that calendar were of so little importance that it seemed inexpedient to go to the expense of sending an attorney to represent the Government.

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Table V.

Port.	Number of dockets.	Number of protests.	Number of reappraisements.
Baltimore	4	28	65
Bangor	1	2	5
Boston	5	448	121
Buffalo	2	92	53
Chicago	4	1,450	255
Cincinnati	2	36	14
Cleveland	2	97	52
Detroit	1	62	154
Duluth	1	13	6
Galveston	1	10	2
Kansas City	2	12	33
Los Angeles	2	203	62
Malone	1	.....	1
Minneapolis	2	10	3
Newport News	1	.....	1
New Orleans	1	10	7
Philadelphia	4	740	167
Pittsburgh	1	4	5
Portland, Oreg	2	26	1
Providence	3	33	16
St. Louis	2	84	14
St. Paul	2	14	3
San Francisco	2	761	75
Seattle	2	200	54
Tampa	1	14	8
Total	51	4,349	1,177

(*a*) CLASSIFICATION CASES.

The number of protests before the Board of General Appraisers since the enactment of the tariff act of 1913 is shown by Table VI.

Table VI.

	Year ended June 30—			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Pending at beginning of year	105,731	90,915	76,007	74,472
Received during year	42,125	32,546	18,115	13,655
Decided during year	56,941	47,454	19,650	8,512
Pending at end of year	90,915	76,007	74,472	79,615

The status of the protests pending June 30, 1917, is shown by Table VII, compiled by the chief clerk of the board.

Table VII.

To be docketed (including continued cases)	8,920
Awaiting return of commissions	395
Submitted and with stenographers for transcription of testimony	936
Submitted and with general appraisers for decision	1,900
Protests on which decisions had been drafted and abandoned protests not yet formally decided	5,335
On suspended files	7,460
Protests awaiting disposition	54,669
Total pending	79,615

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The "protests awaiting disposition" were protests which had been suspended under the "5 per cent discount" cases recently decided by the Supreme Court. There is nothing left to be tried in those protests. Probably most of them will be abandoned by the importers.

On June 30, 1917, there were on file in the office of the collector of customs at the port of New York about 110,000 protests involving the 5 per cent discount issue. Those protests involve no other issue and will now be taken up for disposition.

Of the protests decided in the last fiscal year 63.29 per cent were overruled, 11.63 per cent were sustained, and 25.07 per cent were sustained as to some of the merchandise and overruled as to the rest of the merchandise covered thereby.

Too much emphasis can not be laid on the fact that the great reduction in the number of protests filed does not indicate a corresponding decrease in customs litigation. The great bulk of protests is decided in accordance with decisions made in test cases. Consequently a reduction in the time that test cases are pending greatly reduces the number of protests which pile up without any decrease in the number of test cases. It has already been pointed out herein (following Table IV) that the establishment of the Court of Customs Appeals and of this office effected a great reduction in the time that test cases are pending.

Table VIII shows the disposition of protests on the classification calendars during the last fiscal year.

Table VIII.

	In advance of hearings.	At hearings.	Total.
PORT OF NEW YORK.			
Transferred to other ports	33	6	39
Continued	18,457	2,102	20,559
Suspended	4,069	180	4,249
Submitted	4,039	680	4,719
No appearance by importer	.....	189	189
Abandoned by importer	1,830	490	2,320
Dismissed	31	5	36
Continued after hearing	.....	1,696	1,696
Suspended after hearing	.....	291	291
Submitted after hearing	.....	1,473	1,473
Total	28,459	7,112	35,571
OTHER PORTS.			
Transferred to New York	62	84	146
Transferred to other ports	11	21	32
Continued	481	1,446	1,927
Suspended	121	390	511
Submitted	46	505	551
No appearance by importer	.....	77	77
Abandoned by importer	22	307	329
Dismissed	.....	.....	.....
Continued after hearing	.....	102	102
Suspended after hearing	.....	54	54
Submitted after hearing	.....	620	620
Total	743	3,606	4,349

Total protests on dockets at port of New York	35,571
Total protests on dockets at other ports	4,349
Total	39,920

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(b) REAPPRAISEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Table IX, compiled by the chief clerk of the board, shows the number of reappraisements handled during the last fiscal year and the results thereof.

Table IX.

REAPPRAISEMENTS BEFORE GENERAL APPRAISERS.

Appeals pending July 1, 1916	1,828
Appeals received from port of New York	3,262
Appeals received from other ports	1,261
Total	6,351

	New York.	Other ports.	Total.
Disposed of as follows:			
Appraiser wholly sustained	1,135	270	1,405
Appraiser partly sustained	747	171	918
Advanced over appraiser	89	60	149
Invoice value sustained	310	313	623
Entered value sustained	348	136	484
Under entered value	243	32	275
Appeals dismissed	253	79	332
Total disposed of	3,125	1,061	4,186
Pending June 30, 1917			2,165
Total			6,351

RE-REAPPRAISEMENTS BEFORE BOARDS OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

Appeals pending July 1, 1916	899
Appeals received from port of New York	1,363
Appeals received from other ports	377
Total	2,639

	New York.	Other ports.	Total.
Disposed of as follows:			
General appraiser wholly sustained	667	190	857
General appraiser partly sustained	224	37	261
Advanced over general appraiser	377	156	533
Invoice value sustained	78	4	82
Entered value sustained	74	10	84
Under entered value	35		35
Appeals dismissed	95	8	103
Total disposed of	1,550	405	1,955
Pending June 30, 1917			684
Total			2,639

During the year there were called 354 reappraisement and re-reappraisement calendars, upon which appeared a total of 14,897 appeals. This total included appeals which were the subject of hearings at different adjourned dates, and also appeals that were from time to time continued without hearing.

Table X shows a great increase in appeals to reappraisement and appeals to re-reappraisement since the establishment of this office.

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Table X.

Year.	Reappraisements.	Re-reappraisements.
1910	3,481	1,020
1911	4,506	1,525
1912	5,796	1,710
1913	4,869	1,691
1914	4,686	1,530
1915	6,626	1,782
1916	5,096	2,568
1917	4,523	1,740

There seem to be two principal causes for the large increases in the numbers of reappraisement proceedings in recent years. One cause is that the tariff act of 1913 largely substituted ad valorem duties for specific duties, thus making foreign market values much more important than they were under earlier acts. The other cause is that the European war has greatly unsettled markets and resulted in rapidly changing foreign market values.

While Table X shows a decrease in the number of appeals taken in the last fiscal year, yet there was an increase in the number of issues tried. Often a large number of appeals are grouped together in a single trial. As in classification cases, so also in reappraisement proceedings, test cases are tried.

The tariff act of 1913 provides for 1 per cent additional duty (commonly referred to as a penalty) for each 1 per cent the appraised value exceeds the entered value. Since the outbreak of the European war and particularly during the last year, wide and sudden fluctuations and constantly advancing prices have often resulted in importers' entered values being advanced by the local appraisers. Because of the advances and the heavy resultant additional duties, a great many appeals to reappraisement and re-reappraisement have been taken. The number of contested cases has multiplied rapidly in the last year; and the appeals have been more bitterly contested on the part of importers than ever before.

Emphasis should also be laid on the fact that the greater importance of reappraisement proceedings under the tariff act of 1913 has resulted in this office giving much greater and more careful attention to reappraisement proceedings than was done in earlier years. The office has succeeded in having test reappraisement proceedings tried more promptly than formerly, and that has resulted in a decrease in the total number of appeals.

The Government was successful in 65 per cent of the appeals to reappraisement before general appraisers and in 74 per cent of the appeals to re-reappraisement before boards of general appraisers. The Government was successful in 67.9 per cent of the total number of reappraisement proceedings.

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OTHER LINES OF ACTIVITY.

This office has also done work outside of that assigned to it by the statute creating it. There are now pending before the Secretary of the Treasury a large number of applications by importers praying that the Secretary order the reliquidation of many entries under the power given to the Secretary by section 25, act of August 28, 1894, on the ground that the value in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoices was, at the dates of certifications, at least 10 per cent less than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the consular certifications occurred.

In January, 1917, the Secretary appointed a commissioner to take any testimony that might be presented on behalf of the parties in interest for submission to the Secretary in order that he might render a decision on the cases presented. The Secretary requested that this office represent the Government in the taking of such testimony, in order that the facts might be fully developed both for and against the claims made by the parties in interest. In compliance with that request this office has done a large amount of work not only in the investigation of the facts but also upon serious questions of law involved.

During the year the office has also, at the request of the Treasury Department, done much other work outside of that required by the statute. It is hoped and believed that this work has tended to assist in the marked bettering of the administration of the customs revenue laws, which is evident on every hand.

GENERAL COMMENT.

This office is by no means entitled to all the credit for the favorable results in reappraisement proceedings and in the disposition of protests. The work of this office is only one of the factors leading to such favorable results. Too great credit can not be given for the efficient work of the customs administrative officers. I can not let pass this opportunity to call attention to the splendid spirit which pervades the administrative officers in all ranks of the Customs Service, as shown in cases which come to this office. I want also to express the appreciation of this office for the cordial cooperation which it receives from all the customs administrative officers.

Respectfully,

BERT HANSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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EXHIBIT NO. 17.

STATEMENT OF LITIGATION RELATING TO INDIAN LANDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

CIVIL.

	Cases pending July 1, 1916.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total cases.	Cases terminated during the year.	Manner of termination.				Cases pending June 30, 1917.
					Decided in favor of Government.	Decided adversely to Government.	Compromised.	Discontinued.	
I. Suits to cancel unlawful deeds and leases of allotments and for supplementary relief	[1] 316	34	350	83	51	25	2	5	267
II. Actions to collect rentals and royalties under leases of allotments	145	66	211	155	42	13	12	[2] 88	56
III. To recover possession of tribal and allotted lands and for damages	12	33	45	17	14	2	.....	1	28
IV. Cases arising from trespass on Indian lands	24	6	30	16	10	2	1	3	14
V. Suits involving water rights of Indians	7	4	11	3	2	.....	1	.....	8
VI. Proceedings arising from the unlawful taxation of Indian lands	76	3	79	1	1	.....	.....	.....	78
VII. Proceedings by Indians to establish rights to allotment (act of Feb. 6, 1901, 31 Stat., 760)	53	55	108	29	13	16	.....	.....	79
VIII. Suits to cancel allotment patents	20	4	24	7	7	.....	.....	.....	17
IX. Suits to condemn rights of way across Indian lands	9	5	14	4	.....	3	.....	1	10
X. To cancel unlawful conveyances of White Earth Indian lands in Minnesota and to recover for timber unlawfully taken therefrom	[3] 1,130	20	1,150	439	60	99	280	.....	711
XI. Miscellaneous	43	49	92	25	18	3	.....	4	67
Total	1,835	279	2,114	779	218	163	296	102	1,335

[1] Embraced in the 316 suits under Class I are 217 known as suits to cancel unlawful conveyances of Indian allotments, Five Civilized Tribes. These 217 suits involve 8,271 transactions and constitute, in effect, that number of separate suits.

[2] A large majority of the suits listed as discontinued are suits in which judgments were obtained in prior years as to one or more defendants. Inasmuch as the remaining defendants could not be located or were financially irresponsible, dismissals without prejudice were entered as to them to clear the department's docket.

[3] Three of these suits involve approximately 300 allotments and are, in effect, 300 separate suits.

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Statement of litigation relating to Indian lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

CRIMINAL.

	Cases pending July 1, 1916.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total cases.	Cases terminated during the year.	Manner of termination.			Cases pending June 30, 1917.
					Defendants convicted.	Defendants acquitted.	Nolle prosequi.	
IV. Cases arising from trespass on Indian lands	2	3	5	2	2	.....	.....	3
X. Cases arising from unlawful transactions affecting White Earth Indian lands	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
XII. Cases arising from the procurement and offering for record of unlawful contracts, etc., relating to inalienable Indian allotments (act of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat., 855)	2	1	3	1	2	1	.....	2
XIII. Miscellaneous	2	4	6	5	.....	5	.....	1
Total	8	8	16	8	4	6	.....	8

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EXHIBIT NO. 18.

STATEMENT OF INDIAN LAND CASES DOCKETED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS, THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

	Pending July 1, 1916.	Docketed during fiscal year 1917.	Total cases.	Terminated during fiscal year 1917.	Manner of termination.			Pending June 30, 1917.
					In favor of Government.	Adversely to Government.	Dismissed.	
I. Suits to cancel unlawful deeds and leases of allotments and for supplementary relief	3	3	6	2	1	1	.....	4
II. Actions to collect rentals and royalties under leases of allotments	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
III. To recover possession of tribal and allotted lands and for damages	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
IV. Cases arising from trespass on Indian lands	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
VII. Proceedings by Indians to establish rights to allotment (act Feb. 6, 1901, 31 Stat., 760)	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
VIII. Suits to cancel allotment patents	6	1	7	5	3	2	.....	2
X. To cancel unlawful conveyances of White Earth Indian lands in Minnesota and to recover for timber unlawfully taken therefrom	17	1	18	13	1	11	1	5
XI. Miscellaneous—civil	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
XII. Criminal cases arising from the procurement and offering for record of unlawful contracts, etc., relating to inalienable Indian allotments (act June 25, 1910, 36 Stat., 855)	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	29	9	38	22	5	16	1	16

COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

XI. Miscellaneous—civil	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. Suits to cancel unlawful deeds and leases of allotments and for supplementary relief	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
II. Actions to collect rentals and royalties under leases of allotments	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
III. To recover possession of tribal and allotted lands and for damages	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
VI. Proceedings arising from the unlawful taxation of Indian lands	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
VIII. Suits to cancel allotment patents	1	2	3	2	.....	1	1	1
X. To cancel unlawful conveyances of White Earth Indian lands in Minnesota and to recover for timber unlawfully taken therefrom	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
XI. Miscellaneous—civil	5	3	8	1	1	.....	.....	7
Total	10	8	18	5	2	2	1	13

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EXHIBIT NO. 18.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC-LAND CASES DOCKETED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS, THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

	Pending July 1, 1916.	Docketed during fiscal year 1917.	Total cases.	Terminated during fiscal year 1917.	Manner of termination.			Pending June 30, 1917.
					In favor of Government.	Adversely to Government.	Dismissed.	
I. Cases arising from trespass on public lands:								
1. Cutting and conversion of timber	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2. Boxing of trees and conversion of products	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3. Taking or conversion of coal or other minerals	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	3
6. Setting or neglect of fires	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
II. Actions at law to recover for deceit in the procurement of patents to public lands	2	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	2
IV. Suits to cancel patents, certificates, and mesne conveyances for fraud or mistake, and for pecuniary relief	15	12	27	9	1	8	.....	18
VI. Suits to declare forfeiture of grants of lands or rights of way for breach of condition	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
VII. Suits to restrain interference with reclamation work	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
X. Miscellaneous	3	2	5	2	2	.....	.....	3
Total	27	23	50	17	6	11	.....	33

COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

VIII. Actions against public officials defended by the Department of Justice	3	5	8	7	6	1	.....	1

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. Cases arising from trespass on public lands:								
1. Cutting and conversion of timber	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5. Ejectment	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
II. Actions at law to recover for deceit in the procurement of patents to public lands	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
IV. Suits to cancel patents, certificates, and mesne conveyances for fraud or mistake, and for pecuniary relief	4	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
V Criminal cases based on offenses committed in the entry of and procurement of patents to public lands	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
VI. Suits to declare forfeiture of grants of land or rights of way for breach of condition	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
VIII. Actions against public officials defended by the Department of Justice	2	3	5	2	.....	2	.....	3
X. Miscellaneous	8	2	10	5	5	.....	.....	5
Total	18	14	32	10	8	2	.....	22

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EXHIBIT NO. 20.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE LITIGATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPRISING CASES PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917, CASES INSTITUTED AND TERMINATED DURING SAID FISCAL YEAR, AND CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE THEREOF.

CIVIL.

	Cases pending July 1, 1916.	Cases instituted during year.	Total cases.	Cases involving other than money relief.	Acreage involved.	Acreage recovered.	Damages or money relief sought.	Money recovered.	Costs recovered.	Amount collected.	Cases terminated during year.	Manner of termination.				Cases pending June 30, 1917.
												Decided in favor of Government.	Decided adversely to Government.	Compromised.	Discontinued.	
I. Cases arising from trespass on public lands:																
1. Cutting and conversion of timber	60	25	85	1	.....	.....	$706,863.35	$35,215.38	$994.20	$23,642.89	43	22	1	13	7	42
2. Boxing of trees and conversion of products	27	4	31	.....	.....	.....	77,594.84	12,734.88	545.71	3,777.55	16	14	1	.....	1	15
3. Taking or conversion of coal or other minerals	26	46	72	72	13,261	1,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10	4	.....	.....	58
4. Inclosure of and interference with the free passage over public lands	15	6	21	21	224,360	8,176	2,000.00	2,010.00	816.32	2,826.32	5	4	1	.....	.....	16
5. Ejectment	18	5	23	23	2,270	820	35.00	35.00	413.65	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	17
6. Setting or neglect of fires	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	278,851.05	75,934.50	2,058.20	53,793.50	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3
7. Driving upon and grazing of stock within Government reservations	3	3	6	1	.....	.....	1,440.20	2,218.11	70.08	2,288.19	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2
II. Actions at law to recover for deceit in the procurement of patents to public lands	22	3	25	.....	.....	.....	357,723.94	6,605.81	369.80	2,175.61	6	4	1	.....	1	19
III. Suits in equity to confirm titles in bona fide purchasers of lands erroneously patented or certified and to recover the minimum Government price thereof from the patentees (see act Mar. 2, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 42)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. Suits to cancel patents, certificates, and mesne conveyances for fraud or mistake, and for incidental pecuniary relief	227	24	251	281	275,174	7,317	.....	7,444.47	1,714.51	8,254.93	144	20	104	9	11	107
V. Criminal cases based on offenses committed in the entry of and procurement of patents to public lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. Suits to declare forfeiture of grants of lands or rights of way for breach of condition	17	13	30	30	9,003	.....	.....	.....	52.45	52.45	9	7	.....	.....	2	21
VII. Suits to restrain interference with reclamation work	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
VIII. Actions against public officials defended by the Department of Justice	23	12	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	.....	.....	3	19
IX. Cases arising on defaults of contractors engaged in work on reclamation projects	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	22,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
X. Miscellaneous	32	27	59	41	34,572	.....	382,746.85	1,250.67	175.61	1,219.50	19	16	.....	1	2	40
Total	480	170	650	507	558,640	1,7870	1,829,764.23	143,448.82	7,210.53	98,030.94	288	124	112	23	29	362

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A condensed statement of the litigation relating to the public lands of the United States, comprising cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, cases instituted and terminated during said fiscal year, and cases pending at the close thereof—Continued.

CRIMINAL.

	Cases pending July 1, 1916.	Cases instituted during year.	Total cases.	Fines imposed.	Costs assessed.	Amount collected.	Cases terminated during year.	Manner of termination.			Cases pending June 30, 1917.
								Defendants convicted and pleading guilty.	Defendants discharged by acquittal, etc.	Defendants discharged by nolle prosequi.	
I. Cases arising from trespass on public lands:											
1. Cutting and conversion of timber	17	9	26	$90.00	.....	$40.00	10	6	5	1	16
2. Boxing of trees and conversion of products	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3. Taking or conversion of coal or other minerals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Inclosure of and interference with the free passage over public lands	3	2	5	100.00	.....	50.00	2	4	.....	.....	3
5. Ejectment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Setting or neglect of fires	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
7. Driving upon and grazing of stock within Government reservations	2	7	9	235.00	$84.40	269.40	4	4	.....	.....	5
II. Actions at law to recover for deceit in the procurement of patents to public lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III. Suits in equity to confirm titles in bona fide purchasers of lands erroneously patented or certified and to recover the minimum Government price thereof from the patentees (see Act Mar. 2, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 42)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. Suits to cancel patents, certificates, and mesne conveyances for fraud or mistake, and for incidental pecuniary relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
V. Criminal cases based on offenses committed in the entry of and procurement of patents to public lands	28	27	55	2,702.00	1,853.03	4,063.02	17	9	11	1	38
VI. Suits to declare forfeiture of grants of land or rights of way for breach of condition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII. Suits to restrain interference with reclamation work	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII. Actions against public officials defended by the Department of Justice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX. Cases arising on defaults of contractors engaged in work on reclamation projects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
X. Miscellaneous	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	21	.....	5
Total	57	55	112	3,127.00	1,937.43	4,422.42	36	23	37	2	76

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COLLECTIONS ON JUDGMENTS RENDERED PRIOR TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

	Total cases.	Amount collected.		Total cases.	Amount collected.
I. Cases arising from trespass on public lands:			IV. Suits to cancel patents, certificates, and mesne conveyances for fraud or mistake, and for incidental pecuniary relief	4	$670.48
1. Cutting and conversion of timber	5	$2,023.88	V. Criminal cases based on offenses committed in the entry of and procurement of patents to public lands	1	200.00
2. Boxing of trees and conversion of products	5	3,426.35	X. Miscellaneous	1	288.27
4. Inclosure of and interference with the free passage over public lands	2	135.88	Total	19	6,761.92
7. Driving upon and grazing of stock within Government reservations	1	17.14			

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EXHIBIT NO. 21.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY IN CHARGE OF PARDONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1917.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report on the work of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

At the beginning of the year there were 233 applications for clemency pending. During the year 907 applications were filed and 31 which had been filed during the current and prior years were reopened or further considered, making a total of 1,171 cases for clemency pending for consideration during the year. Of these, 392 were adversely reported upon by the United States attorneys and judges to whom they were referred for reports, 359 were considered and acted upon by the President, and 118 cases were filed without action for various reasons.

The number of petitions pending at the close of the fiscal year was 302. Of these, 159 were in the hands of United States attorneys for reports, 111 were in various stages of action—some with the President, others with the Attorney General, etc.—and 31 were ready for action and unacted upon by this office.

The following is a tabular statement of the facts above set forth, showing also the character of clemency extended by the President in the 328 cases upon which he acted favorably during the fiscal year:

Cases pending July 1, 1916	233
Cases filed during the year ending June 30, 1917	907
Cases reopened and reconsidered filed in the current and prior years	31
Total number of cases for consideration	1,171
Applications granted:	
Pardons	74
Pardons, after sentence served, to restore civil rights	94
Pardons to restore rights of citizenship to deserters from the Army and Navy	13
Sentences commuted	87
Sentences commuted conditionally	9
Fines remitted	5
Fines and costs remitted	2
Respites granted	43
Proclamations	1
Total	328
Applications denied	31
Total number of cases considered by the President	359
Cases adversely reported by district attorneys and judges	392
Cases filed without action	118
Cases pending June 30, 1917, including those wherein reports had not been received or which were awaiting further information from other sources	302
Total number of cases disposed of or pending	1,171

The statement immediately following shows the names of all persons who received clemency at the hands of the President during

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the year, the districts in which the applicants were tried, when and of what offenses convicted, the recommendation made by the Attorney General, and the date of such action.

The most notable and unusual act of clemency by the President during the year was his Proclamation of pardon and amnesty issued June 14, 1917, which is printed in full on page 521, and is self-explanatory.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. FINCH,
Attorney in Charge of Pardons.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Della Cotter	Maryland. Having in possession narcotic drugs, in violation of the act of Dec. 17, 1914, known as the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Mar. 22, 1916. Four months in the Baltimore City Jail.	Upon representation of the district attorney that, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, June 5, 1916, in what is known as the Jin Fuey Moy case, this prisoner was guilty of no crime, should not have been indicted, and should not have been sentenced to jail, the Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	July 3, 1916. Pardon granted.
Philip Schoolnick	do	Feb. 21, 1916. Six months in the Baltimore City Jail.	do	Do.
Victor H. Sprague	do	May 25, 1916. Three months in the Baltimore City Jail.	do	Do.
H. L. Davis	Florida, southern. Sending obscene matter through the mails.	Dec. 10, 1914. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner, a minister of the gospel, was guilty not only of misconduct with a member of his congregation but of sending scurrilous communications through the mails. The Federal Government, however, had jurisdiction of the latter offense only. The sentence was not regarded as excessive, although it was thought a shorter term possibly would have served as well. He had been imprisoned 18 months, had been disgraced, humbled, broken, expelled from the ministry and his church. The United States attorney and the post-office inspector who had charge of the investigation recommended Executive clemency. Believing the ends of justice had been sufficiently met, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 2 years.	July 3, 1916. Sentence commuted to 2 years, with the allowances for good conduct.
James Matt	Montana. Introducing whisky into the Flathead Reservation and giving whisky to Indians.	Oct. 1, 1915. Four months in the Missoula County Jail and fine of $100 and costs.	The defendant in this case, an Indian, served his term and 30 days for the fine. The United States attorney wired July 3, 1916, urgently requesting that the man be pardoned, as he was needed as an important witness in a case set for trial early in July, 1916, at Helena, Mont. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted to restore civil rights.	July 7, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Albert Roeder	Montana. Introducing whisky into the Flathead Reservation.	Feb. 24, 1916. Sixty days in jail and fine of $100 and costs.	do	Do.
Frank F. Bohling	Montana. Embezzlement of mail matter.	Nov. 20, 1913. Fine of $75 and costs, which amounted to $67.50.	Petitioner was a mere boy. His offense consisted in stealing sample bars of soap which had been sent through the mails for advertising purposes. The fine and costs were promptly paid, and it satisfactorily appeared that he had since conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General recommended a pardon to restore civil rights.	July 8, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

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James A. Buie	Texas, northern. Passing counterfeit coin.	Nov. 28, 1914. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	It appeared from the reports received that petitioner was in a condition of pronounced unstable mental equilibrium at the time he was received at the penitentiary, and was probably not entirely responsible for what he did at the time the crime was committed. He had served about 19 months. On July 3, 1916, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 2 years and 6 months, with the allowances for good conduct.	July 8, 1916. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 2 years and 6 months, with the allowances for good conduct. (Subsequent action, see July 25, 1916.)
James A. McClaren	Illinois, eastern. Theft from an interstate shipment of freight.	Nov. 19, 1914. Eight years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and the costs of prosecution.	The Attorney General regarded the sentence as extremely severe for the offense committed and advised that it be commuted to 4 years, with the allowances for good conduct.	July 8, 1916. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 4 years, with the allowances for good conduct.
Joseph Schiro	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession morphine sulphate, in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Feb. 4, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner was convicted of having in possession narcotics in violation of the antinarcotic law. It was afterwards held by the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case that mere possession of narcotics did not come within the provisions of the statute. Petitioner having therefore been wrongfully convicted, the Attorney General recommended that a pardon be granted.	July 11, 1916. Pardon granted.
Jack Seguin	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession heroin tablets, in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	May 12, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	....do....	Do.
Swinford Campbell	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession morphine sulphate, in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Apr. 5, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	....do....	Do.
Omer Fortier	....do....	Apr. 6, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	....do....	Do.
Jack Brennan	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession cocaine and morphine sulphate, in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Jan. 18, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	....do....	Do.
Peter Ramp	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession morphine sulphate.	Jan. 19, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	....do....	Do.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
William Hansan.....	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession codeine phosphate, in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison anti-narcotic law.	Apr. 5, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Subsequent to the conviction of the defendant it was held by the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case that mere possession of narcotics does not come within the provisions of the statute. Petitioner having therefore been wrongfully convicted, the Attorney General recommended that a pardon be granted.	July 11, 1916. Pardon granted.
Charlie Woo.....	Ohio, southern. Having in possession morphine, in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Dec. 18, 1915. One year and 1 month in the West Virginia State penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va.	.....do.....	Do.
Henry McQueen.....	Georgia, southern. Abstraction of the funds of a national bank and making false entries in the books of the bank.	June 1, 1915. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner, while assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Lyons, Ga., abstracted $641.50 and made false entries in the books of the bank to conceal his abstractions. The money was taken in small amounts for the purpose of defraying, so it was claimed, the expense of several orphan children who were dependent upon him for support. Petitioner was not convicted until long after the offense was committed and after the matter had been settled to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the bank and he had gone to a new country and was making good. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once. Petitioner's term would have expired Feb. 8, 1919.	July 17, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
John Alexander.....	District of Columbia. Robbery.	Apr. 17, 1915. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The sentence of 5 years in this case was an obvious error, the court intending to impose a sentence of 3 years. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 3 years with the allowances for good conduct.	July 21, 1916. Sentence commuted to 3 years with the allowances for good conduct.
J. A. Stevens.....	Arizona. Unlawful possession and sale of morphine.	May 2, 1916. Sixty days in the Pima County Jail and a fine of $100.	Petitioner was unable to pay the fine. He was in a serious physical condition, and the Attorney General advised that the fine be remitted.	July 21, 1916. Fine remitted.
John Smyth.....	New York, southern. Subornation of perjury in a naturalization proceeding.	Dec. 2, 1910. Three months in New York County Penitentiary at Blackwells Island.	Petitioner served his term and was released Mar. 2, 1911, since which time—a period of over 5 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a proper manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	July 21, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
S. L. Nelson.....	Arkansas, western. Perjury.	Dec. 8, 1899. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioner served his term and was released Aug. 7, 1901, since which time—a period of nearly 15 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner and was regarded as a good citizen. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Robert B. Kellogg.....	New York, southern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud.	Dec 20, 1913. Thirteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner was released May 28, 1914, on commutation of sentence, since which time—a period of over 2 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an honorable and upright manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.

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Martin Flexner	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession morphine in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Jan. 18, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner was convicted prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case, which held that mere possession of morphine was not a violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be granted a pardon.	July 21, 1916. Pardon granted.
W. D. Frad and I. E. Trent.	Missouri, western. Using the mails in the furtherance of a scheme and artifice to defraud.	Nov. 16, 1912. Each, eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and costs. Judgment affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, Jan. 4, 1916.	There was but a slight transgression of the Federal statute in this case, the use of the United States mails being only incidental and accidental. The Attorney General advised that the sentences be commuted to imprisonment for 9 months with the allowances for good conduct. On July 27, 1916, the President requested that a warrant be prepared, commuting the sentence of Trent to expire at once. Trent was an Indian.	July 24, 1916. Sentences commuted to 9 months with the allowances for good conduct. July 28, 1916. Sentence of Trent commuted to expire at once.
James A. Buie	**Texas, northern. Passing counterfeit coin.**	Nov. 28, 1914 Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Sentence commuted to 2 years and 6 months, with the allowances for good conduct, July 8, 1916.	The previous commutation granted in this case contemplated the prisoner's immediate release, but was erroneously made to read "2 years and 6 months, with the allowances for good conduct," instead of "2 years, with the allowances for good conduct." The Attorney General therefore recommended a further commutation to expire at once.	July 25, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
D. A. Davis	Texas, northern. Conspiracy to steal and receive stolen interstate freight.	Apr. 6, 1916. Fifteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	The prisoner's wife was critically ill, and the district attorney and trial judge recommended that a pardon be granted.	Do.
Frank Mattson, alias Frank Matson, alias Frank Watson.	New Jersey. Breaking into a building used as a post office, in violation of sec. 192 of the Criminal Code of the United States.	Feb. 15, 1916. Two years at hard labor in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, N. J.	The Attorney General recommended a full and unconditional pardon.	July 25, 1916. Pardon granted.
Josephine Bossatti, alias Josephine Bossetti.	Oregon. Selling intoxicating liquor without having paid the special tax required by law.	July 11, 1916. Thirty days in jail and a fine of $100. Appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals.	Petitioner and her husband conducted a rooming house at Portland, Oreg., where they sold whisky and beer in violation of both the State prohibition law and the Federal statutes. They had paid fines of $100 each for violating the State law. Peter Bossetti received the same sentence as his wife for violating the Federal law, and, following their appeal to a higher court, both applied for pardon. The woman was in a delicate condition, and upon the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney and the court, the Attorney General advised that her sentence be commuted to the fine imposed, on condition that the appeal be first dismissed.	July 26, 1916. Sentence commuted to the fine imposed, upon condition that the appeal be first dismissed.
William T. Wiggins	United States Navy. Desertion.	May 5, 1904. Confinement for 1 year with extra police duties on board the U. S. S. Southery, to lose certain pay and allowances and be dishonorably discharged on expiration of confinement. Unexecuted portion of term of imprisonment remitted Dec. 9, 1904, and prisoner discharged.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.)	July 31, 1916. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship forfeited under secs. 1996 and 1998, Revised Statutes of the United States.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Anton Berger	New York, eastern. Retailing liquor without having paid the special tax required by law.	June 10, 1909. Thirty days in in the Nassau County Jail and a fine of $100.	Petitioner paid his fine, served his term, and was released July 9, 1909, since which time—a period of 6 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Aug. 1, 1916. Parden granted to restore civil rights.
William G. Logemann	New York, southern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud, in violation of sec. 215 of the Criminal Code of the United States.	Mar. 14, 1911. Four months in the New York County Penitentiary and a fine of $250.	Petitioner paid his fine, served his term, and was released July 14, 1911, since which time—a period of 5 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the he be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Do.
John A. J. Prater	Arkansas, eastern. Selling liquor without having paid the special tax required by law.	May 10, 1900. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released Mar. 10, 1901, since which time—a period of 15 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Do.
Gib Maggard	Kentucky, western. Retailing liquor without having paid the special tax.	Nov. 25, 1909. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner served his term and was released Sept. 15, 1910, since which time—a period of more than 5 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a peaceable, law-abiding manner and had been making an honest living. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Do.
Doff Cronic	Georgia, northern. Having in possession narcotic drugs in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison anti-narcotic law.	Apr. 17, 1916. Six months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The United States attorney recommended an extension of executive clemency because of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case, stating that the applicant came within that decision. The Attorney General advised that a full and unconditional pardon be granted.	Aug. 1, 1916. Pardon granted.
Willie Martin	Florida, southern. Having in possession narcotic drugs in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison anti-narcotic law.	Apr. 27, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
William A. Dunn, alias William Kelly.	New York, southern. Having in possession narcotics in violation of secs. 1, 8, and 9 of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Dec. 10, 1915. One year and 3 months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.

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Joseph Ronconi	New York, eastern. Having in possession narcotics in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Feb. 16, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Harry P. Williams	Alabama, northern. Having in possession narcotics in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Mar. 29, 1916. Thirteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Williams, at the time of his arrest, had a supply of opium in his possession. The evidence showed that he was merely a user or consumer of the drug and did not sell or deal in it in any way. The Attorney General advised that the prisoner be pardoned, the case coming clearly within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case.	Do.
Charles A. Benjamin	Illinois, southern. Making and having in possession counterfeit coin.	Jan. 30, 1902. Two years in the State penitentiary at Chester, Ill., and a fine of $3,000 and costs.	Petitioner served his term, less allowances for good conduct, and was released Nov. 14, 1903, since which time—a period of over 12 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an industrious and law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Aug. 1, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Walter B. Davidson	Oregon. Trespass by cutting a telephone wire, in violation of section 60 of the Criminal Code.	Sept. 28, 1915. Fine of $10	Petitioner was engaged in hauling material across a country road to a certain school building in process of construction. A telephone line used by the Forest Service was suspended along this road, attached to trees. Builders of the schoolhouse had felled one of these trees, allowing the wire to sag. It caught on the brake pole of the applicant's wagon several times, and in a moment of exasperation he cut the wire. The district attorney and the trial judge recommended the petitioner's restoration to citizenship. The Attorney General advised executive clemency to that end.	Do.
C. M. Hoss	Oklahoma, western. Drawing a bill of exchange of a national bank without authority and with intent to injure and defraud the bank.	Mar. 12, 1913. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Appeal taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed Apr. 15, 1916. Mandate of Court of Appeals filed with the district court July 3, 1916, and defendant due to surrender Aug. 2, 1916.	Petitioner was indicted with Raymond H. Hoss and Julius F. Rochou for violation of the national banking law. Rochou became a fugitive from justice, and the other two defendants were jointly tried and convicted. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the degree of petitioner's guilt was substantially less than that of his codefendants, and, as the transaction was not one of large dimensions, recommended that the 5-year sentence be commuted to imprisonment for 2 years.	Aug. 1, 1916. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 2 years.
Battista Costa, alias Ben Costa, Pete Pavioni, and Joe Villa.	New Mexico. Carrying on the business of retail liquor dealers without having paid the special tax required by law.	May 2, 1916. Each thirty days, in the United States jail at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and a fine of $100 and costs, commitments to be suspended for 90 days.	Petitioners conducted boarding houses for Italian coal miners at Madrid, N. Mex. They bought wine and beer at wholesale and furnished same to their boarders at cost. The defendants were ignorant and did not believe they were required by law to pay a tax as retail liquor dealers, being misled in that regard by persons upon whose opinions they relied. The Attorney General did not regard the case as one of willful violation of the statute but as an effort to circumvent the law, and concurred in the recommendation of the district attorney that the sentences might properly be commuted to the fines and costs imposed, provided they be paid.	Aug. 3, 1916. Sentences commuted to the fines and costs imposed, conditioned upon their being paid.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Guy Brant.....	South Dakota. Rape.	May 8, 1915. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	According to reports received the prisoner, an Indian boy, had a bad heart and was in a generally enfeebled condition when received at the penitentiary. He steadily grew worse until, after 8 months, the prison officials declared his case was hopeless and that he had but a short time to live.	Aug. 7, 1916. Pardon granted.
Thomas Doyle, Ed Zimmerman, Samuel Croy, William Hallaner, George Campbell, and Harry Croy.	Ohio, northern. Having in possesion narcotic drugs in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Nov. 1, 1915. Each, fourteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and costs.	Petitioners—all boys varying in age from 18 to 21 years—robbed a drug store at Sandusky, Ohio, were caught by the police after a hard chase, and subsequently charged with unlawful possession of narcotics which they had stolen from the store. The United States attorney stated that these prisoners came within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. The Attorney General advised that each of the applicants be granted a full and unconditional pardon.	Aug. 8, 1816. Pardons granted.
Oden B. Gray.....	District of Columbia. Forging and uttering a check in violation of sec. 843, District of Columbia Code.	Oct, 26, 1912. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Commuted Feb. 28, 1913, to 6 months in the Washington Asylum and Jail.	Petitioner served the commuted term and was released Mar. 24, 1913, since which time it clearly appeared that he had conducted himself in a highly commendable manner, holding and occupying a position of trust. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Aug. 9, 1916. Pardon grante to restore civil rights.
Abraham Lewis.....	New York, southern. Having in possession narcotic drugs in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	May 13, 1915. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Although both the United States attorney and the trial judge were of the opinion that this prisoner had been a dealer in narcotics, the indictment under which he was convicted and sentenced charged only unlawful possession. The case was therefore within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. Petitioner had served over 2 years and 3 months of the sentence imposed. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned.	Aug. 9, 1916. Pardon granted
J. J. Campbell.....	.....do.....	Jan. 17, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta Ga.	The district attorney and trial judge were both of the opinion that this prisoner came within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case and the Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Do.
Gordon W. Webber....	Louisiana, eastern, Having in possession and under his control morphine sulphate in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Dec. 20, 1915. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	There was no evidence that petitioner had dispensed or dealt in the prohibited drugs. The assistant United States attorney stated that the prisoner came clearly within the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case and recommended a pardon, in which the trial judge concurred. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Do.
Joseph Hyland.....	Ohio, northern. Having in possession narcotic drugs in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Feb. 21, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner was a user of drugs, and the sentence was imposed with his cure and reformation in view. The United States attorney recommended Executive clemency, citing the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned.	Do.

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Frank Tiner.....	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possesion and under his control morphine sulphate in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Jan. 19, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	There was no evidence that petitioner had dispensed or dealt in the prohibited drugs. The assistant United States attorney stated that the prisoner came clearly within the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case and recommended the granting of a pardon, the trial judge concurring therein. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Do.
George Karch.....	Ohio, northern. Having in possession narcotic drugs in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	June 5, 1916. Thirteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The assistant United States attorney stated that petitioner had been a user of drugs for a number of years and had been in the habit of committing petty thefts in his desperation to obtain them; that he was charged merely with the possession of drugs, the main object being to effect a lasting cure and redeem him to good citizenship. The applicant came within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case, and the Attorney General recommended that a pardon be granted.	Do.
Thomas Flint.....	Vermont. Having in possession morphine and cocaine in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	June 2, 1916. Two years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The United States attorney and the trial judge recommended that petitioner be pardoned in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Do.
Samuel L. Whitaker...	Georgia, northern. Having in possesion morphine in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Apr. 17, 1916. Six months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner was a morphine addict who forged prescriptions to obtain the drug. Because of the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case, the United States attorney and the trial judge recommended that the application for pardon be granted. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Do.
Joe Smith.....	Georgia, northern. Having in possession narcotic drugs in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	.....do.....	Petitioner was an addict of both cocaine and morphine and obtained the drugs on forged prescriptions. In view of the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case, the United States attorney and trial judge recommended that the applicant be pardoned. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation.	Do.
W. E. Rakes.....	Virginia, western. Conspiracy to injure or intimidate one Peter Hall in the exercise of his civil rights, and in pursuance thereof the murder of one Ann Hall.	Oct. 15, 1907. Fifteen years and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $100. Taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on writ of error; dismissed Mar. 11, 1909.	Petitioner, with his confederates, murdered an old, defenseless woman by shooting into her house in the nighttime. In his behalf it was claimed that he was born in a remote mountain section of Virginia where there was little opportunity for education or moral enlightenment; that he had served 6 years and 4 months of his sentence and had an excellent prison record; and that he had been confined 17 months in jail after his sentence before action was taken by the Supreme Court upon his petition for writ of error. The United States attorney and his assistant were of the opinion that the ends of justice would be promoted by commuting the sentence to 13 years, in which opinion the judge concurred.	Aug. 9, 1916. Commuted to 13 years.
Samuel Rosenstein.....	New York, southern. Unlawfully using a certificate of citizenship procured by fraud and false evidence.	Dec. 21, 1904. Fine of $100...	It appeared that since his conviction—a period of nearly 12 years—petitioner had conducted himself in an industrious, law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore his civil rights on payment of the fine imposed.	Aug. 11, 1916. Pardon granted on condition that the fine be paid.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Charles D. Howell.....	Washington, eastern. Holding up and robbing a train carrying United States mail and putting the life of the mail clerk in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon, in violation of sec. 5472, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Oct. 11, 1910. Imprisonment for life in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island.	Petitioner was not apprehended for the crime of which he was convicted until about 19 months after its commission, when he fell under suspicion and was arrested for robbing an express office at Seattle of $12,600, which was not recovered and $10,000 of which was never accounted for. The evidence against him in connection with the mail-car robbery being the stronger, he was surrendered to the Federal authorities for prosecution. The latter crime was committed between Bonners Ferry, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash., in the early morning hours of Mar. 15, 1908, and resulted in a loss of registered mail matter containing $24.88. At the time of his conviction, the imposition of a life sentence was obligatory. The law having since been changed, the former United States attorney who conducted the prosecution recommended that the sentence be commuted to conform with the new code. The Solicitor for the Post Office Department, while recommending against pardon, interposed no objection to commutation to a definite term of years. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 15 years, with the allowances for good conduct, this being 10 years less than the maximum now fixed by Congress as punishment for the offense committed.	Aug. 11, 1916. Commuted to 15 years, with the allowances for good conduct.
W. W. Fondren.....	Alabama, northern. Using the mails to defraud.	May 1, 1885. Fifteen months in the State penitentiary at Chester, Ill., and a fine of $1 and costs.	Petitioner served his term and was released June 26, 1886, since which time it appeared that he had led a straightforward, honest life. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Aug. 11, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Petterson B. Marzoni..	United States Naval Academy. Hazing.	Jan. 11, 1906. Dismissal from the United States Naval Academy.	(Conditional pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.)	Aug. 11, 1916. Pardon granted upon condition that it should never be made the basis for any claim against the United States by reason of his service as midshipman from Sept. 4, 1902, to Jan. 19, 1909.
Dorsey K. Painter, Edgar Bennett, and Tom Price.	West Virginia, southern. Having in custody an illicit still, the same not being registered, and carrying on the business of a distiller without giving bond.	June 13, 1916. Each, 90 days in the Fayette County Jail at Fayetteville, W. Va., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioners were coal miners or laborers about the mines and a short time prior to their arrest, set up a small still by equipping an old can, the sole purpose being to manufacture a small quantity of liquor for their own use, the State being dry and it being very expensive and troublesome to go to Kentucky to procure whisky. It was a first offense, and in view of the character of the men and the condition of their families, the Attorney General advised that the sentences be commuted to 2 months and the fines and costs remitted.	Aug. 12, 1916. Sentences commuted to 2 months, remitting the fines and costs.
Monte Carlo.....	Illinois, northern. Unlawfully manufacturing smoking	Jan. 20, 1915. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	The United States attorney stated that under the decision of the circuit court of appeals for that (the seventh) circuit in the Chin Sing case, it would have been impossible for the	Aug. 12, 1916. Pardon granted.

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	opium and not giving bond as required by law, and unlawfully having in possession opium without the proper stamps being affixed.		Government to have proved its case because of the failure of the revenue department to issue stamps and make rules and regulations as to the filing of a manufacturer's bond under the provisions of the act of Jan. 17, 1914. He recommended Executive clemency, the trial judge concurring. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	
Paul Pieretti.....	Nevada. Disposing of liquor to an Indian, a ward of the Government, in violation of sec. 2139, Revised Statutes of the United States.	July 22, 1916. One year and one day in the Nevada State prison, and a fine of $100.	Petitioner paid his fine and served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released May 12, 1906, since which time—a period of over 10 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had led an exemplary life. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted to restore the applicant's civil rights.	Aug. 12, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Leung Chin.....	Illinois, northern. Unlawfully manufacturing opium for smoking purposes, failing to give bond with securities satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, failing to stamp the said opium, as required by law, and unlawfully bringing into the United States the said opium.	Oct. 21, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Since the conviction it had been held by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, in the case of Chin Sing *v.* United States (227 Fed., 397), that as the Government failed to provide stamps which made compliance with the law possible, the defendant could not be held for failure to apply and cancel stamps which never existed. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Aug. 12, 1916. Pardon granted.
Nicholas J. Mellilo.....	Pennsylvania, eastern. Violating the white slave traffic act.	Dec. 29, 1913. Fine of $50.....	Petitioner paid his fine and it satisfactorily appeard that since his conviction he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant's civil rights be restored.	Aug. 23, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Jacob Walksout.....	South Dakota. Grand larceny committed on an Indian reservation.	June 24, 1914. Two years and nine months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner, a full-blood Sioux Indian, with one Michael Turning Bear, was arrested and placed under bond for introducing liquor upon the Pine Ridge Reservation. They left for Hot Springs, S. Dak., and shortly thereafter several horses were missing which were later located near Hot Springs and recovered. Turning Bear was convicted of introducing liquor upon the reservation and Walksout of the theft of the horses, the latter having served a previous sentence for a similar offense. After his incarceration, petitioner developed acute pulmonary tuberculosis. He had less than a month yet to serve, and the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Aug. 23, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Joseph Lasky.....	Alabama, northern. Perjury in relation to proceedings in bankruptcy.	June 8, 1910. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released Nov. 19, 1911, since which time—a period of nearly 5 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Aug. 23, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Robert J. Lusk.....	New York, southern. Embezzling letters and stealing contents.	Dec. 24, 1900. Two and one-half years in Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, N. Y.	Petitioner served his term, less allowances for good conduct, and was released Dec. 26, 1902, since which time—a period of over 13 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that the application be granted.	Aug. 23, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
John Groch.....	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession morphine sulphate in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Apr. 5, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	According to the report of the district attorney, petitioner's case came within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case, and, consistently with the action taken in other similar cases, the Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Aug. 23, 1916. Pardon granted
Louis Hitlein.....	.....do.....	Jan. 4, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
J. C. Martin.....	.....do.....	Jan. 22, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Harry O. Milam	United States Navy. Desertion.	Mar. 25, 1911. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of certain pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 2½ years. Unexecuted portion of term of confinement, with corresponding hard labor and forfeiture of pay, remitted Nov. 23, 1912, and prisoner discharged.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.)	Aug. 24, 1916. A full and unconditional pardon granted, restoring rights of citizenship
Morris L. Bettman.....	Ohio, southern. Sending false statements through the mails with intent to receive credit thereon is in violation of sec. 215, Criminal Code of the United States.	Nov. 14, 1914. Two years in the State penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., and costs. Judgment affirmed by circuit court of appeals, sixth circuit, July 20, 1915, and writ of certiorari thereafter refused by the Supreme Court. Defendant began the service of his sentence Nov. 4, 1915.	Petitioner was president of the Bettman-Johnson Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, a corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquors and various kinds of preserved fruits. In the spring of 1913, being hard pressed for funds, Bettman undertook to secure some loans, and in pursuance thereof prepared and mailed what purported to be a correct financial statement of the corporation, on the strength of which new loans amounting to $245,000 were obtained, as well as the renewal of an old note for $67,000. After securing this amount, instead of applying same in a legitimate manner to liquidate the indebtedness of the business, Bettman converted the money to his own use and placed the corporation in the hands of a receiver. It was then found that the said financial statement was false, the liabilities amounting to $473,751.94 more than appeared thereon. Defendant had a former good character. He had served more than one-half his term.	Sept. 1, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
William Hollis.....	Texas, western. Having in possession a	Apr. 6, 1916. Fourteen months in the United States	According to the report of the district attorney, petitioner came within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy	Sept. 3, 1916. Pardon granted.

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	narcotic drug, without having registered and paid the special tax, etc., in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison Act.	penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	case, and in conformity with the action taken in other similar cases the Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Aug. 11, 1916, pardon granted on condition that the fine be paid.
Louis Carl Huff.....	Onio, northern. Having in possession morphine in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison Act.	June 5, 1916. Thirteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Reuben E. Turetz.....	Pennsylvania, eastern. Conspiracy to conceal assets from a trustee in bankruptcy.	May 3, 1916. Nine months in the Philadelphia County Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.	Petitioner received the same sentence as a coconspirator, who was the prime mover in the affair and deserving of greater punishment, and he testified for the Government. The Attorney General advised a commutation of the sentence to 6 months with the allowances for good conduct.	Sept. 6, 1916. Sentence commuted to 6 months with the allowances for good conduct.
Michael Donahue.....	Wisconsin, western. Furnishing and selling liquor to Indians in violation of sec. 2139, Revised Statutes of the United States.	May 20, 1916. Sixty days in the Dane County Jail, at Madison, Wis., and a fine of $100, execution of the sentence being stayed for 90 days to enable the defendant to apply for a pardon.	Petitioner's home adjoined the Dane County Jail, and his offense consisted in supplying a small amount of liquor, without pecuniary profit to himself, to Indian prisoners having the liberties of the jail yard. The district attorney, his assistant, and the trial judge believed the minimum sentence provided by the statute to be excessive in this case and recommended that a pardon be granted. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to the fine imposed, conditioned on its being paid.	Sept. 6, 1916. Sentence commuted to the fine imposed and upon condition that it be paid.
J. W. Grider.....	Arkansas, western. Conspiracy to defraud the United States by the illicit distilling of alcoholic liquors.	July 8, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with participation in what was known as the Fort Smith distillery frauds. He had a dependent and very helpless family, and his testimony was essential to the conviction of several other offenders. The district attorney indorsed the application, and the revenue agent and the special assistant to the Attorney General in charge of these cases urged the granting of a pardon. The trial judge made no recommendation. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Sept. 7, 1916. Pardon granted.
Charles M. McMahon...	Pennsylvania, eastern. Conspiracy to violate sec. 215, Criminal Code of the United States.	Apr. 29, 1913. Two years in the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pa., and a fine of $2,000. Case taken to circuit court of appeals, third circuit, where judgment was affirmed and petition for rehearing denied. Writ of certiorari denied by Supreme Court and mandate of circuit court of appeals issued Mar. 4, 1915. A respite of 30 days granted Mar. 10, 1915, but no further action taken, and defendant began his sentence Apr. 10, 1915.	Petitioner was convicted with a number of other defendants of conspiracy to use the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud in connection with the International Lumber & Development Co., which had extensive lands and properties in Mexico. He had nearly completed his sentence, his term expiring Nov. 17, 1916. The Attorney General advised that the fine be remitted.	Sept. 7, 1916. Fine remitted. (For further action, see Dec. 28, 1916.)

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Juan Romero.....	New Mexico. Adultery	May 28, 1906. One year and 6 months in the New Mexico Penitentiary at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and the costs.	Petitioner served his term of imprisonment, less the allowances for good conduct, and was discharged Oct. 9, 1907, since which time he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned and restored to civil rights.	Sept. 19, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Leon F. Tyler.....	California, southern. Agreeing, while a letter carrier, to receive money for aiding to procure a place in the service of the United States for another.	Dec. 23, 1912. One day in the county jail at Los Angeles, Cal., and a fine of $1.	Petitioner paid the fine and served the sentence of imprisonment and had since conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised the granting of a pardon to restore the applicant's civil rights.	Sept. 21, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
W. J. Keffer.....	Alaska. Assault.....	Jan. 19, 1916. Six months in the local jail and a fine of $500.	According to reports received, petitioner's sentence was excessive. He had served the jail term which, with good time allowance, expired June 18, 1916, and was being detained for nonpayment of the fine which, at the rate of $2 per day as required by the laws of Alaska, would necessitate his serving until midwinter, when he would be unable to find employment. The United States attorney, the deputy marshal, and the governor recommended clemency. The Attorney General advised the remission of the fine and costs.	Sept. 21, 1916. Fine and costs remitted.
Alfred Davis.....	Alabama, northern. Breaking into a post office.	Apr. 8, 1914. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner, a colored boy about 17 years of age, unsuccessfully attempted to break into the post office at Danville, Ala. The district attorney and trial judge recommended that the sentence be commuted to 2 years, and the Solicitor of the Post Office Department was in favor of granting the application.	Sept. 21, 1916. Sentence commuted to 3 years.
P. H. McMillan.....	Georgia, northern. Having in possession morphine in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison Act.	May 9, 1916. Six months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The United States attorney recommended a pardon on the ground that petitioner came within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case, and the trial judge concurred. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Sept. 22, 1916. Pardon granted.
Henry Gilkey.....	Kentucky, western. Retailing liquor without having paid the special tax.	Oct. 10, 1906. Thirty days in the county jail at Louisville, Ky., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioner served his sentence and was discharged Dec. 8, 1906, since which time he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be restored to civil rights.	Sept. 22, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Taylor Clark and M. S. Rogers.	Kentucky, western. Illicit distilling.	Oct. 10, 1906. Each, six months in the county jail at Louisville, Ky., and a fine of $600 and costs.	Petitioners served their sentences and were discharged Apr. 9, 1907, since which time they had conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that they be pardoned to restore their civil rights.	Do.
Jeff Gilkey and Monroe Gilkey.	.....do.....	Oct. 12, 1906. Each, a fine of $100 and costs, and stand committed until paid.	Petitioners served 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail at Louisville, Ky., in default of the fine and costs, and were discharged November 10, 1906, since which time they had conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised the restoration of their civil rights.	Do.

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Gonza S. Ballard	Kentucky, western. Carrying on the business of retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax.	Mar. 12, 1907. Sixty days in the county jail at Louisville, Ky., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioner served his sentence and was discharged June 10, 1907, since which time he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised a pardon to restore civil rights.	Do.
Joe B. Clark	Kentucky, western. Illicit distilling.	Mar. 12, 1907. Seven months in the county jail at Louisville, Ky., and a fine of $500 and costs.	Petitioner served his sentence and was discharged Oct. 7, 1907, since which time he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised restoration of civil rights.	Do.
George H. Norris	Kentucky, western. Working in an illicit distillery and removing distilled spirits contrary to law.	Oct. 13, 1908. Sixty days in the county jail at Louisville, Ky., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioner began service of his sentence in the county jail at Louisville but was transferred to the county jail at Bardstown, Ky., on Oct. 22, 1908, and was finally discharged Jan. 10, 1909. His conduct since release had been exemplary, and the Attorney advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
George Fogle	Kentucky, western. Working in an illicit distillery.	Mar. 9, 1909. Thirty days in the county jail at Bardstown, Ky., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioner served his sentence and was released May 10, 1910, since which time his conduct had been exemplary. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Will Clark	Kentucky, western. Retailing liquor without having paid the special tax.	Mar. 9, 1909. Sixty days in the county jail at Louisville, Ky., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioner served his sentence and was discharged June 5, 1909, since which time he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that he be restored to civil rights.	Do.
James Powell	District of Columbia. Murder.	May 11, 1899. Sentenced to be hanged Aug. 19, 1899. Respite granted July 25, 1899, in order that case might be heard by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; appeal dismissed, Sept. 28, 1899. Nov. 10, 1899, commuted by President McKinley to imprisonment for life.	Petitioner, a colored man, was under 20 years of age and partially intoxicated at the time of the homicide, which was the outcome of a quarrel at a dance, the victim being a man who resembled the person with whom Powell had had the difficulty. While there was nothing in the record to justify a belief that petitioner acted in self-defense, there were no atrocious circumstances connected with the crime, and the defendant had previously borne a good character. The applicant was not eligible for parole. He had served an actual imprisonment of over sixteen years—the equivalent of a 25-year term, and the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Sept. 22, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Roy G. Powell	Maryland. Embezzling mail matter while a railway mail clerk.	Apr. 3, 1909. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner was released on parole Feb. 14, 1911, and discharged from parole July 25, 1911, by expiration of sentence, since which time—a period of more than 5 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a commendable manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Sept. 28, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Shun Shimada	Alaska, third division. Murder.	Aug. 24, 1911. Imprisonment for life in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	Petitioner, a Japanese, shot and killed one of his countrymen at Kings Cove, Alaska, where both were employed in a cannery. Having developed pulmonary tuberculosis, the prisoner was transferred from McNeil Island to Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 13, 1914. He was gradually giving way to the disease and earnestly sought to be permitted to return home to die. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once on condition that the prisoner be transported at his own expense to Japan, never to return to the United States, the warrant to be delivered to him on board a steamship bound for Japan, his passage to that country prepaid.	Oct. 2, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once upon condition that Shun Shimada be transported at his own expense to Japan, never to return to the United States, the warrant to be delivered to him on board a steamship bound for Japan, his passage to that country having been prepaid.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Charles Princhep.....	Unites States Navy. Desertion.	May 28, 1912. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of certain pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for one year at the naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Unexecuted portion of the sentence relating to confinement and forfeiture of pay remitted Dec. 20, 1912, and prisoner discharged.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.)	Oct. 2, 1916. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
John Barton Miller.....	District of Columbia. Embezzling funds of a building association, and taking away or concealing books of the association, in violation of secs. 834 and 840 of the District Criminal Code.	Dec. 13, 1912. Twenty years in the State penitentiary at Baltimore, Md.	Petitioner, who was formerly secretary-treasurer of the First Cooperative Building Association of Georgetown, D. C., was convicted of embezzlement of the funds of the association and of taking away and concealing, with fraudulent intent, the books of record and accounts of that association. He was tried and convicted 3 times, the judgments on the first and second trials being reversed by the court of appeals. On each trial petitioner was convicted on only 2 counts of the indictment, which involved an embezzlement of $1,739.82. It afterward developed that a large portion of the funds had been dissipated while the affairs of the association were in the hands of the receiver. Petitioner at all times strenuously denied his guilt in any respect. Regarding the taking away and concealing of the books and records of the association, it was shown that at the time the books were taken, Miller was confined at home and had been so confined for a considerable period and could not personally have removed the books. United States Attorney Wilson recommended a commutation of the term to less than 6 years and 8 months. Justice Gould recommended that the sentence be commuted to 5 years. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 6 years.	Oct. 7, 1916. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 6 years with the allowances for good conduct.
Henry M. Whitton.....	Texas, northern. Stealing mail matter and mail pouch.	Mar. 30, 1915. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	The mail pouch in question was stolen from the railway station at Chillicothe, Tex., while awaiting the arrival of a train after being transferred from one line to another. It was carried to a dugout several hundred yards from the depot, where the contents were removed and rifled, the loss including a registered letter containing $2,000 in currency. Petitioner made a complete confession, involving J. B. Holloman, a telegraph operator, who was probably the guiltier of the two. He was only 20 years of age at the time of the offense and, it was claimed, had been the chief support of his mother and sister since he was 12 years old, when his father died. His testimony was needed in the case against his codefendant, and the district attorney urged an immediate pardon, the trial judge concurring. The	Oct. 22, 1916. Pardon granted.

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			Attorney General was of the opinion that the sentence was somewhat severe and, since the applicant had served the greater portion of his term and was needed as a witness, advised that a pardon be granted.	
Robert Sanders.....	Mississippi, southern. Receiving stolen goods in violation of the act of Feb. 13, 1913.	July 7, 1914. Six years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $250.	Petitioner, a colored man, had a very good record up to the time of his arrest. It was a first offense, and he pleaded guilty and furnished information which led to the conviction of a band of box-car robbers. The United States attorney and the trial judge both recommended a pardon. The Attorney General stated that the sentence was clearly excessive, being the same as was given the men who actually robbed the cars; that the applicant had served approximately the equivalent of a 3-year term, and he advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 22, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Simeon B. Minden.....	New York, southern. Buying, receiving, and concealing smuggled cocaine, in violation of sec. 3062 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.	Feb. 9, 1912. Fine of $500.....	Petitioner paid his fine, since which time, a period of over four years and a half, it satisfactorily appeared he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that he be granted a pardon to restore his civil rights.	Oct. 22, 1916. Pardon granted, to restore civil rights.
Monroe Jones.....	Alabama, northern. Breaking into a railroad car in interstate shipment and stealing therefrom.	Oct. 23, 1914. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner, a colored man, was convicted with one Walter Patton of entering a railroad car and taking therefrom a shipment of shoes. His wife died after his incarceration, and his old mother and two little children needed his care and support. The district attorney and the trial judge recommended that the sentence be commuted to 18 months. It was a first offense and the prisoner had but little more than 4 months yet to serve. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 22, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Louis Gilbert.....	Oklahoma Ter. Murder committed in the Indian country.	May 29, 1905. Imprisonment for life in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner, a colored man, was cook for a railroad construction camp about 6 miles north of Perry, Okla. The men were stealing from him and he was held responsible by the construction manager for what was missing from the place. He learned that the deceased, Henton, had stolen a bucket of his lard, charged him with it, and shot him. Petitioner claimed that he shot in self-defense, but according to the reports received this was not true. He was confined in jail for 2 years before trial and had served over 11 years' imprisonment. The trial judge expressed the belief that there were mitigating circumstances and recommended a commutation to 15 years. The former United States attorney who prosecuted the case and the former United States marshal who arrested the prisoner recommended a pardon. The Attorney General stated that the only ground for commutation of sentence was the prisoner's ignorance and environment at the time the crime was committed and his efforts toward self-improvement since his incarceration; that a sentence of 20 years, with allowances for good conduct, would mean an actual imprisonment of about 13 years and 4 months, and he advised that the sentence be so commuted provided the petitioner's conduct remained good until that time.	Oct. 22, 1916. Sentence commuted to 20 years with the allowances for good conduct, on condition that the prisoner's conduct in the penitentiary remains good until that time.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Joseph R. Downes.....	New York, southern. Having in possession, making and conspiring to make counterfeit gold certificates.	Sept. 11, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The counterfeits in question were made in New York City in Nov., 1912, by Joseph R. Downes, Edward W. White, and Joseph P. Clark. Petitioner was a printer by trade and evidently did that part of the work, but there was no evidence that he had ever uttered any of the counterfeit money. White was the instigator of the venture, and when his two associates sought to withdraw, kept urging them to take it up again and even endeavored to blackmail them. Having been arrested on a State charge, he informed upon himself and his former associates, whose arrest followed. At the time of Downes's arrest he was employed as a printer at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and leading an honest, law-abiding life. The district attorney recommended that Downes's sentence be commuted to expire immediately. The trial judge strongly recommended parole, or failing that, executive clemency in the nature of a commutation. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 22, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
W. F. Craver.....	Texas, eastern. Embezzlement of money-order funds while acting as postmaster at Harleton, Tex.	Feb. 19, 1914. Fine of $819.66 and stand committed until paid. Amount reduced by exercise of executive clemency to $250, Mar. 22, 1914.	Petitioner paid the fine Mar. 26, 1914, since which time it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a commendable manner. The usual probationary period of 5 years was not insisted upon for the reason that the prosecuting attorney and trial judge were of the opinion that the shortage was due to negligence rather than fraudulent intent and both recommended pardon. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned for the purpose of restoring his civil rights.	Oct. 22, 1916. Pardon granted, to restore civil rights.
Sam Coltrane.....	Indian Territory, central district. Murder.	Feb. 26, 1907. Imprisonment for life. Released from United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., by commutation of sentence, July 3, 1914.	After serving approximately 11 years' imprisonment, petitioner's sentence was commuted to expire at once upon the theory that he was not guilty, another man (the Government's chief witness in the case) having since been convicted in a State court of the same crime. The Attorney General stated that a probationary period of 2 years would ordinarily be deemed insufficient for a crime of this character, but in view of the determination that petitioner did not commit the crime of which he was convicted and may have been only the victim of circumstances, and in consideration of his good conduct both before and since commutation, he was of the opinion that a long period of probation was not required in this case and recommended that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
James M. Clark.....	Michigan, eastern. Having in possession narcotics in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Nov. 8, 1915. Imprisonment for 2 years and 3 months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner came within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. The district attorney and the trial judge recommended that he be pardoned. In view of the action taken in other similar cases, the Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Oct. 22, 1916. Pardon granted.

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Otto King	New York, northern. Having in possession sulphate of morphine in violation of the Harrison anti-narcotic law.	Feb. 22, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The United States attorney stated that in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case he was of the opinion that petitioner should be pardoned and therefore so recommended. In conformity with the action taken in other similar cases, the Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Oct. 24, 1916. Pardon granted.
Walter Collins	New York, northern. Having in possession morphine in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Apr. 13, 1916. Two years and 3 months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Thomas F. Franklin	Texas, eastern. Larceny of cattle in the Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter.	Nov. 20, 1896. Three years in the State penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.	Petitioner served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released Oct. 14, 1898, since which time it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The United States attorney recommended that the application be granted, and the Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Oct. 24, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Charles Aubrey Lomas	New York, southern. Using the mails to defraud and conspiracy so to do.	Apr. 28, 1914. Fine of $250 under one indictment, sentence under second indictment being suspended.	Petitioner conducted a school for colored porters and, in attempting to secure students, made false representations. Judging by the sentence imposed, the offense was not regarded as of a very serious nature. He paid his fine and had since conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Do.
John Lynch	New York, southern. Unlawfully using a fraudulent certificate of naturalization.	Mar. 31, 1909. Thirty days in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Petitioner served his term and was released Apr. 29, 1909, since which time it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The United States attorney and the trial judge recommended, and the Attorney General advised, that petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Do.
Blink McDermott	Indian Territory, northern. Grand larceny, the stealing of a steer.	June 25, 1897. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner was a young country boy at the time of the offense. He served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released Apr. 25, 1898, since which time he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Do.
Henry Rosso	New Jersey. Having in possession, etc., counterfeit silver dollars.	May 12, 1908. One year and 6 months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $100.	Petitioner served his sentence, less the allowances for good conduct, and was discharged Aug. 30, 1909, since which time it satisfactorily appeared that he had been law-abiding. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Lewis F. Steinbrook	Illinois, northern. Using the mails in a scheme and artifice to defraud, commonly known as a marriage bureau.	Feb. 18, 1911. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	According to the report of the post-office inspector there were but 2 victims of the undertaking and petitioner obtained very little money as the result of his operations. He served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released June 10, 1913, since which time he had been law-abiding. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Alvin H. Stout.....	Oklahoma, western. Willful misapplication of moneys, funds, and credits of a national bank, in violation of sec. 5209, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Mar. 2, 1912. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed Nov. 15, 1915. Petition for rehearing in said court of appeals overruled Jan. 24, 1916. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court Apr. 3, 1916, and defendant due to surrender June 7, 1917. Respite of 30 days granted June 6, 1916.	Petitioner, who was president of the First National Bank of Cherokee, Okla., was convicted jointly with one Titus, president of the Cherokee Mill & Elevator Co., the former of misapplication of the funds of the bank and the latter with aiding and abetting. The elevator company had been embarrassed financially for a number of years, and Stout had been engaged in financing its operations, first by negotiating its paper and later by advancing money on wheat purchased by the elevator company, which was ostensibly the security of the bank but which was milled and the proceeds disposed of without reference to the so-called hypothecation to the bank. Both the bank and the elevator company failed. Petitioner claimed that his mistake was one of judgment and not of willful intent. After a careful review of the papers in the case, the Attorney General advised that the application be denied.	July 6, 1916. Respite of 30 days granted. Aug. 6, 1916. Respite of 30 days granted. Aug. 31, 1916. Respite of 30 days from Sept. 4 granted. Oct. 25, 1916. Respite until Jan. 1, 1917, granted. (Denied Dec. 28, 1916.)
Charles J. Cmejla.....	Wisconsin, western. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax required by law.	Sept. 14, 1916. Thirty days in the county jail at Madison, Wis., and a fine of $100. Execution of sentence of imprisonment stayed for 90 days to permit an application for pardon.	Petitioner purchased a hotel at Clinton, Wis., and conducted a retail liquor business in connection therewith. He claimed that he was unfamiliar with the excise laws and that his offense was due to ignorance and not to intent. Following his indictment, he paid the tax and penalty due the Government and promptly paid the fine. The collector of internal revenue was of the opinion that sufficient punishment had been imposed and recommended a pardon, as did also the United States attorney, his assistant, and the trial judge. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Nov. 6, 1916. Pardon granted.
Wong Goon.....	New York, southern. Manufacturing opium for smoking purposes without having given bond.	Nov. 13, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The offense was not a flagrant one. Petitioner had served 2 years of his sentence and had become blind since his incarceration. The trial judge stated that he was convinced at the time sentence was pronounced that the punishment was too severe, but under the statute he had no discretion to do otherwise. The prisoner was wanted for deportation; therefore no action was taken by the parole board. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Nov. 6, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Henry Williams.....	Louisiana, eastern. Having in possession morphine in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	May 9, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner asked for pardon on the ground that he was innocent of any crime under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. The United States attorney recommended that the application be granted, the trial judge concurring. In conformity with the action taken in other similar cases, the Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Nov. 16, 1916. Pardon granted.
Jess Griffin.....	Oklahoma, western. Receiving in pledge from a soldier a pair of field glasses issued by the War Department, property of	Oct. 18, 1916. Four months in the county jail at Lawton, Okla., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioner stated that he loaned $7.50 to a friend named Jack Burns, taking as security a pair of field glasses, which the latter promised to redeem within a short time; that he did not know that Burns was a deserter from the United States Army, nor that it was unlawful to purchase property from a soldier, nor that he was violating any law in making the loan. His pre-	Nov. 16, 1916. Sentence commuted to payment of the fine and costs.

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	the United States, in violation of sec. 35 of the Criminal Code.		vious character and standing in his community were good, and he had been confined in jail since Oct. 18, 1916. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met by the fine and costs imposed and advised that the sentence be commuted to the fine and costs.	
Will Foster	Arkansas, eastern. Having in possession a preparation containing more than ¼ of 1 grain of morphine sulphate to each avoirdupois ounce, in violation of the Harrison anti-narcotic law.	Feb. 4, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of morphine, which, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case, was not an offense against the Federal law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the United States attorney, and the trial judge all recommended pardon. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Nov. 16, 1916. Pardon granted.
Fred Scroggins	....do....	Jan. 25, 1916. One year and 1 day in the State reformatory at Boonville, Mo.	....do....	Nov. 16, 1916. Pardon granted. (Term expired Nov. 15, 1916.)
Rosco Cugno	Illinois, northern. Manufacturing smoking opium without having paid the internal-revenue tax.	Mar. 31, 1915. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner asked for pardon on the ground that under the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh District, in the Chin Sing case, he should not have been convicted. The district attorney, trial judge, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended clemency, and the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Nov. 16, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Curt Whitney	Indian Territory, northern. Murder.	May 10, 1907. Life imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner was convicted of the murder of James Edwards at Bartlesville, Okla. The circumstances surrounding the crime were not satisfactorily ascertainable at this late date, particularly as the reports were based upon memory. It appeared, however, that petitioner was upon his own premises when Edwards approached in the dusk of the evening with a large galvanized pail, ostensibly to obtain water from a rain barrel; that a short altercation followed, and petitioner struck Edwards on the head with a piece of gas pipe which lay near at hand; that Edwards did not know that he was seriously hurt at the time and did not call a doctor, but subsequently died of the injury. Petitioner claimed self-defense and had a previous reputation for industry and sobriety. The former assistant district attorney, who tried the case, recommended clemency. The former United States attorney and the trial judge died prior to the filing of the application for pardon. The prisoner had served 9 years and 5 months' imprisonment, the approximate equivalent of a 14-year term. From the reports received the Attorney General was inclined to believe the crime should be regarded as manslaughter rather than murder; and the prisoner having served more than the maximum for that crime, he advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Nov. 24, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Everett Dufour.....	District of Columbia. Conspiracy to use the mails in a scheme to defraud.	Dec. 23, 1910. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Judgment affirmed by the Court of Appeals of the District Nov. 6, 1911.	Petitioner began his sentence on Nov. 9, 1911, was released on parole Aug. 22, 1912, and finally discharged from custody July 24, 1913, since which time it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. A former application for restoration of civil rights was denied May 22, 1913, without prejudice to reconsideration after Aug. 22, 1914. On Nov. 12, 1914, the application was renewed and was referred to the district attorney for further report and recommendation. On Nov. 17, 1914, petitioner was held by the coroner's jury upon a charge of manslaughter for the action of the grand jury, he having, while operating an automobile, struck and killed a boy who was riding a bicycle. He was acquitted of the charge, but the district attorney's office held the incident a reason for withholding favorable recommendation. The Attorney General held the view that the charge of manslaughter, of which petitioner was acquitted, should not stand in the way of his restoration to civil rights and advised that the application be granted.	Nov. 24, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
George P. Devine.....	New York, eastern. Stealing Government property from the New York Navy Yard.	July 5, 1906. Two years in the State prison at Ossining, N. Y.	Petitioner began the service of his sentence at Ossining, but was later transferred to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., where he completed his term, with allowances for good conduct, and was discharged Feb. 15, 1908. It satisfactorily appeared that since his release (a period of more than 8 years) he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The district attorney and trial judge recommended Executive clemency and the Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted to restore the applicant's civil rights.	Nov. 24, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Lohe Moemoe.....	Hawaii. Adultery....	Jan. 12, 1911. Two months in the Oahu prison at Honolulu, Hawaii, and costs of prosecution.	Petitioner served his term and was released Apr. 11, 1911. The application was indorsed by many county officials, members of the legislature, and other persons of prominence. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights, conditioned on the payment of the costs.	Nov. 24, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights, on condition that the costs be paid.
Justin E. Carter.....	Illinois, northern. Embezzling a letter containing an inclosure, in violation of secs. 5467 and 3892, Revised Statutes of the United States.	May 22, 1906. Eighteen months in the State penitentiary at Joliet, Ill.	Petitioner began the service of his sentence in the institution designated, but was transferred on Dec. 12, 1906, to the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., where he was discharged Aug. 6, 1907, having earned the allowances for good conduct. It satisfactorily appeared that since his release (a period of over 9 years) he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Nov. 24, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
John Taylor.....	Iowa, southern. Stealing and destroying mail sacks and mail.	May 8, 1915. Two and one-half years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner was convicted jointly with one Bert Baker of the theft of 3 mail pouches from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. station at Delmar, Iowa. He sought to have his sentence reduced to 18 months, the term Baker received, stating that the judge added a year to his sentence under the impression that he	Nov. 24, 1916. Sentence commuted to 2 years with the allowances for good conduct.

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			had served a previous term in the penitentiary, which was not the case. The trial judge recommended that the sentence be commuted to 2 years, provided the applicant had no prior prison record, in which recommendation the district attorney concurred. The Attorney General advised that the recommendation of the judge and district attorney be followed and the sentence commuted to 2 years with the allowances for good conduct.	
Kamaka Kailiana	**Hawaii. Adultery**	**July 6, 1910. Three months in the Oahu Prison at Honolulu, Hawaii, and costs amounting to $50.87.**	Petitioner served his term and paid the costs with the exception of $10.87. The application was indorsed by many local officials and persons of prominence in the community where he resided. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights on condition that the costs be fully paid.	**Nov. 24, 1916. Pardon granted provided costs be fully paid.**
Charles A. Mills	West Virginia, southern. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax required by law, also unlawfully carrying on the business of a distiller.	Oct. 22, 1914. Under first indictment, 30 days in Mercer County Jail and a fine of $100 and costs; under second indictment, sentence was not pronounced but has been suspended from term to term, the last suspension being until the May term, 1917, at Bluefield, W. Va.	According to the reports received, the applicant not only served his term under the first indictment, but had been kept in jail a long time before trial. Judgment was suspended under the second indictment owing to Mills's good conduct and the fact that he had rendered assistance to the internal-revenue officers. Petitioner had a large family and was not strong physically. He was unable to use both hands, probably owing to a paralytic stroke. Favorable recommendations were received from the United States attorney and his assistant, the trial judge, and revenue agent. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	**Nov. 24, 1916. Pardon granted.**
Marion Wilcox	Ohio, southern. Making and having in possession dies for counterfeiting gold coin and having in possession counterfeit dimes.	June 20, 1911. Two and one-half years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released June 24, 1913. The district attorney and trial judge recommended that the application be granted, stating that the man was an ignorant farmer and was probably led into violation of the law through weakness. The Attorney General stated that ordinarily a longer period would be desirable in a case of this character, but in view of the statements made by the United States attorney and the trial judge, he advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	**Nov. 24, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.**
Robert Smallwood	District of Columbia. Grand larceny.	Oct. 10, 1913. Nine years in the State penitentiary at Baltimore, Md.	The indictment charged the stealing of one coat, a gold watch valued at $25, a gold-link watch chain valued at $30, and 1 small solitaire diamond stickpin valued at $15. The assistant United States attorney reported that the coat belonged to the proprietor of a barroom, who had taken it off and was engrossed in waiting upon the trade; that the defendant (a colored man) slipped behind the bar and stole the coat and the articles mentioned, which were in it; but he did not know at the time that the coat contained the jewelry. Petitioner had been a persistent petty offender, and the trial judge gave him the maximum sentence less 1 year for pleading guilty. The United States attorney and his assistant regarded the sentence as excessive and recommended clemency when the applicant should have served the equivalent of a 5-year sentence. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 5 years with the allowances for good conduct.	**Nov. 24, 1916. Sentence commuted to 5 years with the allowances for good conduct.**

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Willis F. Neff.....	Kansas. Stealing letters while employed as a railway mail clerk.	Apr. 17, 1902. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released Aug. 22, 1905, since which time he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised a pardon to restore civil rights.	Nov. 24, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Steve Checkash.....	California, southern. Receiving, concealing, and facilitating the transportation of smoking opium.	Mar. 16, 1916. Fourteen months in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	Petitioner was apprehended by customs officers with a quantity of smoking opium in his possession. He pleaded not guilty and testified that the package containing the opium had been given him by a man in Tia Juana, Mexico, who offered to pay him $30 to carry it to a place about 2 miles north of the boundary line; that he did not know what the package contained and had never heard of smoking opium. He had been in this country but a short time and was subject to deportation upon the completion of his term, was suffering from tuberculosis, and had less than 4 months yet to serve. The assistant United States attorney and the trial judge recommended clemency. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once, the immigration officials to be notified in advance of the release of the prisoner.	Nov. 24, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Louis Tapack and Nathan Tapack.	New Jersey. Conspiracy to conceal assets from a trustee in bankruptcy.	Apr. 27, 1914. Each, 1 year and 3 months in the State prison at Trenton, N. J., and a fine of $1,000. Case taken to circuit court of appeals, third circuit, where judgment was affirmed. Petition for a writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court. Defendants began their sentences Dec. 4, 1915.	Petitioners, according to the testimony, induced and persuaded certain dealers in silks to go into bankruptcy and send their silk to New York to a store belonging to a brother of the applicants. The silk was sent from Paterson, N. J., by means of a horse and wagon, to New York, but while on the Jersey side of the ferry, the wagon was stopped by an attachment of a creditor of the firm and the silk detained overnight (it being Saturday night). On Sunday morning an arrangement was made with the judge of the district court of Paterson whereby the silk was released, the Tapacks agreeing to pay the amount of the attachment, and the goods were taken to a store belonging to a brother of the Tapacks and there stored away. Petitioners afterwards became of service to the Government in the detection and apprehension of other silk thieves, and the district attorney recommended executive clemency. The Attorney General advised that the application be denied, stating that crimes of this character, which had been increasingly prevalent in the Eastern States, were proving a serious menace to honest business men, and called attention to the fact that the applicants had served but little over 2 months of a 15-month term.	Mar. 15, 1916. Denied.
			Petitioners' terms, with allowances for good conduct, expired Dec. 4, 1916, but they were due to be held at least an additional 30 days if the fines were not paid.	Dec. 4, 1916. Fines remitted.

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Salvatore Riggio.....	New York, eastern. Making and having in possession counterfeit coins.	June 17, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $100. Judgment affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, second circuit.	Investigation of this case failed to show that the applicant had any direct participation in the crime of which he was convicted. He was a known associate of those who were guilty, but was arrested outside of the building where the counterfeiting operations were carried on. Under these circumstances, a sentence of 5 years seemed excessive, and the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 2 years with the allowances for good conduct.	Dec. 4, 1916. Sentence commuted to 2 years with the allowances for good conduct.
Abraham Bornstein....	New York, southern. Depositing in the mail nonmailable matter, in violation of sec. 211, Criminal Code of the United States.	June 3, 1913. Ten days in the custody of the United States marshal, place of imprisonment being the New York City Prison (The Tombs).	Petitioner served his term and was released June 12, 1913, since which time it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. Both the United States Attorney and the trial judge recommended favorable action, and the Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Dec. 6, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
R. S. Stuchul.....	Indian Territory, southern. Bigamy.	May 12, 1906. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $100 and costs.	Petitioner served his term and was released June 8, 1909, since which time—a period of over 7 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a commendable manner. The former United States attorney, who prosecuted the case, recommended favorable action. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Fannie Sullens, James Oates, Frank Ledvinka, and Hiram Stephens.	West Virginia, northern. Contempt of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia in failing to obey an injunction of said court.	Apr. 25, 1914. Sullens, 6 months in the county jail at Fairmont, W. Va., and costs; Oates and Ledvinka, each 6 months in the county jail at Elkins, W. Va., and costs; Stephens, 6 months in the county jail at Wellsburg, W. Va., and costs.	Petitioners were adjudged guilty of contempt for not obeying an injunction of the United States district court, growing out of a miners' strike. The execution of the sentence was delayed for over two years and a half because of appellate proceedings, during which time the strike difficulties were adjusted, and at the time of the application everything was moving harmoniously, and it was believed that to enforce the sentence after so great a lapse of time would serve no good purpose. Judge Dayton, who imposed the sentence, stated that he would interpose no objection to a pardon, and the district attorney recommended that the defendants be pardoned. A respite of 60 days was granted by the President on Nov. 22, 1916, but the action was not taken until the defendants had been taken into custody by the marshal. Three of them had already served about 2½ months and one about 4 months when released on bond pending appellate proceedings. The Attorney General advised that the sentences be commuted to expire at once.	Dec. 7, 1916. Sentences commuted to expire at once.
Lewis Smith.....	United States Army. Larceny of property of the value of $8 and making a false statement to the post exchange steward.	May 19, 1908. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 2 years—the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., being designated as the place of confinement.	Petitioner served his term and was released November 18, 1909, since which time it appeared that he had conducted himself in a commendable manner. He was needed as a witness by the Government in a case pending in the United States District Court of San Francisco, and the United States Attorney recommended that the application be granted. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Dec. 11, 1916. Pardon granted.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Ben N. Costello.....	Wyoming. Breaking and entering a building used in part as a post office, and rape.	May 20, 1913. On first charge, 2 years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.; on second charge, imprisonment for life in said penitentiary; sentences to run concurrently.	A careful investigation of this case by the Post Office Department through its inspector seemed to establish the fact that it was very doubtful if the applicant was guilty, also that the prevailing opinion of citizens of the section of country where the crime was supposed to have been committed was that Costello was innocent. The post office inspector who investigated the matter recommended executive clemency. The Solicitor of the Post Office Department stated that any action taken by the Department of Justice would be satisfactory. Petitioner had already served an actual imprisonment of three years and six months. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Dec. 20, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Archie Barkley.....	Oregon. Assault with a dangerous weapon, in violation of sec. 276, Criminal Code of the United States.	Oct. 14, 1915. Thirty days in the county jail at Portland, Oreg.	Barkley served his term and was released Nov. 13, 1915. He was needed by the Government as a material witness in a case. The Attorney General advised that an immediate pardon be granted.	Dec. 20, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
John L. Casper.....	Arkansas, western. Violating sec. 3281, 3282, 3258, 3257, 3286, and 3324, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Oct. 21, 1915. Sentenced to terms aggregating 9 years and 3 days in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and to pay fines aggregating $33,000.	Petitioner pleaded guilty and furnished the Government with information regarding his coconspirators. He was an essential witness against two other defendants whom it was especially desirable to convict. Mr. Fitts, special assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of these cases, urgently requested that Casper be pardoned for the reason stated. The Treasury Department also earnestly asked that a pardon be granted. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Dec. 22, 1916. Pardon granted.
Hall Ross.....	West Virginia, southern. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax.	Oct. 7, 1916. Three months in the county jail at Huntington, W. Va., and a fine of $100 and the costs.	Petitioner's wife had recently died leaving 3 small, helpless children, in destitute circumstances. His term would have expired within a few days, to wit, Jan. 7, 1917, provided the fine was paid, and the United States attorney, the trial judge, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue all recommended that executive clemency be extended to the applicant. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Dec. 23, 1916. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Lillian C. Munson.....	New Jersey. Conspiracy to violate sec. 5209, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Oct. 14, 1915. Two years in the State prison at Trenton, N. J.	Petitioner left the country in company with Ralph E. Lovell, who embezzled a large sum of money from the First National Bank, of Edgewater, N. J., and negotiable securities amounting to $105,000. After remaining away for some time, petitioner returned to this country and Lovell went to England. Lovell had placed some packages containing money in a safe-deposit box in New York, and upon petitioner's return she secured these packages and turned them over to the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. She furnished	Do.

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			information as to where Lovell could be found, and he was apprehended in England, extradited, and returned to this country. On his return, he claimed that petitioner had induced him to commit the thefts, and upon her trial, and after her plea of guilty, he was brought into court and permitted to make a statement placing the blame of the entire transaction upon the woman. He himself was prosecuted under a charge of conspiracy, and given a 2-year sentence, rather than under sec. 5209, Revised Statutes of the United States, and sentenced to not less than 5 years, as should have been done. Petitioner had nearly completed her sentence, having only a few months longer to serve. The Attorney General advised that her sentence be commuted to expire at once.	
Albert G. Stewart.....	**Pennsylvania, eastern. Conspiracy to violate sec. 215, Criminal Code of the United States.**	Apr. 29, 1913. One year and 1 day in the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pa., and a fine of $1,000. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, where judgment was affirmed. Petition for rehearing denied by said court of appeals. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court. Respite of 30 days granted Mar. 10, 1915. Defendant began the service of his sentence Apr. 10, 1915.	Petitioner was convicted with a number of other defendants of conspiracy to use the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud in connection with the International Lumber & Development Co., which had extensive lands and properties in Mexico. He served his term (less the allowances for good conduct) and also 30 days for nonpayment of the fine and was discharged Feb. 29, 1916. His testimony was needed in pending litigation of importance, and Judge Wescott requested that a pardon be granted, which action the Attorney General did not oppose.	**Dec. 26, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.**
Charles M. McMahon.....	.....do.....	Apr. 29, 1913. Two years in the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pa., and a fine of $2,000. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, where judgment was affirmed. Petition for rehearing denied by said court of appeals. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court. Mandate of circuit court of appeals issued Mar. 4, 1915. Respite of 30 days granted Mar. 10, 1915. Defendant began the service of his sentence Apr. 10, 1915.	Petitioner was convicted with a number of other defendants of conspiracy to use the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud in connection with the International Lumber & Development Co., which had extensive lands and properties in Mexico. He served his term (less the allowances for good conduct) and was released Nov. 17, 1916, the fine having been remitted by the President Sept. 7, 1916. His testimony was needed in pending litigation of importance, and Judge Wescott requested that a pardon be granted. The Attorney General interposed no objection.	**Do.**

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney-General.	Action of President, and date.
George L. Colburn and and M. G. Winegar.	Missouri, eastern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud—2 counts.	Feb. 3, 1913. Each, on one count, imprisonment for 18 months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $500, and on the other count imprisonment for 5 years in the same penitentiary and a fine of $500, the sentences to run consecutively. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed Apr. 28, 1915. Petition for rehearing denied by said court of appeals. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by Supreme Court. Respites of 30 days from Dec. 2, 1915, granted Dec. 1, 1915. Further respites granted Dec. 16, 1915, Feb. 25, Apr. 26, and June 24, 1916, the last expiring July 29, 1916.	Petitioners were engaged in selling a large tract of land in Wayne County, Miss., and the adjoining county of Washington, Ala., which tract was subdivided into small farms and townsite lots. Their advertisements described the location as a veritable Eden and promised a delightful home with little work and sure and large returns, being designed to attract people of small means, including school-teachers, professional men, and others. Investigation of the facts in the case took considerable time, and a number of respites were granted. Many of the statements made were correct, but some were incorrect. All things considered, the Attorney General was of the opinion that the sentences were excessive, and he advised that they be commuted to 2 years, respectively, the fines to remain.	July 28, 1916. Respites of 30 days from July 29, 1916, granted. Aug. 23, 1916. Respites of 30 days from Aug. 28, 1916, granted. Sept. 27, 1916. Respites of 30 days from Sept. 27, 1916, granted. Oct. 25, 1916. Respites until Jan. 1, 1917, granted. Dec. 28, 1916. Sentences commuted to 2 years, the fines to remain. Dec. 30, 1916. Additional respites of 30 days, or until Jan. 31, 1917, granted.
C. W. B. Bryan.....	New Mexico Territory, fourth judicial district. Perjury under sec. 5392, Revised Statutes of the United States.	May 8, 1911. Six months in the county jail and a fine of $500 and costs—sentence of imprisonment suspended upon payment of the fine.	Petitioner paid the fine and costs, since which time, a period of over 5 years, it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. He had recently been elected to the Legislature of New Mexico and desired to be restored to his full political rights in order that he might hold the office. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Dec. 29, 1916. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Benjamin F. Moffatt...	Missouri, eastern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud.	Dec. 9, 1913. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $1,000. Judgment affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, May 6, 1916. Respite of 60 days from July 4, 1916 granted June 30, 1916.	Petitioner's application for pardon was denied by the President Dec. 6, 1916. On Dec. 21, 1916, the papers were returned to him at his request, and on Dec. 30, 1916, while the papers were still before him he granted a further respite of 15 days, expiring Jan. 16, 1917. On Jan. 12, 1917, the papers were returned from the White House, without comment—no further action indicated.	Aug. 31, 1916. Respite of 60 days from Sept. 2, 1916, granted. Oct. 25, 1916. Respite until Jan. 1, 1917, granted. Dec. 30, 1916. Respite granted of 15 days, expiring Jan. 16, 1917.
Marica Bolteau.....	Iowa, northern. Selling liquor to an Indian.	Oct. 21, 1916. Sixty days in the Woodbury County jail, at Sioux City, Iowa, and a	Petitioner came to this country with her husband from Roumania about 4 years prior to this trouble. Shortly after their arrival her husband deserted her. She earned a livelihood by	Dec. 30, 1916. Sentence commuted to a fine of $25.

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		fine of $100 and costs.	washing, scrubbing, and other work of like character. By strict economy she was able to maintain herself and send about $100 a year to Roumania for the support of her 3 minor children there. She was unable to speak or understand English except to a very limited extent, was ignorant of the laws and customs of this country, and was unaware that it was against the law to give liquor to an Indian. The mittimus in this case was stayed by the court for 30 days in order that the defendant might apply for a pardon. The trial judge recommended that a full pardon be granted, and the United States attorney and the Indian Office advised that they would not object to favorable consideration of the application. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to a fine of $25.	
James H. Wilder.....	Texas, western. Conspiracy to fraudulently conceal from a trustee in bankruptcy assets belonging to a bankrupt estate.	Feb. 28, 1914. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Judgment affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, and the defendant began the service of his sentence Feb. 9, 1915.	Wilder served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released Apr. 22, 1916. He was needed as a witness by the State authorities in a case of considerable importance, and the Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Jan. 2, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Tony Julian, alias Ignazio Guilante.	Pennsylvania, eastern. Making, passing, and having in possession counterfeit coin.	Mar. 11, 1903. Three years in the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pa., to date from Jan. 9, 1903, and a fine of $1.	Petitioner served his term in the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released May 27, 1905. Thereafter he began his sentence in the New Jersey State prison at Trenton, but was transferred to the United States penitentiary at Altanta, Ga., where he was released on the expiration of his term, Aug. 7, 1908, having served 30 days additional for nonpayment of the fine and costs. It appeared that the two offenses were committed about the same time, also that the applicant's conduct had been exemplary since his final discharge, a period of over 8 years. The Attorney General advised that the petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Jan. 3, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
	Delaware. Making, and causing to be made, dies for counterfeiting coins.	June 10, 1905. Four years in the State prison at Trenton, N. J., and a fine of $1,000 and costs.		
Domenico Vito.....	District of Columbia. Stealing money from the mails in violation of sec. 194, Criminal Code of the United States.	Aug. 4, 1916. Twelve months in the Washington Asylum and Jail.	Petitioner was not a postal clerk nor an official of the Government, but an ignorant Italian car cleaner with a large family to support and probably did not have a proper appreciation of the seriousness of his act. Executive clemency was recommended by the United States attorney and the trial judge. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 6 months, with the allowances for good conduct.	Jan. 3, 1917. Sentence commuted to 6 months with the allowances for good conduct.
Marcus Dempsey.....	Arkansas, eastern. Stealing from an interstate shipment of goods.	May 1, 1916. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner was convicted of stealing some groceries from an interstate shipment of freight, the value of the goods being less than $10. He was suffering from tuberculosis and had only about a month and a half yet to serve. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Jan. 3, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Frank Charvat.....	Illinois, northern. Embezzling mail matter and contents of letters.	June 2, 1915. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner had a wife and 2 small children, who were in a deplorable condition, the wife being dangerously ill. He had only a few days longer to serve, and the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Do.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Walter C. Danehower..	United States Navy. Desertion.	July 9, 1903. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay, and confinement for 1 year at the naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Unexecuted portion of the term of imprisonment remitted Feb. 15, 1904, and the prisoner discharged.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.)	Jan. 3, 1917. Pardon granted restoring rights of citizenship.
Prentiss A. Whiting....	.....do.....	June 2, 1903. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay, and confinement for 1 year on the U. S. S. Southery. Unexecuted portion of term of imprisonment remitted Dec. 17, 1903, and the prisoner discharged.	.....do.....	Do.
Charles G. Baston.....	District of Columbia. Murder in the second degree.	Mar. 10, 1911. Imprisonment for life in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner, who was a policeman, shot and killed his wife as a result of a heated argument or quarrel, probably prompted thereto by recollection of her former misconduct and actions. There appeared to be little evidence of deliberation on his part or of malice toward his wife. Since his incarceration he had become afflicted with tuberculosis and was in a serious, if not, critical condition. The Attorney General did not feel that the circumstances justified holding the man in the penitentiary until he died. It seemed clear that he could not serve even a 10-year sentence, and the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 8 years, with the allowances for good conduct.	Jan. 4, 1917. Sentence commuted to 8 years with the allowances for good conduct.
Willie White.....	Kansas. Murder in the first degree—committed on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Oct. 12, 1916. Sentenced to be hanged Dec. 15, 1916.	Petitioner, a colored man 34 years of age, who had served 9 years in the Army and was at the time serving in Detachment 2 at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., shot and killed Ernestina Brown, a negro servant woman, and wounded an aged nurse (whom it was supposed he mistook for his wife) and killed James T. Jackson, a colored sergeant, who with another soldier had been ordered to arrest him. There appeared to be no question that the shooting was a direct result of unfaithfulness on the part of the prisoner's wife and of improper relations between her and the deceased. White had been greatly disturbed over this and had made complaints to officers at the fort and sought to have his home protected. Finally, he took matters into his own hands and assaulted a soldier named Edwards because of similar misconduct with his wife, for which offense he was confined in the guard house. White claimed that while imprisoned and helpless, deceased boasted to him of his improper relations	Nov. 25, 1916. Respite of 30 days, or until Jan. 14, 1917, granted. Jan. 4, 1917. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., or such other penitentiary as the Attorney General might designate.

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			with his (White's) wife and taunted him about it. There was no question that White contemplated the killing and that his crime was murder in the first degree. His prior record for industry, peace, and quietness was good, and he was trying to establish a home. The Attorney General was of the opinion that while the invasion of a man's home may not justify killing the offender, it is a circumstance that should be taken into consideration, and he did not believe that the defendant should pay the extreme penalty for his crime. He advised that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., or such other penitentiary as the Attorney General might designate.	
Nick Collins	Washington, western. Having in possession morphine without having registered, in violation of the Harrison antinarcotic law.	Jan. 24, 1914. Thirty days in jail.	Collins served his term and was an essential witness for the Government in a case nearing trial. The United States Attorney urged the granting of a pardon, stating that the charge upon which Collins was convicted was no longer an offense under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. In accordance with the action taken in other similar cases, the Attorney General advised that the application be granted.	Jan. 5, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
J. B. Thomas	Arkansas, western. Conspiracy to defraud the United States.	Jan. 19, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $250 and costs.	Petitioner served his term and was released Nov. 9, 1916. He was needed by the Government as a witness in other whisky fraud cases, and the Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Jan. 6, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
W. H. Watlington	Oklahoma, western. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	Feb. 12, 1914. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $1,600. Case taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court Dec. 18, 1916.	The defendant would have been required to begin his sentence within a few days. He desired to apply for Executive clemency, and it was earnestly contended that he was in a serious physical condition from tuberculosis. The Attorney General advised that a respite of 60 days be granted to afford the defendant an opportunity to present his case and the department time to ascertain the facts and obtain reports concerning the applicant's physical condition. No further action was taken. The facts in the case as reported to the Department did not justify the presentation of the case to the President.	Jan. 13, 1917. Respite of 60 days granted.
Fred I. Munson	Alaska, third division. Assault with intent to wound.	Feb. 29, 1912. Two years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	Petitioner served his term and was released Dec. 11, 1913, since which time it appeared that he had conducted himself as a peaceable, law-abiding citizen. The United States attorney and trial judge recommended that the application be granted, and the Attorney General advised that the petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Jan. 19, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Jonas Dolars	Illinois, eastern. Stealing from an interstate shipment of freight.	Sept. 23, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and costs.	Petitioner, a colored man, was convicted together with William McDodd and Jesse Bass of stealing revolvers which were part of an interstate shipment. There was no direct evidence connecting him with the robbery, but the seal of the car had been broken and he was found in possession of one of the stolen revolvers which he claimed to have purchased from a boy (the stepson of Jesse Bass) who professed to have found it in some weeds. It appeared from the reports received that some of the witnesses had exaggerated certain features of the case, and the Attorney General was of the opinion that the sentence was too severe. He advised that it be commuted to 3 years with the allowances for good conduct.	Jan. 19, 1917. Sentence commuted to 3 years with the allowances for good conduct.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
D. Perry Tate.	South Carolina, western. Removing and concealing distilled spirits upon which the tax had not been paid.	Nov. 29, 1916. Three months in the county jail at Pickens, S. C., and a fine of $200.	According to the report of the United States attorney, the applicant was a man of about 60 years of age who had a good reputation and had never been accused of selling liquor. He had no attorney to advise him and pleaded guilty to the charge. Upon investigation the United States attorney found that the man had simply removed spirits on which the tax had not been paid and was ignorant of the law applicable to such matters. The United States attorney strongly recommended Executive clemency and the trial judge fully concurred. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Jan. 23, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Robert P. Edmison	Texas, northern. Passing a counterfeit bank note.	Oct. 13, 1916. Four months in the county jail at Abilene, Tex., and a fine of $100.	Petitioner pleaded guilty to passing a counterfeit bank note. He was only 19 years of age and had never previously been charged with crime of any character. He was suffering from Bright's disease in an advanced form and had less than a month yet to serve. Both the United States attorney and trial judge recommended clemency, The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once upon payment of the fine imposed.	Jan. 23, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once upon payment of the fine.
Jesse Bass	Illinois, eastern. Stealing from an interstate shipment of freight.	Sept. 23, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and costs.	Petitioner, a colored man, was convicted together with Jonas Dolars and William McDodd of stealing revolvers from an interstate shipment. He earnestly contended that he had nothing to do with the theft and that the revolvers were found by a boy known as Bernie Bass (his wife's son) who lived at his home. There was no direct evidence connecting petitioner with the robbery, and statements reflecting upon his former reputation were found to be vague and unconfirmable. The United States attorney recommended that the sentence be commuted to 3 years. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the sentence was excessive and advised that it be commuted to 3 years with the allowances for good conduct.	Jan. 23, 1917. Sentence commuted to 3 years with the allowance5 for good conduct.
D. D. Williams	California, southern. Receiving and concealing smoking opium.	Jan. 6, 1913. One year and 11 months in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	Petitioner admitted his guilt, served his term, and was released July 26, 1914. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Jan. 23, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Joe Lane	Texas, northern. Selling narcotic drugs in violation of secs. 1 and 2 of the Harrison Act, and conspiring with others to sell such drugs.	Dec. 8, 1915. Six months in the Tarrant County Jail at Fort Worth, Tex.	The assistant United States attorney for the northern district of Texas requested that Lane, who had completed his sentence, be pardoned on the ground that he was a material witness for the Government in a case set for trial at an early date. The Attorney General advised that Lane be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Jan. 31, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

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Shem Lafayette.....	Oregon. Introducing liquor into the Indian country.	Jan. 11, 1917. Sixty days in the county jail at Portland, Oreg., and a fine of $100 and costs. Commitment stayed until Feb. 27, 1917.	Petitioner was an Indian about 74 years of age, illiterate and required the services of an interpreter at the trial. His prior record was good, and it appeared that he had been led and persuaded into the commission of the offense by his codefendant, a white man named William Metcalf, with whom he made his home. In view of the frank confession of the defendant, his extreme age, and the circumstances under which he committed the offense, the jurors expressed the hope, and the United States attorney and trial judge recommended, that the applicant be pardoned. The testimony of Lafayette had enabled the Government to convict the real offender, Metcalf, and the Indian Office was not averse to the granting of Executive clemency to the applicant. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned.	Feb. 9, 1917. Pardon granted.
Victor C. Lewis.....	United States Army. Desertion.	Dropped from the rolls of the Army, under the provisions of sec. 1229, Revised Statutes of the United States, to date from July 23, 1904.	(The Secretary of War recommended that a pardon be granted).	Do.
Seymour Lazore.....	New York, northern. Attempting to introduce liquor into the Indian country.	Jan. 12, 1917. Sentence postponed by the trial judge in order that an application for pardon might be made.	Petitioner, an Indian, had a wife and large family of children who needed his support. Prior to his offense his conduct had been good. He went to the city, fell in with some men who knew him and went with them to a saloon where he had two or three drinks. One of his companions purchased a pint bottle of whisky for him, and he started back to the reservation. Upon his arrival, it was noticed that he was under the influence of liquor. He was arrested, and the pint bottle, about half full of whisky, was found on his person. Judge Ray stated that in his opinion Lazore was unconscious of the fact that he was carrying whisky onto the reservation and had no intention of violating the law. He said that the defendant pleaded guilty and showed emotion and penitence for his lapse, and he felt that it would be brutal to send the man to jail even for a day, and that it would have a better effect upon him and the Indians generally to exercise clemency in this case. The assistant United States attorney concurred in Judge Ray's views. The Attorney General advised that the petitioner be pardoned.	Feb. 14, 1917. Pardon granted.
Edward M. Schultz, jr.	Ohio, northern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud.	June 28, 1910. Six months in the workhouse at Canton, Ohio, and a fine of $50 and costs. Sentence of imprisonment suspended during good behavior.	Petitioner was one of several defendants who were implicated in a scheme to secure unwarranted credit for the firm of Hecht & Weiss, of Cleveland, Ohio, by making false representations, thereby securing large consignments of shoes which were later diverted and sold and the bills therefor not paid. The former United States attorney reported that Schultz had a very minor part in the transactions, being a clerk in one of the stores involved; that he was of considerable assistance to the United States attorney's office, and when the case came up for sentence, he recommended clemency. He stated that several years later, when he was district judge, being thoroughly familiar with the case, he had an order entered vacating the sentence as to the imprisonment portion. He strongly recommended that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights and the present district attorney concurred in the recommendation. The Attorney General advised that the application be granted.	Feb. 17, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Thomas Andrews, alias Murphy.	California, northern. Conspiracy to fraudulently import into the United States opium prepared for smoking purposes, in violation of sec. 37, Criminal Code of the United States, and the act of Feb. 9, 1909.	Dec. 10, 1913. Three years in the State prison at San Quentin, Cal. Judgment affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, July 12, 1915, and defendant began the service of his sentence Aug. 12, 1915.	Petitioner was convicted, together with one George Poole (alias George Moore), on the charge stated, and like sentences were imposed, each having previously served a term for a similar offense. Poole's sentence had been commuted May 22, 1916, to expire at once. The United States attorney stated that the same ground for clemency existed in one case as in the other, which was lack of conclusive evidence of guilt, and he recommended that a pardon be granted. The trial judge stated that his confidence in petitioner's guilt had been shaken, and as Poole had been pardoned, some leniency should be extended to Andrews also. Petitioner had served eight months longer than his codefendant Poole. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Feb. 20, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
John Joseph Hannon...	New York, southern. Unlawful use of a certificate of citizenship procured by fraud and false evidence.	Mar. 13, 1907. Fine of $100....	Petitioner paid his fine, and it satisfactorily appeared that he had since conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised the granting of a pardon to restore civil rights.	Feb. 20, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Max Jaeger.....	New York, southern. Conspiracy to defraud the United States respecting the exportation of rubber.	Jan. 17, 1916. Fine of $1,500...	The fine was promptly paid. Petitioner claimed that he had engaged in the transaction which resulted in his conviction not of his own accord but under the instructions of a German manufacturing concern and did not know at the time that he was violating any law of the United States; that he had not only suffered great humiliation because of his conviction but had become separated from his wife and children in Germany, none of whom had he seen since October, 1915; that his passport had been taken from him and therefore he could not visit them nor bring them back to this country. There appeared to be no question regarding the petitioner's character and standing prior to and since the offense was committed. The United States attorney and trial judge recommended that the application be granted. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Gin Gan, alias Jim Lee.	Illinois, northern. Manufacturing smoking opium without having paid the internal-revenue tax.	Oct. 23, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner asked for pardon on the ground of the decision in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, in the case of Chin Sing *v.* United States (227 Fed., 397). The district attorney stated that under that decision the Government could not possibly have proved its case at the trial because of the failure of the revenue department to issue stamps and make rules and regulations as to the filing of bond, etc. He recommended that the sentence be commuted, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue joined in the recommendation. In keeping with the action taken upon a number of similar applications, the Attor-	Feb. 20, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

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			ney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	
John Walton.....	Kentucky, eastern. Perjury and carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax.	Nov. 30, 1916. Four months in the county jail at London, Ky., on the perjury charge, and 4 months' imprisonment and a fine of $100 on the charge of retailing liquor, the latter sentence to begin upon expiration of the first.	Petitioner was a colored man. Before his incarceration he had sustained an injury to his foot which necessitated its amputation. The wound had failed to heal, and a reamputation was under consideration. After being placed in prison he suffered greatly, and immediate release was recommended by the jail physician, the judge, and the district attorney in order that the prisoner's distress might be relieved and the progress of the disease arrested. The Attorney General thought the situation would best be met by commuting the sentence to expire at once and so advised.	Feb. 23, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Charles Edward Duffy.	United States Navy. Desertion.	July 6, 1907. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances in the sum of $232, confinement for one year, and performance of extra police duties during said confinement, the U. S. S. Southery, Portsmouth, N. H., being designated as the place of confinement. Period of confinement, with corresponding police duties and forfeiture of pay, reduced to 6 months by reviewing authority. Unexecuted portion of term of imprisonment remitted Nov. 4, 1907, and the prisoner discharged.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.)	Feb. 26, 1917. Pardon granted restoring rights of citizenship.
William Griffith.....	Kentucky, eastern. Removing distilled spirits to a place other than a registered distillery warehouse in violation of sec. 3296, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Dec. 14, 1916. Three months in the Boyd County Jail at Catlettsburg, Ky., and a fine of $200, sentence to begin Feb. 1, 1917.	Griffith was engaged in distilling brandy, and before the liquor had been gauged he removed a quantity of it which, it was claimed, was consumed by himself and his friends. He claimed to have paid the tax on this shortage (52 gallons) when the matter was called to his attention (prior to the return of the indictment), and that he did not know he had violated the law. The United States attorney reported that the case was not an aggravated one and recommended that the jail sentence be remitted upon payment of the fine. The trial judge concurred. There was nothing in the papers to indicate that the applicant was a persistent violator of the law. The Attorney General advised that the recommendations of the district attorney and the judge be followed, or, if the applicant was unable to pay the fine, that the sentence be commuted to 1 month in jail.	Feb. 27, 1917. Sentence commuted to 1 month in jail.
Reuben Parnell.....	North Carolina, eastern. Illicit distilling.	Sept. 29, 1915. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $100 and costs.	The prisoner, with good time allowance, was due to be released May 7, 1917. He sought a commutation of his sentence on the ground that, if required to serve his full sentence, it would prevent him from planting a crop before the following year. The United States attorney and the trial judge recommended that a pardon be granted. The applicant had been a chronic violator of the internal-revenue laws. The Attorney General advised that the fine and costs be remitted but that petitioner serve the remainder of his term.	Feb. 27, 1917. Fine and costs remitted.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
P. R. Stewart.....	Arkansas, western. Contempt of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Conspiracy to violate sec. 37, Criminal Code of the United States.	Sept. 1, 1914. Four months in the Sebastian County jail, Little Rock, Ark., and costs. Jan. 20, 1915. Fine of $1,000. Contempt case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed July 21, 1916, and defendant due to surrender Mar. 1, 1917.	Petitioner was president of District 21, United Mine Workers of of America, and incited disobedience and violent disregard of an injunction of the United States district court in connection with a miners' strike. A battle ensued in which 2 of the guards of the coal company were killed and some of the strikers also. Petitioner and his associates claimed that the fight was provoked by the outrageous conduct of the guards, who insulted the wives and children of the miners, and that they were protecting their own homes. At the time of the application, the strike difficulty had long since been adjusted between the miners and the coal company, and peace and good order had been established. It was urged that the imprisonment of Stewart and his associates would only tend to arouse resentment. The United States attorney recommended that a pardon be granted. Judge Youmans made no recommendation, but stated that he did not desire to be considered either as opposing or favoring executive clemency. The Attorney General advised that the petitioner be pardoned.	Mar. 1, 1917. Pardon granted.
George Burnett, Pink Dunn, and Frank Gripando.	Arkansas, western. Contempt of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas.	Sept. 1, 1914. Each, 4 months in the Sebastian County jail, Little Rock, Ark., and costs. Case taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed July 21, 1916, and defendants were due to surrender Mar. 1, 1917.	Petitioners were miners and actively participant in the disregard of the court's order, as above stated. They were ordinarily peaceable, industrious citizens. The recommendations of the United States attorney and Judge Youmans, above stated, applied to them also. The Attorney General advised that they be pardoned.	Mar. 1, 1917. Pardons granted.
Edward Mayberry.....	Washington, eastern. Murder, in violation of sec. 273, Criminal Code of the United States.	Nov. 25, 1916. Sentenced to be hanged Jan. 19, 1917.	Petitioner, an Indian, was convicted of the murder of an Indian girl, with whom he had lived and who had left him and gone home to live with her mother. He followed her and, upon her refusal to accompany him, shot and killed her. Two respites were granted in order that the matter might be thoroughly investigated, considered, and acted upon by the President before the sentence was executed. There appeared to be no question of the prisoner's guilt, and the President declined to interfere with the sentence.	Jan. 1, 1917. Respite granted of 60 days, or until Mar. 20, 1917. Mar. 1, 1917. Respite granted for 30 days from Mar. 20, 1917. Mar. 27, 1917. Application denied.
Adaline Shantifanti....	West Virginia, northern. Violating secs. 3280 and 3281, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Jan. 13, 1917. Sixty days in the Marion County jail at Fairmont, W. Va.	The sections violated in this case relate to illicit distilling. The prisoner, a woman, was about to become a mother. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once, Mar. 6, 1917.	Mar. 6, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire Mar. 6, 1917.

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T. Webb Hughes.....	Texas, southern. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, in violation of sec. 215, and conspiracy in violation of sec. 37, Criminal Code of the United States.	Mar. 29, 1915. One year and 6 months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Case taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed Mar. 3, 1916. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court Nov. 6, 1916. Respite of 90 days granted Nov. 14, 1916. A further respite of 30 days from Feb. 12, 1917, granted Feb. 9, 1917.	Petitioner, who resided at Atlanta, Ga., was convicted with his brother, Nathan A. Hughes, Dr. O. F. Bourque, and other defendants, who were conducting a business in Texas under the name of the German-American Doctors, of conspiracy to use the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud. Petitioner had been in the State of Texas but twice during the period of the conspiracy and had practiced medicine continuously at Atlanta. The evidence against him was slight, and after a thorough investigation of the matter it not only did not appear that the applicant was guilty, but affirmatively appeared that he was innocent of the crime charged. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned.	Nov. 14, 1916. Respite of 90 days from Nov. 14, 1916, granted. Feb. 8, 1917. Respite of 30 days from Feb. 12, 1917, granted. Mar. 10, 1917. Pardon granted. [Warrant dated Mar. 12, 1917.]
O. F. Bourque.....	.....do.....	Mar. 29, 1915. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Case taken to United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed Mar. 3, 1916. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court Nov. 6, 1916. Respite of 90 days granted Nov. 14, 1916. A further respite of 30 days from Feb. 12, 1917, granted Feb. 9, 1917.	Petitioner was convicted, jointly with T. Webb Hughes, Nathan A. Hughes, and other defendants in connection with the so-called German-American Doctors, who pretended to treat persons for various diseases, but did so without regard to whether they were ailing or in need of treatment. Bourque, under his contract, was employed solely to treat patients, receiving a weekly salary and 10 per cent of the net proceeds of any office in connection with which his name was used. He first went to work in the office at Waco, Tex., and the records failed to show that that office was run illegally or that any illegal correspondence emanated thereform. He was, however, called from time to time to Houston to fill emergencies, where there was improper use of the mails, but it was not shown by the evidence that he knew of the practice, although it could have been inferred that he might have known. After a careful consideration of the evidence and the reports received, the Attorney General became satisfied that it might well be that Bourque did not know of the plan to violate the law and did not himself participate therein. He therefore advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Nov. 14, 1916. Respite of 90 days from Nov. 14, 1916, granted. Feb. 8, 1917. Respite of 30 days from Feb. 12, 1917, granted. Mar. 10, 1917. Pardon granted. [Warrant dated Mar. 12, 1917.
Jerome Kennerly.....	Montana. Larceny committed on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.	Sept. 14, 1916. Sixty days in the county jail at Great Falls, Mont.	Kennerly was arrested Apr. 4, 1916, for stealing 2 horses on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, pleaded guilty July 8, but was not sentenced until September 14 for the reason that the Government needed his evidence against his accomplice. He was in jail from the time of his arrest until his release, Nov. 14, 1916. Kennerly was an important witness in a case approaching trial, and the district attorney urged that a pardon be granted. The Attorney General advised that Kennerly be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Mar. 13, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Ben Schaumberg.....	Montana. Selling liquor to Indians.	Sept. 21, 1916. Five months in the Cascade County jail at Great Falls, Mont., and a fine of $200 and costs.	Schaumberg had but a few days longer to serve. He was suffering from paralysis and other complications, and the United States marshal wired urging the man's immediate release. In view of the prisoner's critical condition, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Mar. 13, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Thomas M. Baker.....	Missouri, eastern. Forging and transmitting a pension voucher to a pension agent, in violation of sec. 5421, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Nov. 13, 1893. One year in the State penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., and a fine of $500 and costs.	Petitioner served his term less the allowances for good conduct and was released Aug. 13, 1894, since which time—a period of 22 years—it appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Mar. 16, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Thomas D. Elliott and Riley Costello.	Oklahoma, western. Violating the white-slave traffic act.	Feb. 15, 1915. Each four years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Elliott, Costello, Burton, Pollard, and Tyson were inmates of the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., at the time that Robert Stroud, a prisoner at the same institution, killed one of the prison guards. They were still incarcerated, with the exception of Tyson, a colored man, who had been paroled Dec. 8, 1916, in recognition of his services in rendering assistance and probably saving the life of a guard who had been attacked by another prisoner. These men were considered essential witnesses in the trial of Stroud, and the United States attorney urged that they be pardoned in order that there might be no question regarding their competency as witnesses. Stroud was serving a term for homicide at the time he killed Guard Turner. He had been tried for the latter crime, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. The judgment had been reversed, however, by the court of appeals, and the case was ready to be tried anew. It was deemed highly important that Stroud should be convicted and punished for his crime. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the situation fully justified the pardoning of the persons above named, all of whom had been punished to an extent for the crimes they had committed, and he so advised.	Mar. 17, 1917. Pardons granted to restore civil rights.
John Burton, alias Samuel R. Martin, alias Dr. Engleman.	District of Columbia. Grand larceny.	July 30, 1915. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.		
William J. Pollard.....	New Mexico. Violating the white-slave traffic act.	Oct. 13, 1915. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and costs.		
Marshall Tyson.....	District of Columbia. Housebreaking and larceny.	June 21, 1912. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.		
Charles J. Bertelsen....	Oregon. Smuggling intoxicating liquor into the United States.	Dec. 12, 1916. Four months in the county jail at Portland, Oreg., and a fine of $800.	Petitioner was convicted of smuggling liquor and tobacco from British Columbia into the United States at the Port of Astoria. Because of his apparently poor condition, physically and mentally, his arraignment was postponed for several months until improvement was noted. After defendant pleaded guilty, and before sentence was pronounced, he was examined by a physician employed by the Government for that purpose, who reported that Bertelsen was of sound mind, but that his speech was impaired. In pronouncing sentence, the court suggested that if the defendant's mental condition became worse, the Government should see that proper steps were taken for his betterment or to relieve him of the penalty. From the reports received, it was evident that the prisoner had declined in physical and mental strength. He had less than a month of his jail term yet to serve. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Mar. 20, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

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Neal Smith	Alabama, southern. Running a distillery which had not been registered.	Mar. 1, 1917. Thirty days in the county jail at Evergreen, Ala., and a fine of $100.	Smith, who was a former Confederate soldier, very old and feeble, excited the sympathy of the jury, who recommended him to the mercy of the court. The judge imposed the lightest sentence permissible and earnestly recommended an extension of Executive clemency to the prisoner. It was not represented that Smith was physically unable to serve his sentence, and there was no doubt of his guilt. The Attorney General advised that the fine be remitted.	Mar. 20, 1917. **Fine remitted.**
Clyde Petry	West Virginia, southern. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax.	Apr. 5, 1916. Judgment continued until following term of court and again deferred until the April term, 1917.	Petitioner was a blacksmith and a hard-working man. His wife was consumptive, and he had been in the habit of having some whisky in their home for her use. Shortly before the State prohibition law became effective in West Virginia, he ordered two cases of whisky in order to have some on hand for his wife, as the law would thereafter prohibit his going outside the State and bringing in whisky. He and his wife were persuaded to part with a small quantity of this whisky to persons who claimed to have sickness in their families, they paying petitioner the exact cost of the liquor to him. The prosecution was apparently instigated by ardent prohibitionists, who learned of the matter, and both Petry and his wife were indicted. The district attorney stated that the woman had not been able to appear in court, and he intended to move that an order of nolle prosequi be entered as to her; but the husband, having pleaded guilty, neither he nor the court had power to free him from legal liability. He stated that the man was not guilty of a violation of the statute; that it was clearly a case calling for relief by Executive clemency, and he recommended that a pardon be granted. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Mar. 20, 1917. **Pardon granted.**
Noah Lester and Linko Blankenship.	West Virginia, southern. Conspiring to steal a ballot box containing congressional vote, and refusing to allow duly qualified commissioner and challenger to serve in election.	June 15, 1916. Sentence deferred.	Petitioners had been coerced into a violation of the law, and their incarceration would have meant merely a triumph for the real wrongdoers, who had escaped punishment. The United States attorney earnestly recommended that they be pardoned. The Attorney General advised that petitioners be granted full and unconditional pardons.	**Do.**
Charles Harper	Louisiana, western. Selling and dispensing morphine and cocaine, and having morphine and cocaine in his possession, in violation of the act of Dec. 17, 1914.	Apr. 12, 1916. Twelve months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner claimed that he had the narcotics in his possession because he was addicted to their use. He stated that he had been completely cured of the drug habit and asked that his sentence be commuted to the time already served on the ground of the decision in the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. The United States attorney reported that while petitioner pleaded guilty to the indictment without reservation, there was no proof at his command that the defendant had sold any of the drugs. He therefore recommended, in view of the decision referred to, that Harper be pardoned. The acting Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Mar. 20, 1917. **Pardon granted.**

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
John F. Finnegan.....	New York, northern. Making a false entry in the individual ledger of the first National Bank of Rome, N. Y.	May 24, 1916. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Finnegan was a bookkeeper in the national bank at Rome, N. Y., and the false entries were made to conceal a deficit which had existed for many years and which amounted to somewhere between $11,000 and $14,000 when discovered. The bank had been consolidated with another bank after the indictment had been found and before the trial, and in moving to other quarters all the data which would throw light on the deficit had been destroyed. Finnegan claimed that he had never received a dollar represented by the deficit, and the district attorney was convinced that he told the truth; that Finnegan had been the tool of stronger and less scrupulous persons, who were safe, and was the least guilty of anyone connected with the whole defalcation. The trial judge stated that had he had the power he would not have imposed a sentence exceeding one year, and recommended that the sentence be commuted to one year at most. The United States attorney recommended that Finnegan be pardoned as early as might be deemed proper by the Executive. The Attorney General was of the opinion that in this case the minimum penalty prescribed by the statute was entirely too long. He concurred in the views of the officers reporting upon the case and advised that the sentence be commuted to one year.	Mar. 26, 1917. Sentence commuted to 1 year with the allowances for good conduct.
Frank C. Marrin.....	Pennsylvania, eastern. Conspiracy to use the mails in a scheme to defraud.	Mar. 18, 1908. Four years in Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pa., and a fine of $5,000 and costs. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, where judgment was affirmed Feb. 27, 1909.	Petitioner furnished the Government valuable information regarding his codefendants. While out on bail pending his appeal, he was arrested by the State authorities of New York for forgery and was convicted and sentenced to a term of not less than 15 nor more than 20 years at Sing Sing prison. After serving about 7 years on that charge he was released on parole but was immediately rearrested by the United States marshal and taken to Philadelphia to serve the sentence imposed by the Federal court in 1908. In recognition of his service to the Government regarding his codefendants, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 3 years with the allowances for good conduct.	Mar. 26, 1917. Sentence commuted to 3 years with the allowances for good conduct.
Frederic M. Shepard...	California, southern. Conspiracy to smuggle opium into the United States.	Apr. 28, 1915. One year and one day in the State prison at San Quentin, Cal. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, which court affirmed the judgment but ordered the mandate stayed until Feb. 10, 1917.	Petitioner, an attorney, was retained by certain persons who were in jail charged with conspiracy to smuggle opium into the United States. These individuals had left three separate lots of opium hidden in Mexico, and they arranged with one Brown, who was also confined in the same jail, to go to Mexico upon his release and dispose of the opium for them. Petitioner accompanied Brown into Mexico and attempted to locate the opium. They succeeded in locating one lot, which was disposed of in Mexico by Brown, and the proceeds, $1,000, were turned over	Feb. 7, 1917. Respite of 60 days expiring Apr. 11, 1917, granted. Mar. 26, 1917. Sentence commuted to 90 days in the Los Angeles County jail.

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			to Shepard who, so he claimed, expended $375 on his clients and admitted taking the rest. Shepard and Brown were unable to locate the remainder of the opium, and Shepard had reason to believe that Brown made a subsequent trip to Mexico, discovered one of the two remaining lots, and stole it. Thereafter the two made another trip to Mexico together, located the third lot and, having difficulty in disposing of it, returned to Los Angeles without it. Brown, it appeared, went back to Mexico, unknown to Shepard, so it is claimed, and brought this opium into the United States. To this point Shepard had not made himself criminally liable, it is believed, but in his effort to watch Brown to see that the latter did not get away with the opium without payment of the $2,000 agreed upon therefor, it seemed clear that he became involved in the transaction. The Attorney General was of the opinion that Shepard was indirectly drawn into the affair after the opium had been brought into this country in an endeavor to protect his clients' interests and secure compensation, and that his connection with the affair was not as flagrant as first appearance would seem to indicate. He concurred with the trial judge in the opinion that a sentence of 1 year and a day in the penitentiary was more severe than need be in this instance, and also agreed with the district attorney that for petitioner to escape punishment altogether would have a bad effect upon the administration of the law against smuggling in that section. In view of all the circumstances, he advised that the sentence be commuted to 90 days in the county jail.	
Johnny Lee Parkins...	Alabama, northern. Breaking the seal of a railroad car in interstate shipment, two cases.	Oct. 14, 1913. In each of two cases, 3 years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., to run consecutively, making 6 years in all.	Petitioner, a colored man, was only about 20 years old at the time the offense was committed. He asked that his sentence be commuted to 4 years on account of his youth, the fact that it was a first offense, and because the sentence was excessive. The United States attorney stated that the case was one of first of its kind in that district, and that the defendant received a longer sentence than had been imposed for any other similar violation. He recommended that the application be granted provided the trial judge concurred. The judge recommended that the application be granted. The offense was not of an aggravated nature. Petitioner was not charged with having stolen anything from the car, although that, or to assist others in so doing, was evidently his purpose. He had served nearly the equivalent of a 5-year term. The Attorney General regarded the sentence of 6 years as entirely too severe and advised that it be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 4, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Walter Brandt.....	Ohio, northern. Breaking into a post office with intent to commit larceny therein; and larceny of stamps and money of the United States.	Jan. 16, 1913. On first charge, 4 years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenenworth, Kans., and a fine of $25 and costs, and on the seond charge, 4 years in the same penitentiary, the sentences to be cumulative.	Petitioner was sentenced on two counts, one charging him with forcibly breaking into a post office with intent to commit larceny therein, and the other with larceny of stamps and money orders to the amount of $172.93. He claimed that the second sentence was illegal, and before the first sentence had expired the district court for the district of Kansas directed that upon the expiration of the term of imprisonment on the first count, the defendant be released from custody. Similar orders had previously been made by the district court of Kansas and prisoners released thereunder. The court afterwards reversed the order as improvidently entered. Petitioner therefore claimed that he was being discriminated against, and that the last action of the court, revoking its order, was illegal, as more than 6 months had elapsed. He had an exceptionally bad criminal record, and the only ground for pardon appeared to be that action had not been uniform with regard to other prisoners similarly sentenced. The Attorney General was of the opinion that a 6-year term, being 3 years on each count, would have been sufficient punishment. He therefore recommended that the sentence be commuted to 6 years.	Apr. 4, 1917. Sentence commuted to 6 years with the allowances for good conduct.
Eugene Harrell.....	Alabama, northern. Larceny of interstate shipment of freight and express.	Mar. 29, 1915. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner was a young colored man who had never before been convicted of crime. He pleaded guilty to the charge of entering a car in interstate shipment with a companion and stealing 22 alarm clocks therefrom. The Attorney General regarded the sentence of 4 years as out of proportion to the offense, particularly as the prisoner had already been in jail 1 year before being indicted and brought to trial. He had served more than the equivalent of a 2-year term. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 5, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Neal H. Lipscomb.....	Indian Territory, western. Manslaughter.	Jan. 24, 1903. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $50.	Lipscomb was charged with the killing of a colored man named Houston. The case against him depended upon circstantial evidence, and he was allowed to enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter. He served his term less the allowance for good conduct and was released Sept. 23, 1906, since which time it was abundantly shown that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Apr. 6, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Wong Gong.....	Connecticut. Having in possession and concealing smoking opium.	Sept. 29, 1915. On first charge, 2 years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and on the second charge a fine of $100.	The United States attorney stated that since the conviction of Wong Gong the Supreme Court had decided that the Harrison Act did not apply to mere possession of narcotics, such as furnished the basis for the conviction in this case. He therefore recommended executive clemency in the applicant's behalf, in which the trial judge concurred. The Attorney General stated that while this was true the decision cited did not apparently affect the conviction on the second count—concealing	Apr. 6, 1917. Pardon granted.

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			opium, in violation of the act of Feb. 9, 1909—the penalty for that offense however was only a fine of $100, against which the prisoner had been wrongfully confined for 17 months. He advised that petitioner be pardoned.	
Elisha Slaven.....	Kentucky, eastern. Conspiracy which resulted in the death of a United States marshal, in violation of secs. 5508 and 5509, Revised Statutes of the United States.	July 18, 1909. Imprisonment for 10 years and for life in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., the sentences being made concurrent.	Petitioner was one of three men for whose arrest warrants had been issued in contempt proceedings growing out of a writ of injunction issued by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky in the case of the Stearns Coal Co. (Ltd.) *v.* J. O. Turnstall, at the time of a coal miners' strike at Stearns, Ky., in 1908. Two deputy marshals and a party of 8 or 10 possemen surrounded the hottel where the 3 men were located, and one of the deputies went o the door for the purpose of arresting them, when he was fired upon by some one within and killed. The trial judge, in reporting upon the application for pardon, stated that the Government's case was weak as to petitioner, and there was no direct evidence that he did the killing, the testimony of the women in the hotel being that he had no part in the shooting but hid and got out of range of the bullets that were fired from the outside. The prisoner had already served his first sentence of 10 years and was serving on his life sentence. The trial judge recommended that the applicant be relieved of the life sentence, to which the United States attorney agreed. The Attorney General concurred in the judge's recommendation and advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 6, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Rena Martin.....	Texas, northern. Having in possession morphine in violation of sec. 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic act.	Feb. 15, 1916. Two years in the State penitentiary at McAlester, Okla.	Petitioner applied for pardon on the ground that she was innocent of any offense, under the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Jin Fuey Moy case. The United States attorney recommended that the application be granted. In keeping with the action taken in other similar cases, the Attorney General advised that the petitioner be pardoned.	Apr. 6, 1917. Pardon granted.
Thomas Nicholson.....	Virginia, western. Illicit distilling.	July 3, 1916. One year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $100.	Petitioner had nearly completed his sentence, having less than two weeks remaining to serve. The farm on which he and his family had been living had been rented to some one else, and he was urgently needed at home to provide for the moving of his family and the planting of a crop for the coming season. The United States attorney recommended the extension of Executive clemency. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 11, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
John Kokowski.....	Michigan, eastern. Stealing from an interstate shipment of freight.	Nov. 17, 1913. Eight years and six months in the House of Correction at Detroit, Mich. (transferred to the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.).	Petitioner, together with one George Edwards, pleaded guilty to stealing a barrel of denatured alcohol from an interstate shipment. Both had previous criminal records. The trial judge admitted that he had imposed a severe sentenceas an example to others, as it had been estimated that thefts from freight cars in Detroit alone had been amounting to about $10,000 a month. He recommended a commutation to about one-half of the sentence imposed, in which reccommendation the United States attorney concurred. The prisoner had served nearly the equivalent of a 5-year term, and the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Do.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Ernest McGee.....	District of Columbia. Housebreaking and petit larceny.	Oct. 31, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner, a colored man, was convicted of entering a vacant house and stealing an organ valued at about $25 which had been left there by the owner of the property for the use of the tenant. He had no previous criminal record, so far as known, and the United States attorney recommended that the sentence be commuted to 3 years, in which recommendation the trial judge concurred. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the sentence imposed was entirely too severe and advised that it be commuted to 3 years with the allowances fo good conduct.	Apr. 11, 1917. Sentence commuted to 3 years with the allowances for good behavior.
Earle A. Spangler.....	United States Navy. Desertion.	Mar. 23, 1912. Confinement at hard labor for 1 year, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and dishonorable discharge, the naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., being designated as the place of confinement. Unexecuted portion of term of imprisonment remitted Nov. 22, 1912, and the prisoner discharged.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.)	Apr. 13, 1917. Pardon granted restoring rights of citizenship.
Lawrence G. Cronenberger.	United States Navy. Desertion.	Sept. 23, 1907. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, confinement for 1 year, and performance of extra police duties during said confinement, the U. S. S. Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., being designated as the place of confinement. Period of term of confinement, with corresponding police duties, reduced to 6 months by the reviewing authority. Unexecuted portion of term of imprisonment remitted Dec. 31, 1907, and prisoner discharged.	.....do.....	Do.
John C. Sweeney.....	United States Navy. Desertion.	Apr. 10, 1917. Dismissal from the service. Proceedings and findings of court-martial approved by the reviewing authority, but the sen-	.....do.....	Apr. 14, 1917. Pardon granted restoring rights of citizenship.

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		tence was set aside owing to the fact that the connection of said John C. Sweeney with the Navy had been terminated by the appointment of a successor prior to the trial.		
Samuel J. Halcomb....	Arkansas, eastern. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	Oct. 6, 1915. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner was employed by a hat manufacturing company as traveling salesman on a commission basis and sent in fictitious orders, forging the names of responsible merchants throughout his territory. His commissions, based on these transactions, amounted to about $150, but the loss to the firm was considerably more. The prisoner's family was in destitute circumstances. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the sentence was too severe and suggested that it be commuted to 2 years with the allowances for good conduct.	Apr. 17, 1917. Sentence commuted to 2 years with the allowances for good conduct.
Thomas R. Sheridan...	Oregon. Abstracting funds of a national banking association.	Apr. 30, 1915. On each of 2 counts, 5 years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash. (to run concurrently), and the costs of prosecution. Case taken to circuit court of appeals, ninth circuit, where judgment was affirmed Oct. 2, 1916. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court Mar. 12, 1917.	Petitioner, who was president of the First National Bank of Roseburg, Oreg., for about 20 years, was indicted on 8 counts for violating the provisions of sec. 5209, Revised Statutes of the United States. He was tried and convicted upon 2 counts of the indictment, charging the abstraction of $230 and $5,000, respectively. Petitioner claimed that he was not guilty, as he had express authorization from every person whose money he used to withdraw it from the bank and invest it as he saw fit, which statement appeared to be correct by admission of the depositors to the bank examiner. Later, however, on becoming aware that such statements precluded their recovery from the bank, some of them changed their statements and testified against Sheridan. There was no question but that Sheridan had abused his privilege and caused the loss of at least $50,000 to a number of people, many of whom were old and helpless and who had been misled by the respectable life and spotless reputation of the defendant. The Attorney General advised that the application be denied.	Mar. 14, 1917. Respite of 30 days, expiring Apr. 14, 1917, granted. Apr. 13, 1917. Respite of 30 days from Apr. 14, 1917, granted. Apr. 17, 1917. Pardon granted.
John R. Markley and Isaiah B. Miller.	Pennsylvania, eastern. Conspiracy to violate sec. 215, Criminal Code of the United States.	Apr. 29, 1913. Each 1 year and 3 months in the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pa., and a fine of $10,000. Case taken to circuit court of appeals, third circuit, where judgment was affirmed May 21, 1914. Petition for rehearing denied by said court of appeals. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court Jan. 29, 1915. Respite of 30 days granted Mar. 10, 1915, and defendants were not committed to serve their sentences until Apr. 10, 1915.	Petitioners were convicted, with a number of other defendants, of conspiracy to use the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud in connection with the International Lumber & Development Co., which had extensive lands and properties in Mexico. They served their terms, less the allowances for good conduct, and an additional 30 days for nonpayment of their fines and were released May 11, 1916. Their testimony was needed in pending litigation of importance having to do with the conserving of the property of the above company, and Judge Wescott urged that pardons be granted. The Attorney General made no recommendation.	Apr. 18, 1917. Pardons granted to restore civil rights.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President and date.
Ida B. Pettit.....	Oklahoma, western. Selling intoxicating liquor to an Indian.	Feb. 23, 1917. Sentence deferred for 60 days in order that defendant might make application for pardon.	Petitioner, who was a widow and dependent upon her own resources for the support of herself and two children, was conducting a rooming house at Lawton, Okla., at the time the offense was committed. A former roomer had left part of a bottle of whisky, which was on a shelf in the kitchen. An Indian came to the house asking for whisky, and after she had refused him, saying that she did not have any and did not furnish it, he saw this bottle and offered her $1.50 for it. She made the exchange and spent the money for groceries. She was struggling by hard work to rear and educate her children. Both the United States attorney and the trial judge recommended that a pardon be granted, as did also the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned.	Apr. 18, 1917. Pardon granted.
John Murphy.....	Pennsylvania, western. Having in possession and attempting to pass counterfeit coins.	Sept. 22, 1916. Ten months in the county jail at Erie, Pa., and a fine of $50 and one-third of the costs.	Petitioner was in a serious physical condition and had been in the hospital for 2 months. The coins in question came into his possession through accident, and it was his first offense. The United States attorney recommended that the sentence be so commuted that it expire at once. The Acting Chief of the Secret Service Division interposed no objection to clemency in view of the man's ill health. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 19, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
William L. Mitchell....	New York, southern. Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States in violation of the food and drugs act.	Oct. 23, 1914. Fine of $3,000.	Petitioner, who was a member of a firm of importers and jobbers, was convicted of misbranding coffee. He paid his fine and it satisfactorily appeared that he had since conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Apr. 21, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
William H. Dickey....	District of Columbia. Carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 years of age.	Jan. 5, 1914. Ten years in the Maryland Penitentiary at Baltimore, Md.	Petitioner had been imprisoned more than 3 years and 2 months. Since his incarceration his health had become seriously impaired, and he had contracted a malady which disabled him physically and was incurable. Strong representations were made to the department regarding the character of the prosecuting witness. The Attorney General became satisfied that a 5-year sentence would have been sufficient under the circumstances. Such a sentence would have meant an actual imprisonment of approximately 3 years and 8 months. The applicant had served nearly that long, and in view of his physical condition, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 21, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

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Charles E. Shipp.....	Georgia, northern. Passing an altered five-dollar silver certificate of the United States.	Apr. 13, 1898. Three years' imprisonment and a fine of $100.	Shipp began the service of his sentence in the State penitentiary at Raleigh, N. C., and on June 22, 1898, was transferred to the State prison at Nashville, Tenn., where he completed his term and was released Dec. 25, 1900. His testimony was needed by the State of Arkansas in a case pending trial, and so far as could be ascertained the man's conduct for the past 16 years had been exemplary. The Attorney General advised that Shipp be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Apr. 28, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Ludie Arnold.....	Texas, northern.. Violating the white-slave traffic act.	Apr. 10, 1914. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	The United States Attorney for the District of Kansas stated that Arnold was an indispensable witness for the Government in the trial of a prisoner at Leavenworth, Kans. (Ona Manuel), who had murdered one of the guards, and that in order to render his testimony available it would be necessary to give him a full pardon. The Attorney General advised that Arnold be pardoned, the warrant to be sent to the district attorney for delivery by him at the proper time.	Apr. 28, 1917. Pardon granted.
C. J. Silvey.....	Oklahoma, eastern. Introducing liquors from without the State of Oklahoma into Craig County therein, said county being a portion of what was formerly the Indian Territory.	Mar. 7, 1913. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $100. Commuted to expire at once, May 14, 1914.	The sentence in this case was commuted by the President and the prisoner released May 15, 1914. It satisfactorily appeared that the applicant had since his release conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Apr. 30, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Hugh Rager.....	Pennsylvania, western. Using the mails to promote a scheme to defraud.	May 15, 1911. One year in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner desired the sum of $50 and endeavored to secure it from a man named Neeley by writing him threatening letters. The letters were sent in various ways and it appeared that only one of them passed through the post office. The applicant served his term, less the allowances for good conduct and was released Mar. 15, 1912, since which time—a period of 5 years—he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore his civil rights.	Do.
J. T. Woodson.....	Texas, eastern. Using the mails to defraud.	Dec. 2, 1897. In 5 cases, to 18 months in the House of Correction at Detroit, Mich., and a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution, sentences to be cumulative in 3 cases and the other 2 to date from time of conviction.	Petitioner ordered goods which he sold and kept the proceeds, intending to cheat and defraud the persons from whom he procured the goods. He began his sentence Nov. 24, 1897, escaped from jail at Paris, Tex., Aug. 4, 1898, but was recaptured and returned to jail at Paris, Tex. He completed his term at the House of Correction, Detroit, Mich., with allowances for good conduct, Jan. 16, 1904. A former application for pardon to restore civil rights was denied by President Roosevelt as premature, owing to the nature of the offense and the fact that Woodson had been a fugitive from justice for over 2 years before his sentence was completed. The former United States attorney declined to report favorably upon a previous application, but over 8 years had since elapsed and the petitioner had proved himself a good citizen. He therefore recommended that the applicant be pardoned. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Annie Tibbs.....	District of Columbia. Housebreaking and grand larceny.	June 24, 1916. Two years in the State penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va.	Petitioner, a colored woman, was convicted with one Samuel Thomas for housebreaking and grand larceny, she having kept watch on the outside of the building while Thomas entered and stole a quantity of clothing. The United States attorney reported that the applicant had a prior police court record, and the only merit in the petition was the physical condition of the woman, in view of which he recommended that the sentence be commuted to expire forthwith. Petitioner was suffering from tuberculosis and had only about nine months yet to serve. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 30, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Herbert Snyder Reilly.	District of Columbia. Robbery.	Apr. 11, 1910. Two years and 3 months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner served his term and was released July 10, 1912, since which time he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Apr. 30, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Rosalio Baldonado.....	New Mexico Territory, third judicial district. Attempting to obstruct justice by offering a bribe.	Oct. 17, 1899. Four months in the Dona Ana County Jail, N. Mex., and a fine of $1,500 and costs.	Petitioner was convicted of offering a bribe to the United States attorney and his assistant to induce them not to prosecute a person who had been indicted. It appeared that Baldonado was much under the influence of liquor at the time and not fully responsible for what he did; that he was trying to help a friend and had never before or since been in any other trouble. He served his term and was released Mar. 19, 1900. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Benton Adams.....	Georgia, northern. Perjury.	Nov. 23, 1915. Two years and 6 months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $500.	Petitioner was guilty of perjury in connection with a "moonshine" case. He was a young man of ordinarily good reputation except for his "moonshining" proclivities, but uneducated and subjected to an environment not calculated to promote truthfulness or a realization of the seriousness of his offense. There were also indications that the perjury was committed under duress. Both the United States attorney and the trial judge believed that petitioner had been sufficiently punished. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 30, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Nicholas Remiggio, alias Nicholas Sylvester.	New York, southern. Making, printing, and unlawful possession of counterfeit obligations and securities of the United States.	Feb. 19, 1910. Fifteen years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $1,000. Commuted to 5 years Oct. 15, 1913.	The sentence in this case was commuted on Oct. 15, 1913, to 5 years, which term petitioner served, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released Oct. 28, 1913. It satisfactorily appearing that he had since conducted himself in a law-abiding manner, the Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Apr. 30, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

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Adolph E. Lueders.....	Texas, southern. Embezzling post-office money-order funds.	Oct. 25, 1911. Ninety days in the Fayette County Jail, Tex., and a fine of $1,500 and costs.	Petitioner paid the fine and costs, served his term and was released Jan. 25, 1912, since which time it appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
John Langley.....	Arizona. Selling liquor to an Indian, in violation of sec. 2139, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Nov. 3, 1910. One year in the Territorial penitentiary at Florence, Ariz., and a fine of $100.	Petitioner paid his fine, served his time, and was released Sept. 4, 1911, since which time it appeared that he had been law-abiding. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Mack Howard.....	Kentucky, eastern. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax required by law.	September 20, 1911. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $100.	Petitioner served his term and was released Sept. 12, 1912, since which time it appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Silvestro Cotignola.....	New York, southern. Unlawful use of a certificate of citizenship procured by fraud.	May 26, 1904. Fine of $100....	Petitioner paid his fine and had since conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The United States attorney recommended that the application be granted. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Mah Goon.....	Texas, western. Manufacturing smoking opium, in violation of the act of Jan. 17, 1914.	Oct. 15, 1914. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner was a user of opium, and claimed that he manufactured the smoking opium solely for his own use. The district attorney stated that there was no positive evidence that the defendant had sold any of the drug, and he was of the opinion that the court would have imposed a much lighter sentence had the statute permitted. The prisoner had already served more than the equivalent of a 3-year term, which the Attorney General regarded as sufficient. He advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	May 1, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
W. T. Scurlock.....	Texas, eastern. Unlawfully, fraudulently and feloniously converting to his own use money-order funds of a post office of the United States.	Mar. 25, 1916. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner pleaded guilty to converting post-office funds to his own use while acting as assistant postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Tex. He or his relatives reimbursed the Government for the shortage, which amounted to $652.10. He had a wife and 5 children who were entirely dependent upon him and sorely in need of his support. The United States attorney and the trial judge recommended that the applicant be pardoned, and the Solicitor for the Post Office Department and the post-office inspector who investigated the case were favorable thereto. The Attorney General stated that he hesitated to oppose absolutely the unanimous recommendation of these officials and therefore advised that the sentence be commuted to 18 months which would result in the prisoner's release in a little more than 30 days.	May 1, 1917. Sentence commuted to 18 months with the allowances for good conduct.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Charles R. Sieg.....	Iowa, northern. Making false entries in the books of a national bank to deceive the Comptroller of the Currency or bank examiner.	Dec. 11, 1915. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and costs.	Petitioner, who was teller and bookkeeper of the Dubuque National Bank, of Dubuque, Iowa, was jointly convicted with the vice president and the cashier of the bank for violation of the national banking laws. The bank had been loosely managed, and for more than 2 years shortages had occurred in the various funds carried by the bank, which were concealed by false entries. When discovered by the bank examiners, there was a shortage of $40,000 or more, of which the cashier admitted having used approximately $25,000. Sieg voluntarily confessed having used about $900 of the bank's funds, and did everything in his power to assist in straightening out its affairs. Without such frank confession, the Government might never have discovered his peculations, as other officers of the bank were guilty of embezzlement on a much larger scale, and he could easily have disguised his own wrongdoing. Both the United States attorney and the trial judge recommended that executive clemency be extended to the applicant and considered that a year and a day would have been an appropriate sentence for him. Petitioner had already served approximately the equivalent of a sentence of 20 months. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	May 1, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Margaret Stout.....	District of Columbia. Keeping and maintaining a bawdy house.	May 8, 1915. Two years in the Washington Asylum and Jail.	Petitioner was in a serious, if not critical, physical condition. She had less than 5 months yet to serve, and the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	May 4, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
John P. Miller.....	United States Navy. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy.	May 21, 1915. Loss of 50 numbers in grade.	(Commutation recommended by the Secretary of the Navy)....	May 11, 1917. Sentence commuted to loss of 20 numbers.
Angelo Tartaglino.....	New York, southern. Smuggling prohibited merchandise.	Dec. 15, 1916. Eleven and one-half months in the New York County Penitentiary, Blackwells Island, N. Y., and a fine of $500. Later transferred to the Mercer County jail, at Trenton, N. J.	Petitioner, who was a cook on the steamship Kroonland, was detected in the act of bringing off the ship bird of paradise feathers and goura crests of the total value of about $100,000, which he was carrying concealed upon his person in cloth belts. At the time of his arrest, he refused to name his principal in the transaction, and upon his plea of guilty the judge gave him a more severe sentence than otherwise because he was convinced that the defendant was shielding some other person. Later, the applicant made a full disclosure before the grand jury which resulted in the indictment of his confederates whose trial at the time of the application was pending. It was desired to use Tartaglino's testimony, and both the United States	May 22, 1917. Pardon granted.

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Wright Bomford.....	Oklahoma, eastern. Introducing liquor from without the State into that portion of the State which was formerly the Indian Territory, in violation of sec. 8 of the act of Mar. 1, 1895.	Nov. 24, 1916. Thirty days in the city jail at Muskogee, Okla., and a fine of $100 and costs. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, but appeal dismissed Mar. 8, 1917.	attorney and tria ljudge recommended that he be pardoned. He had but 4½ months remaining to serve, and the Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted, the warrant to be delivered at such time as the district attorney deemed proper. The chief special officer for the suppression of the liquor traffic with and among the Indians assigned certain of his deputies to service in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to prevent the introduction of intoxicants in that section. The officer so assigned set a watch upon a particular road the night of July 15, 1916. Two automobiles were observed traveling northward too rapidly to be stopped, but a third was met and halted. One of the occupants of the car was Robert K. Warren, county attorney of Choctaw County, Okla., who stated that he had some beer in the car which belonged to him and was for his personal use. The other occupant of the car was the petitioner, Wright Bomford. The car contained 5 sacks or 262 bottles of beer. Wright and Bomford were jointly convicted and sentenced, the jury recommending clemency as to Bomford, evidently on the ground that he was Warren's guest. The United States attorney thought that there was a marked difference between the case of Bomford and that of Warren on account of the official position of the latter, and recommended that the jail sentence of Bomford be commuted, in which recommendation the Commissioner of Indian Affairs concurred. The Attorney General advised that Bomford be relieved of his jail term upon payment of the fine.	May 23, 1917. Imprisonment portion of the sentence remitted on payment of fine.
Sigmond Lorentz.....	New York, southern. Embezzling a letter and package from the mail.	Nov. 5, 1908. One year in the New York County Penitentiary at Blackwells Island, N. Y.	Petitioner served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released Sept. 4, 1909, since which time—a period of over 8 years—it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned to restore civil rights.	May 23, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Jose Orozco.....	Texas, western. Conspiracy to begin within the United States a military expedition against Mexico.	Oct. 20, 1915. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth circuit, where judgment was affirmed Jan. 8, 1917.	Petitioner, with six other defendants (Victor L. Ochoa, E. L. Holmdahl, Jorge Orozco, Cristobal Limon, Fred Mendenhall, and Vicente Carreon), was indicted for conspiracy to concentrate a number of men at Columbus, N. Mex., secure equipment for them and then cross into Mexico at the town of Polomas and begin military operations on behalf of Venustiano Carranza. He was tried with three others, Ochoa, Holmdahl, and Jorge Orozco, with the result that the first two were convicted and each sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for 18 months, and Jorge Orozco was acquitted. The assistant United States attorney believed there might be some doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence respecting petitioner's connection with the conspiracy and he had furnished valuable information in the case of the United States *v.* Victoriano Huerta et al., involving a far more formidable violation of the neutrality laws. The United States attorney and his assistant earnestly recommended that Orozco be pardoned. He had been confined in jail nearly a year before he began his sentence. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the applicant had been sufficiently punished, and that it was desirable to show some consideration for the services he had rendered the Government. He therefore advised that the applicant be pardoned.	May 23, 1917. Pardon granted.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Herbert R. Chase.....	Texas, northern. Stealing from an interstate shipment of freight.	Apr. 10, 1914. Seven years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner was convicted, jointly with J. F. Wallace, of stealing Winchester rifles from an interstate shipment of freight. The sentence in this case was a long one and was imposed under the belief that the defendant had a prior criminal record as a box-car burglar. The evidence against him, while circumstantial, was convincing, but petitioner claimed that it was given by the real culprit who received immunity therefor. The former United States attorney stated that he had made some investigation and had come to doubt the correctness of his impression as to Chase's former record. He recommended clemency, provided the applicant's conduct in prison had been good. The trial judge stated that he hoped the prisoner would be granted a parole as soon as permissible under the law. Petitioner had served three years' actual confinement in addition to five months spent in jail before trial, the equivalent of a four-year term. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the prisoner had served a sufficient term and advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	May 23, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Antonio Monteforte....	New York, eastern. Making plates for counterfeit notes of the United States.	Nov. 3, 1916. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner, who was a printer by trade, claimed that he had been coerced by means of Black Hand letters and threats into taking part in the counterfeiting operations, for which statement there was some substantiation. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Do.
Cullum Wright Kay....	Louisiana, eastern. Embezzling funds of a national bank.	Apr. 8, 1916. Five years at the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C.	Petitioner, a boy 15 years of age, embezzled $20 while employed as a messenger in a national bank. He confessed his act to his father, who reported the matter to the district attorney and district judge for the purpose of having his son placed in a reform institution. The judge stated that but for the minimum penalty required by the statute, he doubted if he would have imposed a sentence of more than 1 year. Both he and the district attorney recommended that the application be granted. The applicant had been in the reform school over 1 year, which the Attorney General considered more than adequate for the offense committed. It also appeared that the applicant had a good home to go to upon being released. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Do.
James F. Waller.....	Virginia, western. Removing and concealing distilled spirits upon which the tax had not been paid.	Nov. 29, 1916. Ninety days in the city jail at Lynchburg, Va. Sentence suspended until the April term, 1917.	Petitioner was implicated with one W. B. Elliott in a violation of the internal-revenue laws, the still in question, which was the property of Elliott, having been set up and operated on the farm rented by Waller. Elliott, who was a notorious illicit distiller, was drowned while crossing Staunton River on his way home the day after the brandy had been made. The internal-revenue officers had received information that Elliott	Do.

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			was operating a distillery and were in search of same when they found the liquor on Waller's premises. They destroyed about 6 gallons of brandy which Waller located for them, and later, through information also furnished by him, found and destroyed the still and outfit, which had been removed to Campbell County. Petitioner was about 55 years of age and had a large family dependent upon him for support. He proved a former good character and that he was never before engaged in the liquor traffic in any way. The district attorney, the judge, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue all recommended clemency. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	
Pleas Inman.....	Tennessee, eastern. Illicit distilling.	June 19, 1916. Forty-five days in the county jail at Maryville, Tenn., sentence being suspended.	Petitioner pleaded guilty to running a wildcat still in Blount County. His sentence had been suspended from time to time owing to the wretched condition of his family. He had a wife and five small children, his wife had tuberculosis, and one of the children was a mental derelict. They were in a destitute condition and had no means of support other than the daily labor of the applicant. The district attorney, the judge, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended that a pardon be granted. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 1 day in jail.	May 24, 1917. Sentence commuted to 1 day's imprisonment.
Percy B. Sullivan.....	Illinois, southern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud, in violation of sec. 215 of the Penal Code.	Jan. 26, 1915. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, where judgment was affirmed Feb. 9, 1916. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court Apr. 10, 1916. Respite of 90 days granted Apr. 18, 1916.	Petitioner was convicted of using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the operation of a mutual fire insurance company in Illinois. He claimed that his indictment and conviction were improperly brought about at the behest of the fire insurance trust and by other improper methods. He had theretofore served about 18 months in prison wrongfully on conviction of passing counterfeit money, at the end of which time he was pardoned by the President on the ground that it was a case of mistaken identity. The prosecuting attorney, although knowing these facts, exhibited to the jury petitioner's photograph in prison garb, questioning him pointedly regarding the number on the photograph, etc. Unquestionably, in the opinion of the Attorney General, this conduct was improper and could not otherwise than have influenced the jury in its decision. He did not, however, regard this as sufficient ground for pardon, but advised that the sentence be commuted to 6 months, thus allowing petitioner the time he had theretofore served by reason of his former wrongful conviction.	July 14, 1916. Respite of 60 days from July 17, 1916, granted. Sept. 5, 1916. Respite of 60 days from Sept. 15, 1916, granted. Oct. 25, 1916. Respite until Jan. 1, 1917, granted. Dec. 27, 1916. Respite of 30 or until Jan. 31, 1917, granted. Jan. 26, 1917. Respite of 60 days, expiring Apr. 1, 1917, granted. Mar. 23, 1917. Respite of 30 days, expiring May 1, 1917, granted. Apr. 30, 1917. Respite of 30 days, expiring May 31, 1917, granted. May 28, 1917. Pardon granted.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
E. C. Chambers and E. L. Russell.	Missouri, western. Using the mails to defraud.	Jan. 5, 1915. Chambers—two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $6,000; Russell—one year and one day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $375 and costs. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed. Petition for rehearing denied Apr. 18, 1917. Mandate issued May 2, 1917, and defendants due to surrender June 2, 1917.	The President wrote a letter to the Attorney General under date of May 25, 1917, stating that in view of representations made to him concerning Chambers, who was due to Surrender June 2, and the impossibility of giving full consideration to the case before that time he felt justified in granting a respite of 90 days. The Attorney General responded May 28, 1917, suggesting that if a respite were granted to Chambers similar action should be taken with regard to Russell and inclosing a warrant of respite for 90 days in each case.	May 29, 1917. Respites of 90 days granted.
Philip A. Cooley.....	Indiana. Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, to wit, to transport, carry, and convey explosives (dynamite and nitroglycerine) interstate, in and upon vehicles employed in transporting passengers from State to State, in violation of sec. 5440, Revised Statutes of the United States, and of the acts of July 3, 1866, May 30, 1908, and Mar. 4, 1909.	Dec. 30, 1912. Six years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, but defendant began the service of his sentence Jan. 1, 1913. Judgment affirmed by said court of appeals Jan. 6, 1914. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by the Supreme Court Mar. 9, 1914.	Cooley was one of the conspirators in the so-called Indianapolis dynamite cases. His sentence was due to expire June 3, 1917, but he was in a serious mental condition and rapidly growing worse. The warden recommended that the prisoner be released as soon as possible. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	May 31, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
James T. Allen.....	District of Columbia. Murder in the first degree.	July 7, 1916. Sentenced to be hanged May 14, 1917.	Petitioner, a colored man, was convicted of the murder of his wife, and several respites were granted while the case was under investigation and consideration, two of them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. The petition for pardon was finally denied by the President Aug. 3, 1917.	May 10, 1917. Respite of 30 days, or until June 13, 1917, granted. June 11, 1917. Respite of 30 days, or until July 13, 1917, granted.
Arthur V. Kent.....	Oregon. Embezzling mail matter.	Sept. 26, 1916. Thirteen months in the United States	Petitioner, who had been continuously in the employment of the Government as a railway mail clerk since 1909, was detected in	June 11, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

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		penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	the theft of a test letter which purported to be a remittance of money-order funds from the postmaster at Marshfield, Oreg. He confessed to this and to other thefts of mail matter covering a period of nearly a year and amounting to $1,842, and told the inspectors where he had cached the money he had left in his woodshed, whence they recovered $870 in gold. The applicant had a wife and five children, ranging in age from a few days to 7 years, who were in urgent need of his support. The district attorney stated in a report dated Jan. 5, 1917, that he believed the ends of justice would be fully served if the prisoner were granted a pardon or parole at that time. The trial judge recommended that, owing to the destitute circumstances of the prisoner's family, Kent be paroled, not pardoned, stating that the sentence imposed was a very light punishment for the offense committed. The prisoner had not reached his parole period, and the Attorney General advised that the application for pardon be denied, stating that if relief were granted, it should be had by way of parole. The President indorsed upon the papers: "26 Jan'y, 1917. Will wait until Parole B'd have acted." Parole having been denied, final action was taken June 11, 1917.	
Emil L. Holmdahl.....	Texas, western. Conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws.	Oct. 14, 1915. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Case taken to Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, where judgment was affirmed Jan. 10, 1917.	Petitioner was convicted of conspiracy to begin within the United States a military expedition against Villa, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. He claimed that at that time there was no Government in Mexico recognized by the United States, and he had no idea that he was violating any law, especially as the United States troops were occupying Vera Cruz; in other words, that the offense was lacking in criminal intent. He served in the United States Army during the Spanish American War, serving two enlistments, and had an enviable military record. After his conviction he joined the punitive expedition against Villa and served as a secret agent under Gen. Bell and also as scout under Gen. Pershing. His pardon was warmly recommended by Gen. Pershing and many Army officers. Several respites were granted while the application was under consideration, the last one being June 11, 1917. He was finally pardoned July 13, 1917, report of which will appear in the annual report for the ensuing year.	Feb. 13, 1917. Respite of 60 days granted. Apr. 12, 1917. Respite of 30 days from Apr. 14 granted. May 11, 1917. Respite of 30 days from May 14 granted. June 11, 1917. Respite of 30 days from June 13, granted.
J. F. Wallace.....	Texas, northern. Stealing and having in possession interstate freight.	Apr. 10, 1914. Seven years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner and his codefendant, Chase, were found guilty in connection with the theft of a shipment of Winchester rifles from a car of interstate freight and were given like sentences. Wallace claimed innocence and represented that he was detained by local authorities at Waco, Tex., at the time the offense was committed. There was testimony to show, however, that Chase and Wallace were jointly in possession of the guns in Fort Worth subsequent to their delivery by the express company. The trial judge reported that the defendants assumed a defiant and arrogant attitude in court, and this in part caused the severity of the sentence, and that in the event of a genuine change of attitude on the part of Wallace, he recommended that the prisoner be released at an early date. The former district attorney stated that he though the sentence too severe; that he	June 12, 1917. Sentence commuted to 5 years with the allowances for good conduct.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
			understood that the applicant's prison record was excellent and that he had improved his time by a course of study in mechanical drawing. He earnestly recommended that a pardon be granted. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 5 years with the allowances for good conduct.	
Benjamin Harris.....	United States Navy. Desertion.	Jan. 11, 1912. Sentenced to be reduced to the rating of seaman, to be confined at hard labor for 1 year, to forfeit certain pay and allowances, and then to be dishonorably discharged, the U. S. S. Nipsic, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., being designated as the place of confinement. Unexecuted portion of the term of imprisonment remitted Sept. 10, 1912, and the prisoner discharged.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.)	June 12, 1917. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Peter J. Shannon.....	New York, southern. Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States in violation of the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906.	Oct. 23, 1914. Fine of $3,000...	Petitioner was convicted of misbranding coffee. He paid his fine and it satisfactorily appeared that he had since conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that he be pardoned and to restore his civil rights.	June 13, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Charles Cesari.....	Texas, southern. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax, in violation of sec. 3242, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Jan. 27, 1913. Thirty days in the county jail at Galveston, Tex., and a fine of $100.	The petitioner served his term and paid his fine, and it appeared that he had since conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Proclamation of pardon and amnesty in certain cases in which sentences had been deferred or suspended.	Various districts of the United States.	.....	The Attorney General recommended the issuance of the following proclamation, which explains itself, granting pardons to certain classes of persons under suspended sentences of United States courts, or when sentence had not been imposed.	June 14, 1917. Proclamation of pardon and amnesty signed this date.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a practice has existed for many years among the judges of certain United States courts of suspending either the imposition or the execution of sentences whenever, in their judgment, the circumstances warranted it, which practice is illegal as has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case entitled "Ex parte United States, petitioner," known as the Killitts case, decided December 4, 1916; and

Whereas the practice was widespread, and many thousands of persons are now at liberty under such suspensions, never having served any portion of the sentences duly authorized and required by the statutes; and

Whereas many of these persons are leading blameless lives and have reestablished themselves in the confidence of their fellow citizens, and it is believed that the enforcement of the law at this late date would, in most instances, be productive of no good result; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States, in recognition of the necessity for meeting this situation, has stayed the mandate in the Killits case until the end of the present term, to wit, until about June 15, 1917:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers, other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons under suspended sentences of United States courts liable to penalties as aforesaid, where the sentences imposed were less than the period between the date of imposition and June 15, 1917, and to all persons, defendants in said courts, in cases where pleas of guilty were entered or verdicts of guilty returned prior to June 15, 1916, and in which no sentences have been imposed.

In all other cases of suspension either of the imposition or the execution of sentences by judges of the United States courts occurring prior to December 4, 1916, the date of the decision in the Killits case, a respite of six months is hereby granted from June 15, 1917, in order that the facts and merits of the respective cases may be investigated and considered and appropriate action taken, where warranted, by way of executive clemency.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Justice to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

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List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President and date.
Chandler McG. Johnston.	United States Navy. Desertion.	Jan. 12, 1912. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of certain pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 1 year, the naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., being designated as the place of confinement. Unexecuted portion of term of imprisonment remitted Sept. 10, 1912, and the prisoner discharged.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.)	June 25, 1917. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
E. D. Neaman.....	Arizona. Conspiracy to mutilate coin.	Dec. 29, 1908. One year and one day in the Territorial prison at Yuma, Ariz. to date from Aug. 1, 1908.	The conspiracy in question involved the sawing in two of twenty-dollar gold pieces, the removal of a portion of the coin and refilling them with other metal. Petitioner served his term, less the allowances for good conduct, and was released June 22, 1909, since which time it satisfactorily appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	June 27, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Thomas Perich.....	Texas, southern. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax, in violation of sec. 3242, Revised Statutes of the United States.	Jan. 27, 1913. Thirty days in the county jail at Galveston, Tex., and a fine of $100.	This was an ordinary case of selling spirituous liquor without first having paid the tax required by law. Petitioner paid his fine, served his term, and was released Feb. 23, 1913, since which time it appeared that he conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Julius M. Roos.....	Montana. Transporting a woman in interstate commerce for an immoral purpose.	July 1, 1913. One year and a day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine and costs amounting to $445.50.	Petitioner served his term and was released May 23, 1914, since which time it appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	Do.
Will R. Jackson.....	Georgia, southern. Passing counterfeit money, in violation of sec. 5457, Revised Statutes of the United States.	June 15, 1893. Five years in the Ohio State Penitentiary and costs.	Petitioner served his term and was released Nov. 28, 1899, since which time it appeared that he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised that the applicant be pardoned to restore civil rights.	June 28, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
	Making counterfeit money, in violation of said sec. 5457.	June 15, 1893. Ten years in the Ohio State Penitentiary and costs.		

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	Conspiring to escape jail in violation of secs. 5440, 5401, and 5399, Revised Statutes of the United States.	June 16, 1868. One year in the Ohio State Penitentiary and a fine of $500.		
James Hall.....	District of Columbia. Assault with a dangerous weapon.	Dec. 6, 1915. Two years in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Later transferred to the District Reformatory at Lorton, Va.	Petitioner, a colored man, was guilty of an unprovoked assault upon one Walter Smith, as a result of which Smith, who was shot in the leg, was confined in the Emergency Hospital for 12 weeks and had 4 toes amputated because of blood poisoning. While in the reformatory Hall protected a white man from a murderous assault by half a dozen prisoners and Supt. Whittaker requested that he be pardoned in recognition of his exemplary conduct. The applicant had a prior police-court record extending over half a dozen years. The district attorney stated that the sentence was lenient and should not, under ordinary circumstances, in his judgment, be reduced, but solely upon the representations made by the superintendent of the reformatory, he recommended that the sentence be reduced to 18 months' actual imprisonment, in which recommendation the trial judge concurred. The Attorney General stated that in his opinion the sentence imposed was not adequate for the crime, but the term had nearly ended, and as an object lesson to other inmates of the reformatory and because the prisoner's conduct deserved recognition he advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	June 28, 1917. Sentence commuted to expire immediately
George L. Young.....	Oregon. Conspiring to commit an offense against the United States, to wit, to use the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	June 12, 1917. Fine of $400....	Petitioner was one of the defendants in the case of United States v. W. F. Hallowell, E. Cooper, W. F. Lick et al., the case being one of the Oregon and California land-grant fraud cases. The applicant's part in the affair was a very minor one and he had returned the money to the only two investors secured by him as soon as he learned that the proceedings were irregular. Petitioner had paid his fine, and his testimony was needed against his codefendants. The United States attorney recommended that Young be pardoned. The Attorney General advised that petitioner be pardoned to restore civil rights, the warrant to be sent to the district attorney for delivery at the proper time.	June 29, 1917. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

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EXHIBIT NO. 22.

REPORT OF THE BOARDS OF PAROLE, UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, BOARDS OF PAROLE,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1917.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the boards of parole for United States prisoners for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

During the year 326 prisoners were released on parole, as compared with 298 during the year 1916, and 251 were released on parole from the Federal penitentiaries, as compared with 240 during the fiscal year 1916. The paroles of 22 prisoners were terminated for violation of the conditions of their parole, as compared with 21 paroles terminated in the prior fiscal year.

Paroled prisoners have earned for themselves during the year $195,613.32 in money, besides, in many instances, receiving board and lodging. These figures do not include the value of the crops, etc., of those who were engaged in farming for themselves.

The administration of the parole law during the year has cost the Government $12,694.48, as compared with $10,554.67 for the preceding year. This includes salaries, traveling expenses, stationery, printing, etc., and is divided as follows:

United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga	$5,402.00
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans	4,159.31
United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash	1,808.14
State institutions	1,325.03
Total	12,694.48

The boards of parole held one or more meetings at the following institutions during the year:

State prison, San Quentin, Cal.
State penitentiary, Canon City, Colo.
St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Oahu Prison, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Kootenai County Jail, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
State penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.
Maryland Penitentiary, Baltimore, Md.
House of correction, Greenfield, Mass.
House of correction, Northampton, Mass.
House of correction, Plymouth, Mass.
House of correction, Salem, Mass.
House of correction, Detroit, Mich.
State prison, Jefferson City, Mo.
State prison, Trenton, N. J.
State penitentiary, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
State penitentiary, McAlester, Okla.
Northumberland County Jail, Sunbury, Pa.
Lackawanna County Jail, Scranton, Pa.
Penitentiary of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.
State prison, Howard, R. I.
West Virginia Penitentiary, Moundsville, W. Va.

Detailed information and statistics regarding the operation of the parole law will be found in the tables accompanying this report.

Very respectfully,

F. H. DUEHAY,
President, Boards of Parole.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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Table showing paroles of prisoners from United States penitentiaries and State institutions.

	By board of parole.			Disapproved by Attorney General.		Not desirous of parole.	Prisoners on parole July 1, 1916.	Prisoners released on parole during fiscal year.	Prisoners whose parole terminated during fiscal year.			Prisoners on parole June 30, 1917.	Earnings of prisoners while on parole.
	Cases heard.	Paroles granted.	Paroles denied.	Conditionally.	Finally.				Expiration of sentence.	Died.	Violation of parole.		
United States penitentiary:													
Atlanta, Ga.	508	125	383	31	20	186	[1] 104	107	101	.....	[2] 6	[3] 106	$60,242.35
Leavenworth, Kans.	623	154	469	25	16	202	[4] 105	129	84	5	[5] 11	[6] 150	94,980.43
McNeil Island, Wash.	97	31	66	7	3	40	[7] 17	22	13	.....	.....	[7] 26	14,904.38
State prison:													
San Quentin, Cal.	8	6	2	1	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	[8] 2	3	1,656.15
Canon City, Colo.	5	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	434.91
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Prison, Honolulu, Hawaii.	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	[9] 2	1,555.00
Kootenai County Jail, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	28.75
State penitentiary:													
Joliet, Ill.	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	[7] 3	1	1	.....	.....	[7] 3	1,788.62
Lansing, Kans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	[8] 1	.....	25.00
Baltimore, Md.	14	8	6	1	.....	1	3	8	3	.....	[8] 2	6	1,752.10
Charlestown, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7] 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7] 1	.....
House of correction:													
East Cambridge, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	547.15
Greenfield, Mass.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	687.50
New Bedford, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1,589.73
Northampton, Mass.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	275.50
Plymouth, Mass.	6	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	238.50
Salem, Mass.	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	69.20
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	2	2,514.92
State penitentiary:													
Stillwater, Minn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	805.00
Jefferson City, Mo.	7	5	2	.....	1	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	49.00
Trenton, N. J.	7	2	5	1	1	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	3	549.80
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	5	3	2	.....	1	6	5	2	4	.....	.....	3	3,089.62
Columbus, Ohio.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
McAlester, Okla.	9	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	218.00
Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	936.00
Lackawanna County Jail, Scranton, Pa.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland County Jail, Sunbury, Pa.	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	376.80
Penitentiary of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.	3	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	392.00

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Table showing paroles of prisoners from United States penitentiaries and State institutions—Continued.

	By board of parole.			Disapproved by Attorney General.		Not desirous of parole.	Prisoners on parole July 1, 1916.	Prisoners released on parole during fiscal year.	Prisoners whose parole terminated during fiscal year.			Prisoners on parole June 30 1917.	Earnings of prisoners while on parole.
	Cases heard.	Paroles granted.	Paroles denied.	Conditionally.	Finally.				Expiration of sentence.	Died.	Violation of parole.		
State penitentiary:													
Howard, R. I.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia Penitentiary, Moundsville, W. Va.	29	10	19	7	.....	10	[7] 5	18	[10] 11	.....	.....	[7] 12	$5,906.91
Total for United States penitentiaries and State institutions	1,336	369	967	79	53	450	271	314	233	6	[11] 22	[12] 332	195,613.32
State reformatory:													
Anamosa, Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7] 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7] 1	.....
Concord, Mass.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	([13])	1	.....	.....	.....	([13])	([13])
Elmira, N. Y.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	([13])	2	.....	.....	.....	([13])	([13])
Industrial training school, St. Anthony, Idaho	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	([13])	1	.....	.....	.....	([13])	([13])
Maryland School for Boys, Loch Raven, Md.	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	([13])	4	.....	.....	.....	([13])	([13])
Total for State reformatory institutions	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7] 1	8	.....	.....	.....	[7] 1	.....
National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C.	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total for all institutions	1,336	382	967	79	54	450	272	326	233	6	22	333	.....

[1] Includes 16 parole violators.
[2] Includes 4 parole violators returned to penitentiary.
[3] Includes 18 parole violators.
[4] Includes 13 parole violators.
[5] Includes 5 parole violators returned to penitentiary.
[6] Includes 19 parole violators.
[7] Includes 1 parole violator.
[8] Returned to penitentiary.
[9] One prisoner held for nonpayment of fine.
[10] One prisoner returned to penitentiary, account no first friend.
[11] Includes 14 parole violators returned to penitentiary.
[12] Includes 41 parole violators at large.
[13] Uncertain, as in many instances prisoners sentenced to reformatory institutions are given indefinite terms.

NOTE.—This table includes a number of cases which were favorably acted on by the board of parole, but final action not taken during the prior fiscal year.

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Table showing districts from which prisoners were committed who were released on parole from United States penitentiaries and State institutions during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Districts from which convicted.	Institutions from which paroled.			
	Leavenworth.	Atlanta.	McNeil.	State institutions.
Alabama, northern		4		
Alabama, middle		1		
Alabama, southern		1		
Alaska, first division				
Alaska, second division				
Alaska, third division			1	
Alaska, fourth division			5	
Arizona			1	
Arkansas, eastern		9		
Arkansas, western				1
California, northern			1	3
California, southern			7	3
Colorado	4			
Connecticut		1		
Delaware				
District of Columbia	10	3		11
Florida, northern		2		
Florida, southern		4		
Georgia, northern		8		
Georgia, southern		1		1
Hawaii				1
Idaho				1
Illinois, northern	6			1
Illinois, eastern	7			
Illinois, southern	2			
Indiana	9	6		
Iowa, northern	1			
Iowa, southern	2			
Kansas	3			
Kentucky, eastern		1		1
Kentucky, western				
Louisiana, eastern		5		
Louisiana, western				1
Maine				
Maryland		4		4
Massachusetts		1		4
Michigan, eastern	3			1
Michigan, western	3			
Minnesota				
Mississippi, northern		4		
Mississippi, southern		4		
Missouri, eastern	5			1
Missouri, western	2			2
Montana				
Nebraska	1			
Nevada				
New Hampshire		1		
New Jersey				3
New Mexico				3
New York, northern		3		
New York, eastern		3		
New York, southern		11		
New York, western				2
North Carolina, eastern		4		
North Carolina, western				
North Dakota				
Ohio, northern	4	4		3
Ohio, southern		1		3
Oklahoma, eastern	2			1
Oklahoma, western	5			
Oregon	1		1	
Pennsylvania, eastern				1
Pennsylvania, middle		1		1
Pennsylvania, western		1		2
Rhode Island				
South Carolina, eastern		1		
South Carolina, western		2		
South Dakota				
Tennessee, eastern		2		1
Tennessee, middle		3		
Tennessee, western		1		
Texas, northern	12			1
Texas, eastern	3	3		
Texas, southern	4	3		

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Table showing districts from which prisoners were committed who were released on parole from United States penitentiaries and State institutions during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Districts from which convicted.	Institutions from which paroled.			
	Leavenworth.	Atlanta.	McNeil.	State institutions.
Texas, western	8			1
Utah	1			
Vermont				
Virginia, eastern		2		1
Virginia, western				3
Washington, eastern			2	
Washington, western			4	
West Virginia, northern				4
West Virginia, southern		2		1
Wisconsin, eastern				
Wisconsin, western				
Wyoming				
Indian Territory	3			
Court-martial	28			
Porto Rico				1
Total	129	107	22	68

Table showing offenses of prisoners released on parole during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and districts in which convicted.

Judicial districts.	Internal-revenue laws.	Counterfeiting.	Postal laws.	Murder or manslaughter.	National banking laws.	White-slave laws.	Offenses other than those named.	Total number of offenses, by districts.
Alabama, northern		1	1				2	4
Alabama, middle					1			1
Alabama, southern			1					1
Alaska, first division								
Alaska, second division								
Alaska, third division				1				1
Alaska fourth division							5	5
Arizona							1	1
Arkansas, eastern		2	5				2	9
Arkansas, western	1							1
California, northern			3		1			4
California, southern	2	1	2	3	1		1	10
Colorado		1			1		2	4
Connecticut					1			1
Delaware								
District of Columbia				2			22	24
Florida, northern			2					2
Florida, southern			3				1	4
Georgia, northern		1	2		1		4	8
Georgia, southern			2					2
Hawaii							1	1
Idaho			1					1
Illinois, northern		3	1			1	2	7
Illinois, eastern		3			1		3	7
Illinois, southern			2					2
Indiana		1	7				7	15
Iowa, northern							1	1
Iowa, southern							2	2
Kansas		2	1					3
Kentucky, eastern		1						1
Kentucky, western		1						1
Louisiana, eastern			2			1	2	5
Louisiana, western			1					1
Maine								
Maryland			3		1		4	8
Massachusetts			3		2			5
Michigan, eastern		2	1				1	4
Michigan, western		1			1	1		3
Minnesota								
Mississippi, northern		2	1				1	4
Mississippi, southern			2			1	1	4
Missouri, eastern			3		1	1	1	6

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Table showing offenses of prisoners released on parole during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and districts in which convicted—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Internal-revenue laws.	Counterfeiting.	Postal laws.	Murder or manslaughter.	National banking laws.	White-slave laws.	Offenses other than those named.	Total number of offenses, by districts.
Missouri, western					1	2	1	4
Montana								
Nebraska					1			1
Nevada								
New Hampshire							1	1
New Jersey			1		2			3
New Mexico						1	2	3
New York, northern			3					3
New York, eastern			3					3
New York, southern		1	5				5	11
New York, western			1			1		2
North Carolina, eastern	3	1						4
North Carolina, western								
North Dakota								
Ohio, northern		1	5			1	4	11
Ohio, southern			3			1		4
Oklahoma, eastern			2			1		3
Oklahoma, western			2	1			2	5
Oregon		1				1		2
Pennsylvania, eastern			1					1
Pennsylvania, middle					1		1	2
Pennsylvania, western					3			3
Rhode Island								
South Carolina, eastern			1					1
South Carolina, western						2		2
South Dakota								
Tennessee, eastern	1	1					1	3
Tennessee, middle			3					3
Tennessee, western			1					1
Texas, northern	1	1	6			2	3	13
Texas, eastern	3	1	2					6
Texas, southern			2		1		4	7
Texas, western						1	8	9
Utah							1	1
Vermont								
Virginia, eastern	1						2	3
Virginia, western	1				1		1	3
Washington, eastern			2					2
Washington, western	1			1	1		1	4
West Virginia, northern			1		2	1		4
West Virginia, southern		1					2	3
Wisconsin, eastern								
Wisconsin, western								
Wyoming								
Indian Territory			1	2				3
Court-martial				2			26	28
Porto Rico			1					1
Total	14	30	95	12	25	19	131	326

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8		1	1 2	1	1 3		1	2	1							49
5				2	2		2									1
1															1	
1		3	19	34	47	6	4	30	12	5	2			26	1 1 1	
		1		12	12		12									25
4		2	6	2	8			5	1	1	1	1			5	4
			5	3	7	1		1	6	1						2
3		2	40	19	58	1	4	18	28	6	3	14		7		24 7
1		2	5	1	6			5		1		1				1 6
1			8 2	4	7 2	5	1 1	2 1	8	1						3 3
		3	28	15	42	1	1	23	12	6	1					6
1		3	14	3	15	2	3	9	4	1					17	
2																
1			1	11 2	11 3		1 1	7	1 1	2 1						8 8 1
22		25	53	106	127	32	9	61	47	26	16	2	6			218
7		2 11	2 28	8 44	7 64	3 8	2	5 25	5 20	16	9			30	6	30 37
5		196	1,128	1,129	1,684	550	259	933	621	290	154	71	294	63	33	3,296

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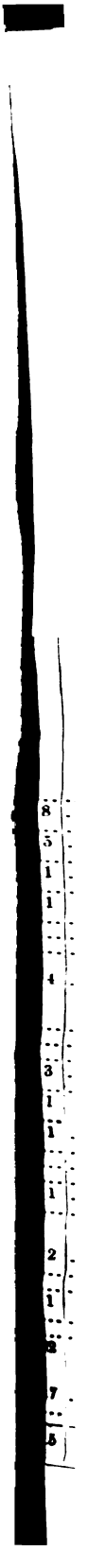

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			1		1				1							
8		1	2	1	3		1	2								49
5				2	2		2									1
															1	
1																
															1	
1		3	19	34	47	6	4	30	12	5	2			26	1	
															1	
		1		12	12		12									25
4		2	6	2	8			5	1	1	1	1			5	4
			5	3	7	1		1	6	1						2
		2	40	19	58	1	4	18	28	6	3	14				24
3														7		7
																1
1		2	5	1	6			5		1		1				6
			8	4	7	5	1	2	8	1						3
1			2		2		1	1								3
		3	28	15	42	1	1	23	12	6	1					6
1																
		3	14	3	15	2	3	9	4	1					17	
2																
				11	11		1	7	1	2						8
1			1	2	3		1		1	1						8
																1
22		25	53	106	127	32	9	61	47	26	16	2	6			218
7		2	2	8	7	3		5	5					30	6	30
		11	28	44	64	8	2	25	20	16	9					37
5		196	1,128	1,129	1,684	550	259	933	621	290	154	71	294	63	33	3,296

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EXHIBIT NO. 24.

REPORT OF WARDEN, UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 30, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of the chief clerk, the record clerk, the chaplains, the physician, the chief engineer, the superintendent of construction, the superintendent of farm and transportation, the foreman tailor and shoemaker and the foreman printer, which go to make up the annual report of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917. These reports embody the details of the year's work.

INCREASED COST OF MAINTENANCE.

It will be seen from the report of the chief clerk that the per capita cost of maintenance rose from $217.39 in 1916 to $253.12 the present year. The salary list increased from $88,852.49 to $96,459.48, a difference of $7,606.99. This was due to the employment of a larger number of guards this year than last, the additional force being used in manning the new east main cell wing, the isolated quarters of the segregated prisoners and in better policing of the grounds surrounding the penitentiary, especially at night. The increase in the cost of maintenance other than this $7,606.99 paid for additional guard services was due entirely to the heavy advance in the cost of all commodities used in and about the penitentiary. The exact figures of this advance are difficult to obtain but an investigation of a number of the large items shows that the enhancement of price ranged as high as 150 per cent in some cases and at the lowest estimate averaged 30 per cent. If this year's supplies could have been purchased in last year's markets, the cost of maintenance would, in my opinion, have shown a decrease of at least 10 per cent over 1916. This would have been due to close buying, the careful handling of supplies and the elimination of waste in the various departments of the prison.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The health of the prisoners has been good in the main, although there have been about the usual number of sick reports. These illnesses have been treated so successfully that the mortuary list numbers only twelve names for the year. This is an excellent showing for our population, when it is considered that a substantial proportion of our inmates arrive at the institution in very bad physical condition. The recommendations made by the physician, in his report, are meritorious and I shall be very glad to see them carried into effect as soon as it is practicable to do so.

CONSTRUCTION WORK.

The work of construction has progressed steadily during the year, efforts being centered upon the west main cell wing upon which substantial progress has been made. There has been considerable

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delay in the work due to the fact that it has been very difficult to secure the prompt delivery of materials. A notable instance of this is the fact that the Pfeiffer Stone Co. was unable for several weeks to ship us stone of the proper size and quality to be used in the walls of the cell wing. The company's explanation of the circumstances, which was that they were delayed months in securing new parts for their channelling machines, was, I think, entirely truthful, but that did not prevent us from losing time on the building. The stone sent us was, however, cut to be used later in parts of the wall not yet reached so that the final delay will not be great on account of the lack of stone.

If sufficient funds had been provided in the 1918 site appropriation it would, in my opinion, be possible for us to complete the building ready for occupancy by November 1, 1918. The delivery of materials, however, is now so slow in the present condition of the markets that if we are compelled to wait for the 1919 appropriations in order to make contracts the completion of the cell wing will probably be delayed for approximately one year. It is highly important that a deficiency appropriation for at least $50,000 should be secured at the earliest possible date.

In addition to the work accomplished on the west main cell wing a great deal of smaller construction was done during the year. The details of this work are set forth in the report of the superintendent of construction.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the institution has, in my opinion, improved during the year and is at present in as good condition as I think can be found at any institution of similar size and character. One of the greatest foes to good discipline is a lack of constant employment for the entire population. This institution experiences at all times a shortage in first-class mechanics of various sorts but it is at the same time overcrowded with a class of prisoners who are unable to perform efficient work in any department. The inefficiency of these prisoners is due to a number of causes, including both mental and physical defectiveness, and while it is possible to improve a good many of the defectives to a certain extent yet it is impossible to bring them to anything like a reasonable state of efficiency. For that reason a substantial number of the inmates are necessarily given employment that is not productive of any considerable results and therefore not only fails to contribute to a good industrial showing for the institution but is also a detriment to the discipline. It is hoped that when the industrial activities of the prison are finally organized there will be developed such a variety of useful employments that practically the entire population can be worked profitably, tasks being assigned according to the respective abilities of the prisoners with a sufficient force of foremen and guards to see that all can be constantly at work. With all idleness eliminated throughout the institution we may reasonably hope for a still further improvement in discipline.

THE POWER HOUSE.

With the construction of new buildings and the improved lighting of the institution there is a constantly increasing demand for power and the capacity of the power plant is more severely taxed. When the west main cell wing has reached completion and is occupied, there

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will be still further requirements in this line, so that it now appears a necessity that the present power plant should be enlarged. With the installation of proposed new industries the present power plant will become wholly inadequate. If funds could be made available, the proper procedure, in my opinion, would be to reconstruct the present plant throughout, improving its arrangement and making provision for adequate power for all time to come. If for financial reasons such reconstruction is not feasible at this time, it will certainly become necessary to add to the present plant at the time of the completion of the west main cell wing, if not before.

In connection with the power plant there is the question of the constant menace that through the bursting of water mains or some other cause the institution may be at any time deprived of water for its boilers during a considerable period of time. Such a condition would be serious, especially if it should occur in a period of extremely cold weather. The most practicable step to guard against a contingency of this kind would be to erect a reservoir just outside the west wall of the prison in which to catch and conserve all water from the roofs of the prison buildings. With the installation of a pump this water would be available at any emergency. Not only would the construction of such a reservoir guard against the disastrous consequences of being left without water for a period of time but the water so caught and used in the boilers of the power house would effect a substantial saving in the water bills of the institution and would be of great advantage in eliminating the scale from the boilers. The superintendent of construction will draw plans embodying what is considered the proper style of reservoir to meet our needs, and more detailed information will be available in case the department should desire it.

THE FARM.

The productiveness of the prison farm has been increased during the present year and bids fair to show still further improvement in the year to come. The Holstein dairy herd is increasing steadily in number by the constant addition of heifer calves, the probable increase of milk-giving cows during the coming year being estimated at 25, which would bring the total up to about 60. In two more years, without any additional purchases, the herd should approximate 100 cows, and this number would be sufficient to supply the entire requirements of the institution for milk. The number of hogs has increased 50 per cent during the year, and plans are being made for a still larger increase in the future. The chicken industry has more than doubled in size during the past year, the total number of young chicks grown this summer being 2,200. The experiments with goats, Belgian hares, and ducks are under way, with fair prospects of showing satisfactory results. Time will prove whether these experiments are profitable, and they can be carried on or discontinued according to the showings made. The details of farm products for the year will be found in the report of the superintendent of farm and transportation.

SALARIES.

On account of the constantly increasing cost of living the salaries of the guards and other employees of the penitentiary have become wholly inadequate to supply the men and their families with even

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the necessaries of life. During the coming fiscal year provision has been made whereby employees receiving less than $1,200 yearly will have an addition of 10 per cent to their salaries, and those receiving from $1,200 to $1,800, inclusive, an increase of 5 per cent. This addition of pay will be of great assistance to those receiving it but does not in any way equal the advance in the cost of living that has occurred during the past three years. I respectfully recommend that a substantial increase of salaries be obtained for the fiscal year 1919.

CONCLUSION.

Please accept my sincere thanks for directions and support received from yourself and other officials of the department during the year. It is my earnest desire to merit in the future a continuation of the confidence which has been reposed in the local management of the penitentiary in the past. I also wish to acknowledge the debt of obligation I owe to a large majority of the officers of the penitentiary who have proved themselves loyal to duty and efficient in its performance.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. MORGAN,
Warden and Special Disbursing Agent.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

REPORT OF CHIEF CLERK.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 30, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the fiscal operations of the penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1917.

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The amounts received and disbursed for maintenance and construction and the amount received and deposited under miscellaneous receipts are shown in Table 1. Further detailed information, which gives the separate amounts appropriated and received from other sources, and the amounts of expenditures, deficits, and balances is shown in Table 2 for each of the six subappropriations under "Maintenance."

SUBSISTENCE.

The only articles of food for which the penitentiary did not pay a higher price than in the previous year are milk, prunes, and rice. Other foods increased in price throughout the year from 10 to 150 per cent. Beans advanced 50, cheese 30, coffee 10, eggs 20, fish 30, meats 20, potatoes 150, sugar 20, and syrup 50 per cent. The average increase based on prices actually paid by the penitentiary is fully 35 per cent. The cost of subsistence per capita was increased from $62.82 in the prior year to $74.42, or from 17.2 cents to 20.4 cents per day. A fairly good crop of potatoes aided in keeping down the subsistence cost.

CLOTHING.

The advance in clothing has not been commensurate with that in subsistence, for the reason that it was necessary to purchase suitings, shirts, underwear, and ties of a cheaper grade than has been used heretofore in order to keep within the allowance of $12 provided by law for a discharged prisoner's clothing. The increase on some items is, however, fully equal to that in subsistence. The per capita advanced from $19.725 to $21.78, an increase of 10 per cent for the fiscal year.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

The increased cost under this appropriation amounts to nearly 13 per cent, part of which is due to the additional coal and water required to heat the new east main cell wing. A much greater share, however, is on account of the material increase of some

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of the supplies paid for from this appropriation, such as dentist, oculist, forage, printing, power house, soaps, electrical and plumbing supplies. The per capita was increased from $54.45 to $61.47, or a total of $7.02.

HOSPITAL.

The price of drugs and appliances continued to advance throughout the year, and the per capita cost was necessarily increased from $3.25 to $4.30.

MAINTENANCE COST.

The gross maintenance cost advanced from $217.39 to $253.12, an increase of approximately 10 cents per day, or $35.73 in the fiscal year, of which amount $4.56 is chargeable to overhead expenses on account of the employment of 10 additional guards at a cost of $7,657. The remainder of the increase, $31.17, is to be accounted for by increased cost of supplies under the appropriations for subsistence, miscellaneous expenditures, and hospital. An increase of 19½ per cent over last year's prices would meet the additional increase. The prices, however, ruled much higher. They were 35 per cent higher in subsistence, and nearly as much in the other appropriations. It is safe to say that the maintenance cost at the previous prices would be well within last year's figures. Careful purchases, economical issues, and elimination of waste have all contributed to keeping down the expenses, and I think the financial condition for the year speaks well for all the officials concerned.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. C. TAYLOR, *Chief Clerk.*

The WARDEN.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Appropriations and expenditures.*

MAINTENANCE.

Amount appropriated by sundry civil bill	$268,080.00	
Amount appropriated by urgent deficiency bill	46,500.00	
Amount received and due for support of District of Columbia prisoners	101,520.52	
Amount received from other transfer accounts	833.13	
Amount of disallowances credited to appropriations	196.33	
Amount of additional subsistence	655.29	
Amount of deficiency in miscellaneous expenditures	17,455.18	
		$435,240.45
Amount expended and obligated:		
Subsistence, as in Table 3	145,915.53	
Clothing, as in Table 4	62,588.14	
Miscellaneous expenditures, as in Table 5	109,026.08	
Hospital, as in Table 6	7,220.63	
Salaries	96,509.48	
Foremen	3,300.00	
Total maintenance	424,559.86	
Balance due the United States	10,680.59	
		435,240.45

SITE.

Amount on hand July 1, 1916	52,764.14	
Amount appropriated by sundry civil bill	50,000.00	
		102,764.14

Amount expended:		
East cell wing—		
Architects' commission	$1,480.48	
Pendant forms	20.40	
Wall bracket fixtures	149.36	
		1,650.24
West cell wing—		
Architects' commission	1,948.88	
Case lintels	543.00	
Cement	4,015.82	
Guards' balcony	1,999.00	
Lime	105.50	
Lumber for scaffolding	1,816.50	
Meaker Bros. Iron Co	9,738.00	
Pneumatic riveting	15.00	
Sand	1,839.80	
Saw blades	110.11	
Saw teeth	466.45	
Stone	15,117.52	
Tool steel	768.96	
		38,484.54
General—		
Architects' expenses	21.09	
Axles	49.20	
Blasting powder	24.00	
Belting	139.43	

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Amount expended—Continued.			
General—Continued.			
Boiler supplies	$64.79		
Borax	3.15		
Car wheels	450.92		
Coal	3,769.64		
Forage	2,236.15		
Glue	34.00		
Hardware	2,296.36		
Iron and steel	2,611.11		
Lumber	3,325.91		
Machinery	915.78		
Oil	241.64		
Packing	29.66		
Paint	1,404.38		
Plumbing	3,283.35		
Railroad ties	422.82		
Repairs	694.12		
Roofing	13.50		
Rope	304.66		
Rubber heels	51.00		
Salaries	13,783.31		
Stationery	27.78		
Water	1,021.07		
		$37,148.82	
Hospital—			
Architects' commission	167.66		
Door mats	68.90		
Vacuum cleaner	208.00		
		444.56	
Farm—			
Ensilage cutter	201.35		
Silo	295.95		
		497.30	
Female wing—Architects' commission		1,045.94	
Laundry—			
Motor	250.00		
Switchboard	86.70		
		336.70	
Offices—			
Chaplain filing case	74.05		
Record clerk filing case	88.00		
		162.05	
Balance on hand		22,993.99	$102,764.10

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Amount received from sale of condemned property	1,583.14
Amount covered into United States Treasury	1,583.10

TABLE NO. 2.—*Subappropriations, receipts from other sources, and expenditures (maintenance).*

Fund.	Appropriation.	Received and due from District of Columbia.	Received and due from other sources.	Available.
Subsistence	$110,000.00	$35,260.17	$0.07	$145,260.24
Clothing, etc	50,000.00	14,838.34	32.72	64,871.06
Miscellaneous expenditures	65,000.00	25,574.23	996.67	91,570.90
Hospital supplies	6,000.00	1,770.56	.....	7,770.56
Salaries	80,280.00	23,279.31	.....	103,559.31
Foremen	3,300.00	797.91	.....	4,097.91
Total	314,580.00	101,520.52	1,029.46	417,129.98

Fund.	Paid by the warden.	Paid by the department.	Unpaid accounts.	Deficiency.	Balance due the United States.
Subsistence	$135,650.07	.....	$10,265.46	$655.29	.....
Clothing, etc	60,757.72	$60.00	1,770.42	.....	$2,282.92
Miscellaneous expenditures	82,163.54	464.72	26,397.82	17,455.18	.....
Hospital supplies	7,164.83	.....	55.80	.....	549.93
Salaries	96,459.48	.....	50.00	.....	7,049.83
Foremen	3,300.00	.....	.....	.....	797.91
Total	385,495.64	524.72	38,539.50	18,110.47	10,680.59

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TABLE NO. 3.—*Subsistence of prisoners.*

Supplies on hand July 1, 1916		$7,424.03
Supplies purchased during the fiscal year as follows:		
Apples, 170 barrels, at $2.90	$493.00	
Apples, evaporated, 4,000 pounds, at $0.078	310.00	
Apricots, 4,000 pounds, at $0.133125	532.50	
Baking powder, 4,800 pounds, at $0.088	421.02	
Bananas, 2,442 pounds, at $0.04	97.68	
Barley, 500 pounds, at $0.045	22.50	
Beans, lima, 11,040 pounds, at $0.081	891.80	
Beans, navy, 23,011 pounds, at $0.096	2,203.87	
Beans, red kidney, 4,927 pounds, at $0.103	507.88	
Butter color, 5 gallons	11.26	
Cabbage, 7,711 pounds, at $2.90 per hundredweight	223.62	
Carrots, 3,465 pounds, at $2.40 per hundredweight	83.16	
Catsup, 1,008 gallons, at $0.327	353.52	
Celery, 100 bundles, at $0.43	43.00	
Celery salt, 50 pounds, at $0.125	6.25	
Cheese, 7,462½ pounds, at $0.21	1,565.10	
Chicken, 5,354 pounds, at $0.169	903.95	
Chili powder, 50 pounds, at $0.23	11.50	
Chocolate, 204 pounds, at $0.27	55.08	
Chowchow, 400 gallons, at $0.65	260.00	
Cider, 50 gallons, at $0.20	10.00	
Cinnamon, 150 pounds, at $0.1592	23.88	
Citron, 100 pounds, at $0.17	17.00	
Cocoanut, 649 pounds, at $0.15	97.35	
Coffee, 30,000 pounds, at $0.157	4,700.00	
Corn, 9,600 cans, at $1.04¼ per dozen	834.00	
Corn meal, 8,900 pounds, at $0.022	195.16	
Cornstarch, 4,114 pounds, at $0.032	133.13	
Currants, 1,200 pounds, at $0.173	207.00	
Crackers, 9,019¼ pounds, at $0.091	819.92	
Cranberriers, 3 barrels, at $0.08 per pound	24.00	
Dill pickles, 600 gallons, at $0.28	168.00	
Eggs, 26,220 dozen, at $0.257	6,731.35	
Extracts	167.25	
Figs, 3,500 pounds, at $0.091	320.00	
Fish, fresh, 4,700 pounds, at $0.134	630.50	
Fish, salt, 1,500 pounds, at $0.07	105.00	
Flavitone, 5 gallons, at $3.25	16.25	
Flour, 392,448 pounds, at $3.381 per hundredweight	13,266.91	
Flour, graham, 3,534 pounds, at $3.201 per hundredweight	113.12	
Flour, rye, 512 pounds, at $3.50 per hundredweight	17.92	
Garden seeds	284.51	
Garden tools	72.50	
Ginger, 50 pounds, at $0.128	6.38	
Hominy, 3,000 pounds, at $0.029	86.20	
Ice, 48,700 pounds, at $0.235	114.45	
Ice cream, 200 gallons, at $0.50	100.00	
Jelly, 8,080 pounds, at $0.079	644.30	
Kitchen utensils, etc	2,870.90	
Lard, 35,670 pounds, at $11.73 per hundredweight	4,184.06	
Lemons, 29 boxes, at $4.922	142.75	
Macaroni, 8,000 pounds, at $0.063	507.23	
Meats, 454,003 pounds, at $11.899 per hundredweight	54,022.09	
Milk, 38,300 gallons, at $0.141	5,388.83	
Mustard, 300 pounds, at $0.18	54.00	
Oleomargarine, 52,360 pounds, at $11.74 per hundredweight	6,147.06	
Onions, 6,000 pounds, at $7.48 per hundredweight	448.80	
Oranges, 54⅔ boxes, at $3.06	167.48	
Oysters, 100 gallons, at $1.29	129.00	
Peaches, 12,000 pounds, at $0.065	780.00	
Peas, 8,400 cans, at $0.861 per dozen	603.00	
Peas, dried, 4,114 pounds, at $0.118	484.97	
Pepper, black, 1,893 pounds, at $0.218	413.06	
Pepper, chili, 100 pounds, at $0.245	24.50	
Pepper, red, 100 pounds, at $0.17	17.00	
Picalill, 405 gallons, at $0.488	197.43	
Pickles, 1,020 gallons, at $0.355	362.10	
Pork and beans, 3,000 pounds, at $0.083	247.50	
Potatoes, 1,000 bushels, at $2.49	2,490.00	
Potato seed, 700 bushels, at $2.90	2,030.00	
Prunes, 9,000 pounds, at $0.0795	716.10	
Rabbits, 125 dozen, at $1.40	175.00	
Raisins, 14,000 pounds, at $0.078	1,095.01	
Rice, 16,000 pounds, at $0.044	702.20	
Rolled oats, 9,320 pounds, at $0.037	348.91	
Rolled wheat, 3,030 pounds, at $0.039	119.57	
Rutabagas, 5,209 pounds, at $2.40 per hundredweight	125.02	
Salt, common, 50 barrels, at $1.256	62.80	
Salt, table, 40 barrels, at $2.188	87.50	
Saltpeter, 150 pounds, at $0.357	53.50	
Saurkraut, 450 gallons, at $0.275	123.75	
Soda, 60 pounds, at $0.05	3.00	
Spaghetti, 7,000 pounds, at $0.063	443.45	
Special mess	3,087.62	
Spices	70.10	

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Supplies purchased during the fiscal year as follows—Continued.		
Sugar, granulated, 120,000 pounds, at $0.071	$8,532.00	
Sugar, brown, 500 pounds, at $0.068	33.75	
Sugar, powdered, 1,375 pounds, at $0.080	109.38	
Syrup, 6,971¼ gallons, at $0.352	2,450.74	
Tapioca, 2,600 pounds, at $0.088	228.50	
Tea, 619 pounds, at $0.250	154.57	
Tobacco, chewing, 14,500 pounds, at $0.171	2,480.28	
Tobacco, smoking, 10,000 pounds, at $0.183	1,827.56	
Tomatoes, 8,160 cans, at $1.22 per dozen	831.60	
Turkey, 2,209 pounds, at $0.275	607.48	
Turnips, 5,006 pounds, at $2.40 per hundredweight	120.14	
Vinegar, 1,581 gallons, at $0.144	227.84	
Watermelons, 20,500 pounds, at $0.875 per hundredweight	179.38	
Yeast, 1,217 pounds, at $0.25	304.25	
Total purchases		$145,915.53
Total supplies		153,339.56
Supplies furnished warden	1,301.59	
Supplies furnished deputy warden	1,296.89	
Supplies furnished physician	667.09	
Tobacco purchased	4,307.84	
Kitchen and dining-room utensils and supplies	2,870.90	
Seed potatoes and garden seeds	2,314.51	
Supplies on hand June 30, 1917	15,754.81	
		28,513.63
Total subsistence		124,825.93
Average cost per man for the fiscal year		$74.42
Average daily cost per man		$0.2039
Average population, fiscal year		1,677.34

TABLE NO. 4.—*Clothing for prisoners.*

Amount expended		$62,588.14
Expended for items other than prisoners' clothing:		
Embalming and transporting remains of deceased prisoners	$620.14	
Gratuities to discharged prisoners	4,650.00	
Transportation of discharged prisoners	17,251.68	
Parole expenses paid by the warden	2,064.34	
Parole expenses paid by the department	60.00	
Rewards for escaped prisoners	700.00	
Traveling expenses on account of escaped prisoners	286.40	
Traveling expenses of officials on official duty	424.42	
		26,056.98
Expended for prisoners' clothing:		
Clothing and clothing materials	20,733.18	
Shoe materials	15,797.98	
		36,531.16
Average prison population		1,677.34
Average cost per man		$21.78

TABLE NO. 5.—*Miscellaneous expenditures.*

Alienist and medical services	$140.00
Ammunition	207.05
Band	507.02
Barber shop	352.68
Broom supplies	738.97
Bedding	2,400.68
Blacksmith shop	932.78
Cameragraph	579.00
Carpenter shop	1,420.78
Coal, anthracite	1,365.78
Coal, bituminous (freight, $21,924.90)	42,625.18
Cuts, parole violators	18.86
Dentist services	1,661.50
Deputy warden's residence	328.90
Disinfectants	231.25
Ducks	78.00
Electrical supplies	1,554.38
Explosives	41.15
Entertainments and amusements	245.22
Feed	4,972.29
Farm machinery	814.17
Flower seeds, roots, and bulbs	93.53
Gas	681.56
Goats	323.27
Harness supplies	345.40
Laundry supplies and repairs	875.97
Kitchen	538.14
Lawn	172.32
Library	1,105.89
Locks and keys	417.42
Live stock	1,057.20
Miscellaneous	1,292.01
Lumber	1,065.64

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Office supplies		$1,268.26
Oculist		2,535.50
Printing supplies and paper		5,031.20
Paints, oils, and glass		1,706.75
Power-house supplies and repairs		3,339.25
Poultry supplies		54.55
Plumbing supplies		825.13
Postage		2,150.00
Photo supplies		396.84
Periodicals		55.87
Soaps and cleansers		5,442.14
Salary, extra physician		104.00
Salary, parole officer		1,500.00
Salary, parole stenographer		379.17
Repair, vehicles and carriages		52.80
Roosters and cockrels		90.00
Refrigeration		40.10
Telephone rentals and tolls		557.45
Telegrams		133.20
Tailor and shoe shop supplies		1,740.49
Tin shop supplies		1,440.42
Typewriters and supplies		404.49
Toilet articles		20.00
Veterinary services		136.47
Water		10,210.71
Warden and deputy warden residences		202.30
		109,026.08
Supplies on hand June 30, 1917: 2,000 tons of coal, at $2.962		5,924.00
		103,102.08
Average number of prisoners		1,677.34
Average cost per man		$61.47

TABLE NO. 6.—*Hospital supplies.*

Amount expended		$7,220.63
Expended for items other than those used in treatment of prisoners:		
Cooking utensils	$119.59	
Instruments	547.64	
Medical books	52.75	
		719.98
Expended for drugs and other items used in treatment of prisoners:		
Appliances	1,435.79	
Biological products	348.97	
Drugs	4,715.89	
		6,500.65
Average daily population		1,677.34
Average cost per man		$4.30

TABLE NO. 7.—*Gross expenditures for maintenance.*

Total cost for maintenance	$424,559.86
Average yearly cost per man	253.12
Average daily cost per man	.694
Average daily population	1,677.34

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 30, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the sick and sanitary report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

During the year just ended there were 38,158 reports for sick call, and 4,920 emergencies. Of this number, 1,533 were sent to the hospital for observation and treatment, 1,057 were sent to quarters and 40,488 returned to duty—with or without treatment—according to the requirements of the several cases. Of the 1,533 admitted to the hospital, 173 were sent there during the different hours of the day and night, when they were discovered ill, which with the 92 remaining at the end of the last fiscal year, makes a total of 1,625 treated in hospital, and 43,078 medical services rendered.

While we have had a slight increased percentage of illness during the year, it has been of a mild type and but passing character, in the majority of cases among recent arrivals, the reason for which is readily to be seen as the men come to us from jails over the country which are indifferently kept and in many cases none too sanitary as is evidenced by their products.

This once more bears me out in the contention as set forth in my last annual report as follows:

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"Again, I am constrained to call attention to the logical and urgent need of the establishment of a receiving station where all entrants, irrespective of outward or surface indications, may be examined and kept under observation until contagious and infections or any diseases to which they may have recently been exposed have had time to make themselves evident. The many-sided advantage in this is obvious; not only is the newly received prisoner kept segregated from the general run of the population, but, as well, by being kept directly under watchful supervision, any active or suspicious indications can be at once attacked with all the greater opportunity of checking at the inception. No better illustration for this necessity can be given than the fact that despite our unremitting efforts to eliminate diphtheria—originally brought into the institution by newcomers." * * *

You will see by all statistical tables that diphtheria has been with us for the major portion of the year, as has also erysipelas and influenza, but by unremittent effort we have succeeded in getting through the year in a most satisfactory manner.

This year our records show but 29 cases of tuberculosis of different types, the majority, as usual being pulmonary. Of this number, 10 were carried over from last year, which leaves but 19 new cases for the year. In 2 of the 3 deaths from this cause, the disease was recognized upon admission. Of those remaining, 9 were returned to duty on account of recovery or marked improvement sufficient to warrant it; this being gauged by the disappearance of physical signs, the continued absence of bacilli from the sputum and gross evidence of restored health.

In addition to the above, 5 cases were released by expiration of sentence, leaving 12 remaining, 3 of which are acute and progressive and have not a bright future before them. Two of these latter cases are Indians and, as is well known, they are, as a race, in the majority, by environment on arrival, tubercular carriers, and soon after being placed in confinement the disease lights up, and if not soon released, this class of cases nearly always proves fatal.

After investigating several tubercular camps where tents and cottages are used, I am thoroughly convinced that our pavilion is far superior, and I am quite sure that we have made no mistake in our method of handling this class of cases.

Of the 29 psychopathic cases placed under observation during the year, 3 were returned to duty because of recovery or improvement. Of the remaining 26, 9 were adjudged insane and transferred to the asylum at Washington, D. C., 1 died (exhaustion), 10 still remain under observation, and 6 were released by expiration of sentence after showing unmistakable improvement. I again desire to call your attention to the growing necessity of adequate provision for the care of psychopathic patients as set forth in my last annual report, which is as follows:

"The matter of properly caring for and handling of the psychopathic cases still remains an unsolved problem with us. At present we are compelled to accommodate the most serious cases in that wing of the hospital occupied by the surgical patients and operating room, provisional arrangements having been made for their safety; but even then it is only possible to take care of four, the rest being housed in the isolation building and other improvised quarters, all at a considerable distance from the hospital. This arrangement presents very strong objectionable features in both instances. Frequently we have an unruly and noisy patient to deal with, the result being that his noises and disturbances greatly distress the occupants of the adjacent wards. Again, caring for those that for lack of proper room, must be kept in the isolation building, adds a further burden to the already over-crowded routine work of the department, besides precluding the possibility of exercising that close supervision over each individual case which is quite essential in the care and treatment of psychopathics; especially before it becomes necessary to have them adjudged insane, and which is the time when there are the greatest possibilities that with proper care and attention the patient may be restored."

Our treatment of narcotic cases continues to be highly satisfactory and the results are certainly most gratifying. During the year we treated 32 cases, 29 of which made uninterrupted recovery; 3 cases are still in the hospital under treatment, and the 2 cases carried over from last year also completely recovered.

In none of these cases has it been necessary to administer supplementary treatment for remaining evidences of the addiction. The adequacy of the treatment is proven, the results are fine, and with further experience we hope to accomplish much more each year.

I am again constrained to quote from my previous report, because I am so firmly convinced of its necessity:

"Growing experience more strongly impresses me that this class of unfortunates should not leave the institution too soon after receiving treatment, and in this connection I invite attention to my recommendation in the annual report of 1914, as follows:

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" 'My experience this year with these cases has strengthened my opinion, as expressed in the last annual report, that this class of prisoners should have a sentence sufficiently long to enable them to become fully restored physically and mentally, particularly to have regained their will power, which, in my opinion, can not be accomplished with less than a two-year sentence. In making this statement I take into consideration the possibilities of parole by which a man may be released in eight months with the above sentence.' "

This year our average cost for food at the hospital and tubercular annex has been $0.231 and $0.280 per capita, respectively, which is actually cheaper in proportion to the prices of foodstuffs than during the previous year, and with it there has been no decrease in the quantity or quality of the food provided, but there has been a saving through the greater conservation of subsistence. In the tubercular annex a system of highly nutritious foods has been a part of the treatment, and the per capita cost even there has not been very high. The following are bills of fare for three days, which will show the variety of diets ordinarily provided:

GENERAL HOSPITAL MENU.

Breakfast.—Rolled oats, boiled eggs, roast-beef hash, jelly, sirup, toast, bread, butter, milk, coffee.
Dinner.—Cream of corn soup and crackers, Irish stew, cold slaw, toast, bread, butter, chocolate pudding, milk, iced tea.
Supper.—Bologna, apple sauce, toast, bread, butter, lemon pie, milk, iced tea.
Breakfast.—Rolled wheat, French toast, bacon, jelly, sirup, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Soup, crackers, roast beef, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, stewed corn, pickles, bread, butter, fritters with lemon sauce, iced tea.
Supper.—Sliced bologna, stewed peaches, bread, butter, chocolate and raisin pie, milk, iced tea.
Breakfast.—Rolled wheat, bacon omelet, jelly, sirup, toast, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Cream of celery soup and crackers, steak, pan gravy, new potatoes, cold slaw, pickles, bread, butter, bread custard pudding, iced tea.
Supper.—Pig souse, apple sauce, bread, butter, cake, milk, iced tea.

TUBERCULAR ANNEX MENU.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal and cream, soft boiled eggs, fried potatoes, hot biscuit and jelly, bread, butter, milk, coffee.
Dinner.—Roast beef, brown gravy, creamed potatoes, ham hocks, boiled beans, bread, butter, milk, tea, coffee.
Supper.—Corn beef, fried potatoes, fried eggs, bread, jelly, butter, milk, tea, coffee.
Breakfast.—Oatmeal and cream, fried eggs, fried potatoes, hot biscuits, jelly, sirup, bread, butter, milk, coffee.
Dinner.—Pork sausage, creamed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter, milk, tea, coffee.
Supper.—Hash, fried potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter, milk, tea, coffee.
Breakfast.—Corn flakes, scrambled eggs, fried potatoes, hot cakes, bread, butter, jelly, milk, coffee.
Dinner.—Fried steak, mashed potatoes, stewed corn, sliced tomatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter, milk, buttermilk, tea, coffee.
Supper.—Pork chops, fried potatoes, fried eggs, sliced bologna, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter, milk, iced tea, coffee.

In a general way the sanitary conditions of the institution have been satisfactory. Garbage has been promptly disposed of; the kitchen has been kept in first-class order, and by strict cleanliness and careful arrangement of screens and constant care of garbage receptacles, we have been remarkably free from flies. The food on the general mess has been sufficiently varied in character, well prepared, and wholesome, and the hospital records give no evidence of illness due to stale foods. In fact, those cases which we have had which could be ascribed to the food were due to overindulgence and not to poor quality. The robust, healthy appearance of all inmates speaks for itself, and I am sure that no institution in the country can make a better showing than ours along this line.

There has been an improvement in our handling of the different departments of the hospital and the development of system as much as it is possible to do so with prison help. With the total of about 100 patients 60 attendants are required, as follows: Service, 15; nurses, 15; barbers, 2; kitchen, 11; orderlies, 17. At best this must be none too satisfactory with the class of men we have to choose from and

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the constant changes due to discharges and new arrivals which continually hamper the work, and should certainly be remedied by the employment of a sufficient force of medical men (not prisoners) to have an adequate force in the hospital at all hours of the day and night.

The work of our oculist and dentist has been uniformly satisfactory, and there has been a minimum of complaint. A great deal of work has been done in addition to the regular routine without compensation by both of these gentlemen, and this is especially conspicuous in Dr. Hass's department, who, while receiving compensation for his work as oculist only, has performed many ear, eye, nose, and throat operations gratuitously and of the highest class.

Our mortuary record shows that we have had 12 deaths during this fiscal year, as follows: Register 10441 died July 27, 1916, of intestinal perforation following strangulated hernia; register 10511 died September 16, 1916, of gastric cancer and cirrhosis of liver; register 7581 died October 17, 1916, of pulmonary tuberculosis; register 9533 died October 29, 1916, of cerebral tumor; register 9087 died November 1, 1916, of pulmonary tuberculosis; register 10091 died December 21, 1916, of intestinal obstruction, complicating appendicitis; register 10257 died December 26, 1916, of cerebral hemorrhage; register 9535 died March 18, 1917, of exhaustion (melancholia); register 7812 died March 27, 1917, of nephritis (senile); register 11466 died March 27, 1917, of pulmonary tuberculosis; register 9749 died March 30, 1917, of enterocolitis (intestinal grippe); register 11438 died May 25, 1917, of nephritis.

Attention is invited to a small matter of interest because of its surprising results; namely, the products of our so-called rabbit and guinea pig park, originally established for the purpose of furnishing rabbits and pigs for the hospital laboratory and later amplified to include a few bantam chickens, fancy pigeons, squirrels, and other pets for the amusement of the inmates. This year the park has produced for the hospital inmates, in addition to the animals for use in the laboratory, 840 pounds prime young rabbit, 93 pounds chicken, 106 dozen eggs, 47 pigeons (squabs), and 2 ducks. Certainly the value of this small adjunct to the hospital can not be ignored.[3]

Report of operation of rabbit park during year ending June 30, 1917.

	Rabbits.	Chickens.	Eggs.	Pigeons.	Guinea pigs.	Ducks.
On hand July 1, 1916	214	67	.....	18	8	2
Raised during year	293	13	1,272	62	[1] 12	4
	507	80	1,272	80	20	6
Used during year at—						
Hospital	280	31	1,272	47	.....	2
Annex	35	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Laboratory	26	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Breeding (given)	34	.....	.....	.....	[2] 3	.....
On hand June 30, 1917	132	46	.....	30	8	4
	507	80	1,272	80	20	6

I again thank you and the other officers and guards of the institution for hearty support, which I assure you has been greatly appreciated. Your suggestions and active assistance have been material, and I am pleased to submit this favorable report of the workings of my department.

Very respectfully,

A. F. YOHE,
Physician, United States Penitentiary.

The WARDEN.

[1] Bought.
[2] Died.
[3] It is worthy of note that the present population of the rabbit and guinea pig park is in no way diminished at the end of the year.

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TABLE NO. 1.—*Medical cases.*

Diagnosis.	At beginning of year.	Received.	Improved.	Recovered.	Expiration of sentence.	Died.	Remaining.
Acne vulgaris	1			1			
Anæmia		9	3	5	1		
Appendicitis		2		2			
Arteriosclerosis and mental observation	1				[1] 1		
Arthritis (shoulder)	1			1			
Asthma	1	5	4				2
Brain lues		1		1			
Bronchitis		3		3			
Cancer, gastric	1					1	
Cardiac lesions		6	5				1
Cellulitis (ankle)		1		1			
Cerebral tumor	1					1	
Cigarette addiction		5		5			
Cirrhosis of liver	1						1
Colicystitis		1		1			
Congestion of lungs		1		1			
Conjunctivitis	1	6		7			
Constipation		126		122	4		
Cystitis		2		1			1
Debility, general		9		9			
Dermatitis		3		2			1
Diabetes, mellitus		2					2
Diarrhea		4		3	1		
Diphtheria		6		6			
Dysentery		14		14			
Eczema		2		2			
Enterocolitis		30		29		1	
Enteritis	2	10		10	2		
Epididymitis		1		1			
Epilepsy	2	7	4	2	2		1
Epistaxis		2		2			
Epithelioma		1	1				
Erysipelas		3		3			
Fever:							
Intermittent		2		2			
Scarlet		1		1			
Furunculosis		2		2			
Gastritis	1	18		19			
Gastro-enteritis		4		4			
Gastro-enterocolitis		2		2			
Goitre and neurasthenia	1						1
Gonorrhœa:							
Acute		6		5	1		
Chronic		1	1				
Hay fever		1		1			
Hemorrhoids		9	8		1		
Hemorrhage		1		1			
Cerebral, occipital region		1		1			
Rectal		4		4			
Hernia, inflammation	1		1				
Herpes zoster		1		1			
Hordeolum (sty)		2		2			
Hysteria	1	2		2			1
Hydrocele		1		1			
Hypertrophy (partial) optic nerve		1		1			
Influenza	1	291		289	2		1
Indigestion		7		6			1
Intestinal obstruction complicating appendicitis		1				1	
Intestinal obstruction		2		2			
Iritis	2	15		15	1		1
Irritation stump of amputated leg		4		4			
Keratitis		2		2			
Interstitial		1		1			
Kerato-iritis		1		1			
Lumbago	1	13		12	2		
Locomotor ataxia	1				1		
Malaria	4	46		49	1		
Mastoiditis		2		2			
Measles		10		10			
Migraine		1		1			
Narcotic addiction	2	31		30			3
Narcotic addiction and mental observation		1					1
Nausea		8		8			
Nephritis	1	5	4		2	2	
Neuralgia		12	3	9			

[1] Transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

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TABLE No. 1—*Medical cases*—Continued.

Diagnosis.	At beginning of year.	Received.	Improved.	Recovered.	Expiration of sentence.	Died.	Remaining.
Neurasthenia		3		3			
Neuritis		6		6			
Nettle rash		1		1			
Observation:							
General	11	203		206			8
Mental	8	20		3	[1] 14	1	10
Tuberculosis	4	2		4			2
Odontalgia		4		4			
Orchitis		6		5			1
Otalgia		7		7			
Palsy (Bell's)	1						1
Paralysis, partial	1				1		
Pediculosis:							
Capitas		1		1			
Pubis		11		11			
Pericarditis	1	1	1		1		
Plebitis		1	1				
Pleurisy		1		1			
Pneumonia		3		3			
Podophilin poison		1		1			
Prostration, heat		5		5			
Pyorrhea		3		3			
Reaction:							
Mercury		2		2			
Sero-bacterins		3		3			
Sounds		1		1			
Vaccine		12		12			
Renal colic		1		1			
Rheumatism:							
Acute	5	33	2	29	3		4
Chronic (syphilitic)	1		1				
Rhus poison		3		3			
Retension of urine		1		1			
Senility	3	3	1		4		1
Scalds		6		6			
Siatica		3	1	2			
Singultus		1		1			
Sprain:							
Ankle		18		18			
Back		3		3			
Leg		1		1			
Wrist		1		1			
Stricture, urethral	1	3	1	3			
Sycosis		1		1			
Syncope		1		1			
Syphilis	4	11	4	7	1		3
Tachycardia	1	1		2			
Tenia saginata		2		1	1		
Tinea trichophytina		1					1
Tonsillitis		20		20			
Trachoma		1		1			
Tuberculosis:							
Acute pulmonary	8	17		9	5	1	10
Chronic	2					2	
Glandular		1					1
Tuberculosis and narcotism		1					1
Gastric ulcer		1	1				
Urethritis		1		1			
Varicocele		1		1			
Verruca accuminata		1		1			
Vertigo		4		4			

[1] Transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

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TABLE NO. 2.—*Surgical cases.*

Diagnosis.	At beginning of year.	Received.	Improved.	Recovered.	Expiration of sentence.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess:							
Ear (incised and drained)		2		2			
Finger (incised and drained)		1		1			
Perineal (incised and drained)		2		2			
Post auricular, left periosteal (incised and drained)		1		1			
Thigh (incised and drained)		1		1			
Amputation:							
Little finger, left hand		1		1			
Two fingers, left hand		1		1			
Half joint middle finger, right hand		2		2			
2 joints index, 2½ joints middle, 2½ joints ring fingers, right hand		1					1
Hammer toe		1		1			
Appendectomy and pneumonia		1		1			
Burns (hand and face)	2	2		3			1
Circumcision	1	48		47			2
Contusions, general		3		3			
Curretage		1		1			
Cystectomy		6		6			
Fracture:							
Ankle	1	1		2			
Cordyle, internal		1		1			
Fingers	2	3		5			
Instep, right		1		1			
Leg, middle lower, right	1	1		1			1
Metatarsus, left		1		1			
Skull		1		1			
Toes		3		3			
Fistula in ano, operation		6		5			1
Hemorrhoidectomy		32		29			3
Hernia:							
Scrotal, operation		1		1			
Strangulated, scrotal, operation		1				1	
Hip-joint disease		1					1
Intravenous injection of salvarsan and neosalvarsan	1	34		34	1		
Infection:							
Face		1		1			
Foot		2		2			
Fingers		1		1			
Hand		2		2			
Hip		1				1	
Knee		1		1			
Nose		1		1			
Shoulder		1		1			
Laceration:							
Head and face		2		2			
Ligaments of right ankle		3		3			
Mastoidectomy	1	1		2			
Meatotomy		1		1			
Necrectomy		1		1			
Needling eye		1		[1] 1			
Neurectomy, post cervical		1		1			
Orchectomy		4		4			
Osteomylitis		1		1			
Periostitis		1		1			
Polpi extraction	1	3		[1] 4			
Post dental operation		1		1			
Pterygium		7		[1] 7			
Rectal resection		1		1			
Removal great-toe nail		1		1			
Removal bullet, left clavicle		1		1			
Submucous resection		15	2	[1] 13			
Superficial stab wound		1		1			
Septum operation, plastic		2		[1] 2			
Spur operation		2		[1] 2			
Synechotomy		2		[1] 2			
Traumatism:							
Arm		2		2			
Back		2		2			
Ear		1		1			
Eye		4		4			
Fingers		4		4			
Feet		3		3			
Hand		2		2			

[1] Operations by Dr. F. J. Haas, oculist.

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TABLE No. 2.—*Surgical cases*—Continued.

Diagnosis.	At beginning of year.	Received.	Improved.	Recovered.	Expiration of sentence.	Died.	Remaining.
Traumatism—Continued.							
Knee		1			1		
Leg		1		1			
Lip		3		3			
Toe		1		1			
Vertebra		1		1			
Tentotomy, rectus muscle		1		1			
Tonsilectomy	1	13		[1] 14			
Turbinectomy	2	1		[1] 3			
Turbinotomy		45		[1] 45			
Ulcer:							
Leg		2		2			
Leg, chronic		1	1				
Leg, varicose		1		1			
Rectal		1		1			
Ulcerated throat		4		4			
Ulcerated throat, syphilitic		2		2			
Varicocelectomy		2		2			

[1] Operations by Dr. F. J. Haas, oculist.

TABLE 3.—*Died in hospital during fiscal year 1916–17.*

Name.	Race.	Date of death.	Disease.
Jos. Harragan	White	July 27, 1916	Intestinal perforation following strangulated hernia.
Wm. Sheldon	do	Sept. 16, 1916	Gastric cancer and cirrhosis of liver.
Luther Bearskin	Indian	Oct. 17, 1916	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
William Ayers	Colored	Oct. 29, 1916	Cerebral tumor.
Geo. Four Horns	Indian	Nov. 1, 1916	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Roy Wilson	White	Dec. 21, 1916	Intestinal obstruction complicating appendicitis.
Edw. Evans	do	Dec. 26, 1916	Cerebral hemorrhage.
Frank Black	do	Mar. 18, 1917	Exhaustion (melancholia).
William Early	Colored	Mar. 27, 1917	Nephritis (senile).
Jose M. Favila	Mexican	do	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Eli H. Redman	White	Mar. 30, 1917	Enterocolitis (intestinal grippe).
Mark W. Mahan	do	May 25, 1917	Nephritis.

TABLE 4.—*Recapitulation.*

In hospital July 1, 1916	92
Surgical cases admitted to hospital during year	320
Medical cases admitted to hospital during year	1,213
Total	1,625
Died in hospital during year	12
Sentence expired	42
Transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C	9
Discharged from hospital	1,491
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1917	71
Total	1,625
Reported on sick call	38,158
Emergency calls	4,920
Total	43,078
Admitted to hospital from sick call	1,360
Admitted to hospital from emergency calls	173
Admitted to quarters	1,057
Returned to duty	40,488
Total	43,078

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REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 30, 1917.*

SIR: In submitting my annual report as chaplain of Leavenworth Federal Prison, I find cause for great gratitude toward God.

CHAPEL.

Preaching the Divine Word, by far the most important part of my work in building for time and eternity, is done every Sunday morning at 9.30. I find that by giving the prisoners the truth, lovingly and faithfully, as good a proportion will be converted as any other set or class of people.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday school is a valuable adjunct to the regular services, being conducted by inmates and supplied with standard quarterlies of the International Lessons. The average attendance for the year just closed has been 165. There are nine teachers and two officers, all of whom are very enthusiastic in their work and who have done much to help teach the Word. The school meets immediately after chapel services and lasts about 30 minutes. The work accomplished by these men has been very gratifying, they having conducted their work in a quiet and earnest manner.

LIBRARY.

Under the new rule established at the beginning of the year just ended prisoners are allowed the privilege of one book each day from the general list of books and one reference book in addition. As a result, the circulation increased 25,800 volumes over the previous year. The daily outstanding books loaned from the library is 1,000. The number of serviceable volumes at present on hand is 8,954, the largest part of which is fiction of several years ago, and there is a crying need of new books of this character.

Number of volumes circulated the past year.

In general circulation	100,350
Reference books	851
Issued to officers and guards	793
Total	101,994

PRISON SCHOOL.

The night school at this institution is an innovation, this being but the first year it has been in use.

Classes were convened between 6 and 8 o'clock, five evenings each week, during the school term. The elementary studies in all grades from the illiterate up to and including the eighth were taught. In addition, there were classes in French, German, Spanish, and shorthand.

The results obtained in the school during the year just closed are highly satisfactory. Perhaps the high lights of progress that have been made are instanced in the cases of men who entered the school in October unable to read or write and began the study of the alphabet, but who had reached the third grade when school closed in May, and who now write a fairly good hand and correspond with relatives and friends in an intelligent manner.

Rapid advancements have been the rule rather than the exception in all classes and departments of our school. This has been due, in part, to the application and industry of the pupils themselves and in part to the devotion, loyalty, and efficiency of inmate teachers.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Requests for aid in securing employment upon release from so many of the men and appeals to employers in specific cases meeting with such cordial responses, emphasized the necessity for an organized effort to obtain employment for the men suitable to the individual qualifications of each applicant. Accordingly, in February, 1917, the first detailed plan of an employment bureau was put into effect.

The primary purpose has been, of course, to help the men whose desire is to re-enter honest life and industry, and every application is given careful consideration. To arrive at conclusions on each applicant for employment, various avenues of information are drawn from and personal interviews are held.

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Since the establishment of the bureau 72 out of 74 men have been placed in satisfactory positions. Ninety-eight applications are on file from those who leave in the near future, and positions are awaiting practically all who leave in the next 30 days. No report of unsatisfactory work has been received from employers, nor have any of the men been discharged for cause. On the other hand, the most encouraging letters have been received advising of the satisfactory progress of the men and of their evident endeavor to lead a better life. The cooperation and practical aid received from the large employers of the country has been wonderful and has far exceeded all anticipations.

OFFICE.

The work performed in this connection has been a source of pleasure as well as profit to me. It is here that I have tried to reach the "inner man" of those coming into my office for interviews. The results obtained are a matter of conjecture; but a perusal of the following reports will show the activity engaged in:

I have held 2,211 interviews with the men on subjects concerning their welfare and betterment, that of their families, and other matters of vital importance to them.

I have written 1,915 letters in the interest of the men and their families, and, in addition, have written to men on parole at stated intervals.

In closing this report for what to me has seemed a successful year, I desire to thank all who have in any way assisted me in my work and ask their hearty cooperation for a fuller and better work in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. SOLDAN, *Chaplain.*

The WARDEN.

REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

CATHEDRAL IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, *June 30, 1917.*

SIR: It is with the usual pleasure that I hand you the annual report of the Catholic chaplain.

Following the plans recommended last year, a regular priest has been assigned the duty of caring for the inmates of the prison over which you have charge. He will be able to come in touch with the prison work because of more time allotted to it. Fortunately, the active chaplain is somewhat of a polyglot and will be able to speak to the different nationalities in their own language.

The Rev. J. J. O'Keefe, who had charge of the Catholic inmates nearly all of last year, served them with pleasure and to their satisfaction. He visited the prison often during the month, offering the sacrifice of the mass for them every other Sunday, instructing them, and giving them a chance to receive the sacraments. During the year 17 of them were baptized, 27 received their first holy communion, and 13 were confirmed by the Right Rev. Bishop John Ward, D. D., on Pentecost Sunday. The Venerable Sisters of Mount St. Mary's Academy, Sister Mary Celestia and Sister Mary Defrosia, manifest their usual interest in the work of instructing the prisoners every Sunday at 9 o'clock.

During the year an unusual number of sick calls came from the prison, sent by the kind officials who have charge of the sick and to whom the priests are very grateful.

A choir of several good voices has been organized for the purpose of singing hymns during the celebration of mass, which is quite a source of edification to those who assist at the mass. Eventually it is hoped to have these young singers prepared so that it will be possible to give them a high mass.

The Holy Name Sodality has been as usual very active among the Catholic inmates. Its efforts have brought many new members into its ranks, owing in a great measure to the example of the older members.

Catholic books, magazines, pamphlets, crucifixes, and other religious articles have been supplied by the efforts and generosity of the sisters who take charge of the instruction.

It is, indeed, a very great pleasure to thank you, sir, your deputy, Mr. Fletcher, and all the officers of the prison for their kind consideration and cooperation given the chaplains who have had the pleasure of attending to the Catholic inmates of the United States penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted.

BERNARD S. KELLY,
Catholic Chaplain.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 30, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith detailed annual report covering progress of construction work completed and in course of completion, together with schedules of men employed, articles manufactured, and disbursement accounts of the various departments coming under the supervision of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

EAST MAIN CELL WING.

The installation of corridor and wall lighting fixtures, contract for which had been let at the close of the last fiscal year, has been carried to completion. A complete grille door and frame has been constructed for the main entrance of cell house, special grille was built in stairway area leading to basement, and utility corridor and end grilles were installed in basement to permit the establishment of a new parole room for farm employees on south side of basement floor. A cage was built on gun gallery and junction effected with gun gallery in D cell house, thereby facilitating the patroling of gun galleries in B, C, and D cell houses, as well as parole rooms No. 2 and No. 3 by one guard. The work of painting the interior of this building, which was under way at the close of the last fiscal year, was continued in a vigorous manner and carried to completion. Especial attention was given to the finishing of this branch of the work on this building, with the result that an artistic effect has been accomplished along with that of durability and permanency. This work in its finished state includes three coats on the walls and ceiling, three coats on the cell interiors, and two coats on the cell fronts, guards' balcony, and gun gallery. About 300 additional beds were fabricated for use in this cell house, and the entire work of construction on this building now stands completed in its entirety.

WEST MAIN CELL WING.

The work of setting stone on this building has been carried forward in a most satisfactory manner. From a point six courses high above first story sill course on half of south wall and four courses high on the other half of this wall at the close of the last fiscal year, the work has reached the stage of setting top leaf of cornice mold on east half of south wall, and all of west end wall, while the balance of south wall is ready for the placing of first leaf of cornice mold. Both southwest and northwest corner towers have been completed to the same point as west end wall. On the north wall, the work has been carried forward from a point directly above the first story windows to the height of clear story sill course, the clear story sill being placed in position on the east half of this wall. The bricklayers have carried forward the laying of brick to back up stonework on all walls, as well as the laying of brick between first story lintel course and clear story sill course on north wall. The brickwork has been completed on intermediate wall connecting with rotunda to a point where arches occur in portal end walls. The laying of brick has been completed on all main and partition walls of cell block. The concrete work has been carried forward in a vigorous manner, all rough concrete floors as well as roof of cell block being completed. The steel construction work has gone forward in a favorable manner, the erection of cell fronts and cell block roof steel being complete, together with all steelwork for guards' balcony, cast window lintels on all walls, and the installation of cell lockers. The steel for gun gallery has been placed in position on north wall, and is being placed in position with progress of work on south wall. The attention of steel construction force is now being concentrated on installation of locking devices with good progress. The work of roughing in plumbing lines has been completed, and all wall conduits and outlet boxes have been carried forward with other work.

NEW HOSPITAL.

The work of remodeling basement of hospital, as authorized by Inspector Fishman, was carried to completion during the present fiscal year, the following changes adding materially to the efficiency of the institution: The large recreation room in basement was vacated and a new mess hall installed in west end of same. The old drug room was vacated and a new and more commodious drug room has been established in the east end of recreation room. A partition was installed in the old drug room, new officers' staff dining room being established in the east end and a scullery and dishwashing room in the west end of same. The kitchen is to be enlarged by the removal of the old cold storage room and the establishment of a new cold storage room in the room formerly occupied by officers' staff dining room. The beneficial results of these changes is already being manifested and is helping to meet the growing demands upon the hospital service.

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FEMALE PRISON.

The wire gate formerly maintained in south wall for the convenience of stockade employees, together with all frame superstructure was removed, and the intervening space has been built up by bricklayers to the height of the east end of wall. The removal of frame superstructure running from the end of east wall to guards' tower at southwest corner of inclosure, was also removed and the space built up by bricklayers to conform with balance of wall at this point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following miscellaneous work was carried on and completed during the fiscal year:

A new brick addition, 20 by 100 feet in dimension, was built on the east side of cow barn and concrete floor and stalls put in same. A new silo 16 by 32 feet in dimension was erected north of cow barn and inclosed chute installed between barn and silo.

A new concrete culvert was installed on farm at Sante Fe crossing on Diagonal Road. Excavation was completed and concrete footings and floor put down for new root cellar being built on farm, and the brickwork on same is now nearing completion. A large space of ground east of prison inclosure was graded for coal storage purposes. A large amount of grading work has been done directly north of prison inclosure, between north wall and railroad. Four new chicken houses, 10 by 30 feet in dimension, were built for farm, also six new brooder houses, 6 by 10 feet in dimension. A new rabbitry 12 by 48 feet in dimension has been constructed on farm for culture of Flemish giant rabbits. A special force of men removed nonbearing trees from orchard and cleared ground for farming purposes. The lane road leading from east gate to Metropolitan Avenue has been resurfaced. The arches in north and south walls of small park west of isolation building were walled up by bricklayers. An iron fence has been constructed between isolation building and clothing room, and special iron screens have been constructed and installed on all windows of isolation ward. All necessary work for upkeep of railroad tracks, cars, and equipment has been carried on and new unloading platform constructed north of coal storage shed. The installation of new equipment purchased for laundry has been completed; as regards erection of machine and electric work in connection with same, it is under way. The interiors and fronts of cell blocks in both diagonal cell wings are being entirely recoated with paint at the present time.

Appended hereto you will find labor statement for the year.

Prison labor employed in construction work.

Class.	Average number of men employed.	Total working hours for years.
Blacksmiths	11	21,211
Brickmakers	74	141,825
Carpenters	5	9,101
East main cell wing (miscellaneous)	6	11,192
Electricians	3	6,424
Engineers and firemen	13	25,200
General work gang	86	166,259
Grading	25	49,413
Isolation	2	4,380
Painters and glaziers	11	20,029
Quarry and shale pit	25	47,060
Railroad and locomotive	18	34,936
Sheet metal workers and plumbers	3	4,985
Storeroom	2	4,330
Stone sawmill	19	33,444
Stone shop	116	224,505
Structural steel workers	16	31,104
Superintendent of construction (office)	6	11,680
Teamsters	5	10,617
West main cell wing (miscellaneous)	165	330,250
Installing laundry machinery	1	1,332
Total	612	1,179,307

Daily average number of men employed, 612. Total number 7½-hour working days for year, 282.

The large amount of miscellaneous work carried on during the fiscal year just closed is coincident to the building expansion of the institution. You will note that more than the usual amount of special construction work has been carried to completion,

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especially with reference to improvements at the farm, including addition to cow barn, erection of root cellar, silo, chicken houses, brooders, rabbitry, and culvert. The necessary upkeep of the institution buildings shows a commensurate increase in its demands upon the various construction departments, all of which has been satisfactorily met with the facilities at hand and with the employment only of prison labor. The physical condition of the institution buildings is satisfactory and the various improvements contemplated and commenced are well in hand. The new construction work has enjoyed a very favorable season and the work on the new west main cell wing is progressing under excellent conditions.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. CARROLL,
Superintendent of Construction.

The WARDEN.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FARM AND TRANSPORTATION.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 30, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report showing the quantities and actual market value of the various products raised on the farm during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

There is also embodied in this report an inventory of live stock on hand and purchased during the year, as well as expenditures for seeds, feed, implements, and repairs. During the year one mule died as the result of a broken shoulder, but with this exception the stock has been in a healthy condition throughout the year. We have purchased a number of rabbits and ducks for breeding purposes, which, I think, will prove a good investment. We have also purchased 120 goats, which are already proving a valuable acquisition in keeping our pasture land free from brush and detrimental undergrowth. Generally speaking, our crops are in excellent condition at this time, and our acreage in crops is larger than usual through the addition of several acres of brush land which was cleared for cultivation. The proportionate increase in our live stock is very satisfactory. We now have on hand 301 head of hogs and our dairy herd is in excellent condition. We have 25 young heifers that will mature next spring, which will increase our available milk supply practically to the point of meeting the demands of the institution for this commodity.

Herewith is shown, in tabulated form, quantities and actual market value of the various farm products produced, as well as expenditures for the year, inventory of live stock on hand, and acreage under cultivation this year:

TABLE NO. 1.—*Produce raised on farm and delivered for use in the penitentiary during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Delivered to steward:		
Apples.....pounds..	1,855	$18.55
Beans.....do....	7,465	223.95
Green peppers.....do....	585	29.25
Tomatoes.....do....	84,910	1,061.37
Beets.....do....	16,845	168.45
Cabbage.....do....	19,305	289.57
Carrots.....do....	1,320	13.20
Cherries.....gallons..	536	107.20
Cucumbers.....pounds..	1,610	48.30
Corn, roasting ears.....dozen..	1,636	163.60
Chickens.....head..	399	199.50
Eggs.....dozen..	3,189½	956.85
Lettuce.....pounds..	6,514	130.67
Milk.....do....	200,916	6,027.48
Onions.....do....	111,165	1,999.65
Potatoes.....bushels..	5,192¼	7,788.25
Potatoes, sweet.....pounds..	17,920	268.80
Pears.....do....	5,790	86.85
Parsnips.....do....	20,000	300.00
Peas, green.....do....	3,595	107.85
Radishes.....do....	2,950	59.00
Rhubarb.....do....	900	27.00
Turnips.....do....	9,520	95.20
Beef, fresh.....do....	7,385	879.81
Pork, fresh.....do....	20,395	2,692.10
Strawberries.....quarts..	832	41.60
Total.....	.....	23,676.85

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TABLE NO. 1.—*Produce raised on farm and delivered for use in the penitentiary during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Feed from field to barn:		
Alfalfa.....tons..	62½	$750.00
Field corn.....bushels..	981	882.90
Silage.....tons..	130	1,300.00
Total.....		2,932.90
Miscellaneous products:		
Broom corn.....tons..	1½	300.00
Cord wood.....cords..	117	585.00
Hides.....	26	134.82
Long oak switch ties.....	20	40.00
Total.....		1,059.82
Total value of products from farm during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.....		27,669.57
Total expenditures for fiscal year.....		9,919.18
Net receipts from farm for fiscal year.....		17,750.39

TABLE NO. 2.—*Expenditures during fiscal year 1917.*

Live stock, etc., bought:	
4 mules.....	$1,025.00
10 white Leghorn cockerels.....	20.00
36 barred Plymouth cockerels.....	70.00
12 Flemish Giant rabbits.....	57.20
52 Indian Runner ducks.....	78.00
120 goats.....	313.37
Total.....	1,563.57
Veterinary services.....	211.92
Implements.....	337.50
Seeds.....	2,390.76
Miscellaneous and repairs.....	845.94
Total feed purchased.....	6,854.23
Less site.....	2,284.74
Balance.....	4,569.49
Total expenditures for fiscal year.....	9,919.18

TABLE NO. 3.—*Inventory of live stock at close of fiscal year.*

Cattle.....	75	Goats.....	155
Hogs.....	301	Flemish Giant rabbits.....	102
Mules.....	33	Indian Runner ducks.....	225
Horses.....	5		
Chickens.....	2,637	Total.....	3,533

TABLE NO. 4.—*Acreage of land in cultivation.*

Alfalfa.....	20	Lettuce.....	2
Beets.....	4	Onions.....	8
Beans.....	8	Parsnips.....	3
Cabbage.....	10	Potatoes, Irish.....	70
Carrots.....	½	Potatoes, sweet.....	6
Parsley.....	½	Peas.....	5
Corn, sweet.....	15	Radishes.....	3
Corn, field.....	105	Tomatoes.....	15
Corn, broom.....	6	Turnips.....	6
Millet.....	5	Total acreage.....	292

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. RYAN,
Superintendent of Farm.

The WARDEN.

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EXHIBIT NO. 25.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *July 1, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statistical report of the work of this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

During the period mentioned, the cooperation of the following have been added:

Penal institutions	7
Police departments	33
Sheriffs and others	59

This number could easily have been more than trebled had the appropriation warranted the solicitation of new business, as practically all these have been added without any effort on the part of the bureau, making a grand total of 330 cooperatives. This, however, does not include many departments which send in prints at irregular intervals for special information where regular bureaus are not maintained.

Forty-three thousand and seventy-six finger-print and 7,285 Bertillon records were received during the year, which gives a grand total on file as follows: Finger-print, 162,691; Bertillon, 55,264; Index cards, 238,497.

From these receipts, 9,537 identifications were made; of this number 206 were parole violators and 176 escapes; hundreds of others identified and apprehended were noted criminals who were "wanted" throughout the country.

It will be noted that the bureau has accomplished far more work in the year just passed than during any like period since its establishment, and compared against the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1916 (which was the banner year up to that time), it shows almost 30 per cent increase in receipts, with the average percentage of identifications correspondingly larger.

The increase in the volume of business handled is due in large measure to the familiarity of the various departments and penal institutions with the finger-print system, which is now considered almost indispensable in any well-regulated department.

All departments cooperating with the bureau, to which 28,232 "pieces" of information relative to criminal records have been furnished, are highly elated with the results obtained, as evidenced by many congratulatory letters received pertaining to identifications in cases where criminals have been killed while committing robberies or apprehended as escapes, parole violators, or fugitives from justice.

I would respectfully recommend that the annual appropriation for the ensuing year be materially increased over that of last year, so as to permit of soliciting and handling new business in an unlimited way without seriously handicapping the bureau, in order that every section of the country may be thoroughly covered.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. RENOE,
Special Agent in Charge.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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Bertillon and finger-print records and index cards on file at beginning of year and number received during the fiscal year.

	On file July 1, 1916.	Received.	On file July 1, 1917.
Bertillon	47,979	7,285	55,264
Finger-print	119,615	43,076	162,691
Index cards	178,825	59,672	238,497

Criminal records received and identifications made each month during the fiscal year.

Date.	Received.		Identifications.	
	Bertillon records.	Finger-print records.	Bertillon system.	Finger-print system.
1916.				
July	419	3,060	74	545
August	525	2,753	51	509
September	537	2,601	63	527
October	525	2,762	61	527
November	602	3,389	44	672
December	658	3,855	41	919
1917.				
January	496	3,835	25	860
February	705	3,793	24	756
March	689	4,507	29	996
April	671	4,211	9	814
May	852	4,488	90	931
June	606	3,822	76	691
Total	7,285	43,076	587	8,747
Index-card identifications			203	
Total Index-card and Bertillon identifications				790
Grand total of identifications				9,537

Bertillon records on file June 30, 1907, and number received each year to June 30, 1917.

Years.	Male.							Female.		Grand total.
	White.	Black.	Indian.	Mexican.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Filipino.	White.	Black.	
UNITED STATES PRISONERS.										
On file June 30, 1907	6,830	1,956	527	16	7	3	.....	.....	1	9,370
Received year ending June 30—										
1908	525	187	35	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	754
1909	697	284	24	7	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1,016
1910	815	287	38	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	1,146
1911	790	270	20	5	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1,092
1912	809	243	1	31	16	1	.....	1	.....	1,102
1913	784	190	30	21	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1,037
1914	1,066	489	28	19	6	1	.....	1	.....	1,610
1915	1,924	695	29	14	22	4	.....	.....	.....	2,688
1916	1,306	527	16	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1,871
1917	1,078	271	.....	23	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,388
Total	16,624	5,399	771	141	74	21	.....	9	5	23,044

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Bertillon records on file June 30, 1907, and number received each year to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Years.	Male.							Female.		Grand total.
	White.	Black.	Indian.	Mexican.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Filipino.	White.	Black.	
STATE PRISONERS.										
On file June 30, 1907	5,382	462	1	21	6	2	.....	26	29	5,903
Received year ending June 30—										
1908	1,448	173	2	26	2	3	.....	8	5	1,667
1909	1,972	151	6	50	8	6	.....	3	6	2,202
1910	2,690	318	17	19	29	13	.....	10	15	3,101
1911	2,205	254	5	68	9	10	.....	13	2	2,566
1912	2,104	235	11	19	22	13	.....	17	3	2,424
1913	1,530	278	8	13	20	11	.....	3	2	1,865
1914	910	233	5	18	16	2	.....	.....	.....	1,184
1915	1,756	106	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,867
1916	3,046	398	4	11	2	1	1	44	37	3,544
1917	4,877	834	6	12	9	4	6	76	73	5,897
Total	29,920	3,442	66	257	123	65	7	204	136	32,220
United States records	16,624	5,399	771	141	74	21	.....	9	5	23,044
Grand total	44,544	8,841	837	398	197	86	7	213	141	55,264

Finger-print records of United States and State prisoners, by race and sex.

Race and sex.	United States prisoners.			State prisoners.		
	On file July 1, 1916.	Received.	On file June 30, 1917.	On file July 1, 1916.	Received.	On file June 30, 1917.
Male:						
White	10,281	4,581	14,862	79,365	29,669	109,034
Black	3,890	387	4,267	19,248	6,160	25,408
Indian	568	36	604	667	215	882
Mexican	167	36	203	2,171	934	3,105
Chinese	62	7	69	327	148	475
Japanese	50	3	53	189	49	238
Filipino	3	.....	3	83	40	123
Total	15,011	5,050	20,061	102,050	37,215	139,265
Female:						
White	20	.....	20	1,264	483	1,747
Black	47	.....	47	1,223	310	1,533
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Mexican	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	67	.....	67	2,487	811	3,298
Grand total	15,078	5,050	20,128	104,537	38,026	142,563

Total finger-print records of United States and State prisoners June 30, 1917 162,691

Identifications made each fiscal year from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1917.

By—	Prior to 1907.	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	Total.
Finger-print system	119	106	292	376	802	1,044	1,294	1,093	4,709	5,699	8,747	24,281
Bertillon system	.....	.....	209	410	342	333	483	456	259	738	587	3,817
Index card	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	124	203	467
Total	119	106	501	786	1,144	1,377	1,777	1,549	5,108	6,561	9,537	28,565

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Finger-print records on file June 30, 1907, and number received each year to June 30, 1917.

Males:	
On file June 30, 1907	5,982
Received year ending June 30—	
1908	3,558
1909	3,786
1910	7,882
1911	8,694
1912	10,120
1913	12,265
1914	16,817
1915	18,979
1916	29,889
1917	42,265
Total	159,336
Females:	
On file June 30, 1909	137
Received year ending June 30—	
1910	176
1911	221
1912	205
1913	289
1914	464
1915	330
1916	741
1917	811
Total	3,365
Grand total (males and females)	162,691

Finger-print records on file June 30, 1917.

Males:	
White	123,898
Black	29,675
Indian	1,486
Mexican	3,206
Chinese	544
Japanese	291
Filipino	136
Total	159,336
Females:	
White	1,767
Black	1,580
Indian	9
Mexican	7
Japanese	2
Total	3,365
Grand total (males and females)	162,691

COOPERATIVES.

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.
United States penitentiary, Bee, Wash.
United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
United States Disciplinary Barracks, Governors Island, N. Y.
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.
The reformatory, Lorton, Va.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Maryland Penitentiary, Baltimore, Md.
Idaho State Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho.
North Dakota State Penitentiary, Bismarck, N. Dak.
Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colo.
Nevada State Penitentiary, Carson City, Nev.
Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, Conn.
Ohio State Prison, Columbus, Ohio.
New Hampshire State Prison, Concord, N. H.
Montana State Penitentiary, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Kentucky State Penitentiary, Eddyville, Ky.

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Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa.
Kentucky State Reformatory, Frankfort, Ky.
Oklahoma State Reformatory, Granite, Okla.
Wisconsin State Reformatory, Green Bay, Wis.
Indiana State Farm, Greencastle, Ind.
The Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa.
Texas State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Tex.
Kansas State Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kans.
Michigan State Prison, Jackson, Mich.
Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson, City, Mo.
Indiana State Reformatory, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.
Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kans.
Arkansas State Penitentiary, Little Rock, Ark.
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio.
Ohio Reformatory for Women, Marysville, Ohio.
Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, Okla.
Illinois (Southern) Penitentiary, Menard, Ill.
Indiana State Prison, Michigan City, Ind.
Georgia State Reformatory, Millidgeville, Ga.
Washington State Reformatory, Monroe, Wash.
Tennessee State Reformatory, Nashville, Tenn.
Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.
New Jersey State Reformatory, Rahway, N. J.
State Prison Farm, Raiford, Fla.
Wyoming State Penitentiary, Rawlins, Wyo.
State prison at Folsom, Represa, Cal.
Rusk Penitentiary, Rusk, Tex.
Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem, Oreg.
California State Prison, San Quentin, Cal.
New Mexico State Penitentiary, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Minnesota State Reformatory, St. Cloud, Minn.
Minnesota State Penitentiary, Stillwater, Minn.
Maine State Prison, Thomaston, Me.
New Jersey State Prison, Trenton, N. J.
Washington State Prison, Walla Walla, Wash.
Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wis.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Alameda, Cal.
Alexandria, La.
Allentown, Pa.
Altoona, Pa.
Amarillo, Tex.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Aurora, Ill.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Baltimore, Md.
Bayonne, N. J.
Beaumont, Tex.
Beloit, Wis.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Berkeley, Cal.
Billings, Mont.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boston, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.
Burlington, Iowa.
Butte, Mont.
Caney, Kans.
Canton, Ohio.
Carson City, Nev.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Concord, N. H.
Cumberland, Md.
Dallas, Tex.
Danville, Ky.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dayton, Ohio.
Decatur, Ill.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Duluth, Minn.
East Orange, N. J.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Elizabeth, N. J.
El Paso, Tex.
Ensley, Ala.
Escanaba, Mich.
Eureka, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Everett, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Fargo, N. Dak.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fort Dodge, Iowa

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Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Galion, Ohio.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Grand Island, Nebr.
Hackensack, N. J.
Hannon, La.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holcomb, Mo.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Huntington, W. Va.
Hutchinson, Kans.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Johnstown, Pa.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Kans.
Kansas City, Mo.
Keene, N. H.
Kenosha, Wis.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lansing, Mich.
Lawrence, Mass.
Lima, Ohio.
Lincoln, Nebr.
Little Rock, Ark.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynchburg, Va.
Lynn, Mass.
Mangum, Okla.
Mansfield, Ohio.
Marietta, Ohio.
Marysville, Cal.
Mason City, Iowa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Meridian, Conn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mitchell, S. Dak.
Mobile, Ala.
Munsey, Ind.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Muskogee, Okla.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N. J.
New Brunswick, N. J.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newton, Mass.
Norristown, Pa.
Oakland, Cal.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Olympia, Wash.
Omaha, Nebr.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Pasadena, Cal.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Kans.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Plymouth, Pa.
Pomona, Cal.
Portland, Oreg.
Pottsville, Pa.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Reading, Pa.
Reno, Nev.
Revere, Mass.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Riverside, Cal.
Rockford, Ill.
Rochester, N. Y.
Sacramento, Cal.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Santa Clara, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Santa Monica, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheffield, Ill.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Summerville, Mass.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Joseph, Mo.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Toledo, Ohio.
Tulsa, Okla.
Tupelo, Miss.
Valley City, N. Dak.
Van Buren, Ark.
Vancouver, British Columbia.
Versailles, Mo.
Waco, Tex.
Washington, D. C.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wichita, Kans.
Williamsport, Pa.
Woonsocket, R. I.
Worcester, Mass.
York, Pa.

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SHERIFFS.

Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Alameda, Cal.
Auburn, Cal.
Basin, Wyo.
Billings, Mont.
Bozeman, Mont.
Casper, Wyo.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chinook, Mont.
Clayton, Mo.
Dillon, Mont.
Freemont, Nebr.
Fresno, Cal.
Grand Island, Nebr.
Glasgow, Mont.
Great Bend, Kans.
Great Falls, Mont.
Helena, Mont.
Hutchinson, Kans.
Jasper, Ala.
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Kansas City, Kans.
Lakeview, Oreg.
Leavenworth, Kans.
Livingston, Mont.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Madera, Cal.
Malta, Mont.
Marion, Ark.
Martinez, Cal.
Marysville, Cal.
Missoula, Mont.
Modesto, Cal.
Nelson, Nebr.
Newkirk, Okla.
Oroville, Cal.
Paragould, Ark.
Pendleton, Oreg.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rawlins, Wyo.
Redwood City, Cal.
Salinas, Cal.
San Bernardino, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
Sapulpa, Okla.
Santa Ana, Cal.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Sayer, Okla.
Seattle, Wash.
Seattle, Wash. (superintendent county jail).
Seward, Nebr.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Stockton, Cal.
Taylorville, Ill.
Thermopolis, Wyo.
Ukiah, Cal.
Vale, Oreg.
Valentine, Nebr.
Visalia, Cal.
Watonga, Okla.
West Plains, Mo.
White Sulphur Springs, Mont.
Wingfield, Kans.

THROUGH BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION, WALLA WALLA, WASH. (SHERIFFS.)

Olympia, Wash.
Mt. Vernon, Wash.
Pasco, Wash.
Colfax, Wash.
Everett, Wash.
Waterville, Wash.
South Bend, Wash.
Seattle, Wash.
Brosser, Wash.
Okanogan, Wash.
Vancouver, Wash.
Grays Harbor, Wash.
Ritzville, Wash.

SPECIAL AGENTS (RAILROAD) AND OTHERS.

Missouri Pacific Railway, W. N. Weaver, special agent, Aurora, Mo.
Illinois Bankers' Association, A. G. Ackermann, Chicago, Ill.
Missouri Pacific Railway, Nate D. Smith, special agent, Coffeyville, Kans.
Special agent Burlington Railway, Douglas, Wyo.
W. F. Love, special agent, Fort Scott, Kans.
Prosecuting Attorney, Jonesboro, Ark.
Missouri Pacific Railway, John Parham, special agent, Little Rock, Ark.
Frisco Lines, W. T. Griffin, special agent, Memphis, Tenn.
Missouri Pacific Railway, T. K. Jones, special agent, Monroe, La.
Special agent Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, R. C. Lee, special agent, Parsons, Kans.
Missouri Pacific Railway, Thos. F. Cadwallader, special agent, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Frisco Lines, H. L. Kiper and M. L. Cutler, special agents, Sapulpa, Okla.
Agent Frisco Lines, L. W. Trauphan, special officer, Springfield, Mo.
R. A. Ward, post-office inspector, Springfield, Mo.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Stephenson, Ala.
J. C. Cheek, special agent, 1039 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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EXHIBIT NO. 26.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN, UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 1, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of the chief clerk, the record clerk, the correspondence clerk, the physician, the chaplain, the engineer and electrician, the superintendent of farm and transportation, and the superintendent of construction.

These reports show the general condition of the institution and the work accomplished during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

It will be noted from the report of the chief clerk that the per capita cost of maintenance is $230.25 for the fiscal year just closed, which is an increase of $22.32 over the per capita cost of the previous fiscal year. This increase is due principally to the increased cost of subsistence supplies and in a smaller degree to the increased cost of fuel.

POPULATION AND DISCIPLINE.

The average daily population shows an increase of 37 over the previous fiscal year and the number of reports for misconduct has remained stationary. No disturbances of any kind have occurred during the year and the discipline of the institution has been uniformly good. A high standard of efficiency has been maintained throughout the year.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Notwithstanding the increased population the total daily attendance at sick call shows a substantial decrease, and the number of deaths which occurred during the year shows a decrease of four from the report for the previous fiscal year. The institution has been free from epidemics during the year and the general health has been good. It will be noted that the physician's report shows a large number of surgical cases, and many of these were for the purpose of correcting chronic diseases with which the patients were afflicted upon their arrival at the penitentiary.

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL.

Twelve hundred and seventy-six books have been added to the library during the fiscal year, the majority of these by donation, as will be seen by the report of the chaplain. The fact that 69,007 books were issued to prisoners during the fiscal year indicates that much good is being accomplished through the distribution of proper literature.

The school has accomplished much good during the year, and the teachers, though prisoners, have worked loyally and faithfully. The great good accomplished will certainly be noticeable in the homes and in the communities to which the men return after having had the benefit of a prison school.

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POWER PLANT AND WATER SUPPLY.

The installation of new power units which was contemplated a year ago has not been carried out, for the reason that under a contract recently entered into with the Georgia Railway & Power Co. this institution will be furnished with hydroelectric power by that company. It is expected that this will result in a substantial saving to the Government, owing to the present high cost of steam coal.

No changes have been made in the water supply of the institution. The present supply is expensive and inadequate, and I believe that it would be for the best interests of the Government to install a reservoir or tank for reserve water storage and to obtain at least part of the water required by sinking one or more artesian wells.

FARM.

The tillable acreage of the farm has been increased by about 4 acres during the year, and no further addition is possible except by acquiring land not now part of the penitentiary grounds.

On May 4, 1917, a disastrous hailstorm destroyed all our early crops and greatly damaged our farm buildings. The crops have all been replanted, and at this date a heavy late crop is in prospect. The dairy herd is yielding increasingly good returns, and it is increasing in number steadily.

CONSTRUCTION.

The construction work has progressed to a point where the early completion of all the buildings is now in sight. This should be accomplished within the coming fiscal year, unless delayed by lack of building material, considerable difficulty being experienced in this respect. With the completion of the west main cell wing the institution now has abundant sleeping accommodation, and the large cells in the new wing just completed are all that was expected of them.

The present dining room facilities are inadequate, and upon the completion of the other buildings a method of enlarging our present dining room should be adopted without delay. It is now necessary because of lack of sufficient dining room space to have two sittings for each meal and requiring the serving of six meals each day. This has a tendency to increase waste and makes the sanitary condition in the dining room less satisfactory.

REMARKS.

During the year a great deal of work has been accomplished, and this has been made possible only by the harmonious cooperation of the officers and employees of the institution, who, with few exceptions, have been faithful to their trust and have worked with intelligence and earnestness for the improvement of the penitentiary. To all these I desire to express my appreciation and thanks.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to thank you and the officers of your department for the aid and support extended, without which the results accomplished would not have been possible.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED G. ZERBST,
Warden and Special Disbursing Agent.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

JULY 1, 1917.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the financial operations of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRICK, *Chief Clerk.*

The WARDEN.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Appropriations and expenditures—Maintenance.*

Sundry civil act:			
Subsistence		$70,000.00	
Clothing		30,000.00	
Miscellaneous		45,000.00	
Hospital		3,500.00	
Salaries		75,100.00	
Foremen		4,000.00	
			$227,600.00
General deficiency act:			
Subsistence		10,000.00	
Clothing		10,000.00	
Miscellaneous		10,000.00	
			30,000.00
Support of District of Columbia prisoners:			
Subsistence		12,991.57	
Clothing		6,462.36	
Miscellaneous		9,174.81	
Hospital		571.18	
Salaries		11,320.69	
Foremen		575.38	
			41,095.99
Amount expended and obligated, as itemized below			298,695.99
Accounts rendered—			
Subsistence	$84,009.26		
Clothing	42,446.85		
Miscellaneous	59,578.72		
Hospital	3,828.05		
Salaries	78,698.05		
Foremen	4,000.00		
		272,560.93	
Transferred to Treasury, miscellaneous		454.93	
June accounts unpaid—			
Subsistence	6,516.76		
Clothing	2,561.67		
Miscellaneous	4,034.24		
Hospital	138.55		
		13,251.22	
Unexpended balance		12,428.91	
			298,695.99

TABLE NO. 2.—*Receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year 1917.*

RECEIPTS.

Cash from fiscal year 1916, July 1, 1916:			
Subsistence		$9,840.11	
Clothing		3,117.04	
Miscellaneous		250.75	
Hospital		90.57	
Salaries		381.76	
			$13,680.23
Refund from railroad tickets, fiscal year 1916			8.65
Advanced from Treasury, fiscal year 1916:			
Miscellaneous		4,654.87	
Hospital		286.15	
			4,941.02
Advances from Treasury, fiscal year 1917:			
Subsistence		89,000.00	
Clothing		44,550.00	
Miscellaneous		61,000.00	
Hospital		3,950.00	
Salaries		79,500.00	
Foremen		4,000.00	
			282,000.00
Refund from railroad tickets, fiscal year 1917		50.34	
Refund from disallowances, fiscal year 1917		4.85	
			55.19
			300,685.09

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DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended, accounts rendered, fiscal year 1916:			
Subsistence	$6,584.37		
Clothing	1,852.53		
Miscellaneous	4,826.68		
Hospital	376.72		
		13,640.30	
Deposited in Treasury, fiscal year 1916:			
Subsistence	3,255.74		
Clothing	1,273.16		
Miscellaneous	78.94		
Salaries	381.76		
		4,989.60	
Expended, accounts rendered, fiscal year 1917:			
Subsistence	84,009.26		
Clothing	42,446.85		
Miscellaneous	59,578.72		
Hospital	3,828.05		
Salaries	78,698.05		
Foremen	4,000.00		
		272,560.93	
Cash balances June 30, 1917:			
Subsistence	4,990.74		
Clothing	2,158.34		
Miscellaneous	1,421.28		
Hospital	121.95		
Salaries	801.95		
		9,494.26	
			300,685.09

TABLE NO. 3.—*Subsistence of prisoners.*

Supplies on hand July 1, 1916			$3,964.66
Supplies purchased during fiscal year:			
Beans		$1,402.81	
Butter and butterine		6,589.10	
Cheese		570.72	
Coffee, tea, etc		2,699.01	
Condiments and extracts		336.18	
Cooking oil		1,463.59	
Eggs		3,325.03	
Fish		2,952.17	
Flour		13,317.50	
Fruit—			
Fresh		1,230.89	
Dried and canned		1,600.56	
Groceries, miscellaneous		1,963.12	
Lard		1,539.98	
Meat		23,692.35	
Milk		2,916.98	
Oatmeal		578.60	
Sirup		2,149.91	
Sugar		4,568.29	
Vegetables—			
Fresh		9,118.66	
Dried and canned		2,628.74	
Yeast, baking powder, etc		783.08	
Tobacco		3,334.77	
Kitchen and dining room utensils, etc		1,414.68	
Farm utensils, seeds, etc		349.30	
			90,526.62
Gross cost of subsistence supplies			94,490.68
Supplies to warden		904.19	
Supplies to deputy warden		691.79	
Supplies to physician		587.32	
Supplies to assistant physician		14.20	
Tobacco		3,334.77	
Kitchen and dining room utensils, etc		1,414.68	
Farm utensils, seeds, etc		349.30	
Supplies on hand June 30, 1916		4,224.41	
			11,520.66
Net cost of prisoners' subsistence			82,970.02
Average yearly cost per man			$70.55
Average daily cost per man			$0.193

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TABLE No. 4.—*Clothing for prisoners.*

Supplies on hand July 1, 1916		$6,040.94
Bought during fiscal year:		
Clothing material—		
Blue woolens	$1,057.42	
Canton flannel	1,455.96	
Caps and hats	760.75	
Denim	3,992.92	
Drilling	1,747.12	
Findings, etc	123.87	
Leather	6,573.79	
Material, miscellaneous	2,570.46	
Shirting	1,777.37	
Shoes	1,426.35	
Silesia	586.92	
Socks	481.46	
Suiting and overcoating	4,045.51	
Thread	442.02	
		27,051.94
Transportation, etc.—		
Embalming and transporting remains of dead prisoners	143.08	
Expenses, parole	2,337.07	
Expenses, officers' travel	461.22	
Expenses in returning escaped prisoners	308.85	
Gratuities to discharged prisoners	3,940.00	
Transportation of discharged prisoners	10,766.36	
		17,956.58
Gross cost of clothing material, etc		51,049.46
Expended for transportation, etc	17,956.58	
Supplies on hand June 30, 1917	16,808.32	
		34,764.90
Net cost of prisoners' clothing		16,284.56
Average yearly cost per man		$13.85
Average daily cost per man		$0.038

TABLE No. 5.—*Miscellaneous expenditures.*

Supplies on hand July 1, 1916		$5,589.20
Bought during fiscal year:		
Blankets	$1,476.00	
Bedding, etc	465.86	
Cleansers for cells, etc	1,852.32	
Cleansers for prisoners	1,175.93	
Coal—		
Anthracite	1,786.93	
Bituminous, run of mine	20,723.99	
Forage	5,411.55	
Paper, toilet, etc	1,593.22	
Pigs, mules, and chickens	824.50	
Postage and box rent	1,147.00	
Services—		
Dentist, supplies and repairs	1,345.80	
Musical director and supplies	979.12	
Oculist and glasses	929.85	
Parole officer and supplies	2,064.93	
Miscellaneous, etc	462.57	
Shirting	1,575.88	
Soap	883.42	
Sundry expenditures	616.15	
Supplies and repairs—		
Athletic	146.99	
Carpenters	1,076.02	
Electric	1,211.95	
Farm	209.15	
Ice plant	804.14	
Laundry	217.38	
Officers	1,506.95	
Painters	738.50	
Plumbing	227.55	
Power plant	1,136.00	
Printers	1,059.67	
Record office	152.79	
Tailor and shoe shops	381.67	
Telegrams and telephones	558.42	
Ticking	840.44	
Toweling	1,888.86	
Water	6,596.39	
		64,067.89
Gross cost of miscellaneous		69,657.09
Supplies on hand June 30, 1917		9,894.05
Net cost of miscellaneous		59,763.04
Average yearly cost per man		$50.82
Average daily cost per man		$0.139

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TABLE NO. 6.—*Hospital supplies.*

Supplies on hand July 1, 1916		$839.95
Bought during fiscal year:		
Drugs	$2,620.19	
Hospital appliances	535.11	
Equipment and medical books	811.30	
		3,966.60
Gross cost of hospital supplies		4,806.55
Equipment and medical books	811.30	
Supplies on hand June 30, 1917	1,004.80	
		1,816.10
		2,990.45
Average yearly cost per man		$2.54
Average daily cost per man		$0.007

TABLE NO. 7.—*Gross expenditures for maintenance.*

Supplies on hand July 1, 1916		$16,434.75
Expended during fiscal year:		
Subsistence supplies	$90,526.02	
Clothing, transportation, etc	45,008.52	
Miscellaneous expenditures	64,067.89	
Hospital supplies	3,966.60	
Salaries	78,698.05	
Foremen	4,000.00	
		286,267.08
Gross cost of maintenance		302,701.83
Supplies on hand June 30, 1917		31,931.58
Net cost of maintenance		270,770.58
Average daily population		1,176
Average yearly cost per man		$230.25
Average daily cost per man		$0.631

TABLE NO. 8.—*Prisoners' funds account.*

Amount on hand July 1, 1916	$10,331.05
Received from all sources during fiscal year 1917	31,017.17
Total to account for	41,348.22
Expended for prisoners upon their orders and paid to them upon discharge	28,348.71
Amount on hand June 30, 1917	12,999.51

TABLE NO. 9.—*Statement of appropriation and available balance under "United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga."*

Available balance from fiscal year 1916		$1,201.67
Appropriated during fiscal year 1917		309,500.00
Incomplete contracts June 30, 1916		87,956.96
Cement bags sold		152.28
		398,810.91
Expended during fiscal year 1917	$115,829.73	
Incomplete contracts June 30, 1917	18,503.84	
		134,333.57
Available balance June 30, 1917		264,477.34

TABLE NO. 10.—*United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.*

Cash on hand July 1, 1916	$22,997.31
Advanced from Treasury	106,000.00
Total	128,997.31
Expended, fiscal year 1917	115,829.73
Cash on hand June 30, 1917	13,167.58
	128,997.31

TABLE NO. 11.—*For expenditures under "United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.," during fiscal year 1917.*

Material on hand July 1, 1916	$20,451.28
Expended during fiscal year 1917	115,829.73
Total	136,281.01
Material on hand June 30, 1917	17,413.01
Net expenditures	118,868.00

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REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 1, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting to you this my seventh annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The work this year has been interesting and the results have been very satisfactory.

The death rate has been very low for so large a population, while general health conditions have been good, and with the population increased my report will show almost a thousand fewer attendants to sick call, will show about 50 fewer medical cases in the hospital; this to my mind gives a favorable aspect to the health and sanitary condition, which is strengthened by the fact that there have been no epidemics.

Our surgical cases show an increase of about 40 cases over last year, as I have made more effort to correct such physical defects as would lessen an inmate's efficiency.

The surgical work has been of a more pretentious nature than heretofore, as there have been more difficult cases and cases of a more serious nature.

This year the service has been improved by the addition of a graduate pharmacist and an assistant physician. With the assistant physician residing in the hospital, and subject to calls at any hour, it is a great improvement over the old régime.

The tabulated list will furnish an accurate idea of the amount of work done.

I wish to thank you for your cooperation and your uniformly courteous treatment.

I wish also to thank the entire hospital staff for their faithful and conscientious assistance, without which so much work could not have been accomplished.

Respectfully,

J. CALVIN WEAVER, *Physician.*

The WARDEN.

Medical diseases treated in the hospital.

Disease.	Cases.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Remaining.
Anemia	1	1			
Aneurism, aorta	2		2		
Aortitis, syphilitic	1		1		
Arthritis:					
Chronic	1		1		
Rheumatism	5		2		3
Specific	3		3		
Asthma, chronic	1		1		
Auto-intoxication	5	4			1
Biliousness	1	1			
Bright's disease and high blood pressure	1		1		
Bright's disease, chronic, and pleuropneumonia	1	1			
Bright's disease and mitral murmur	1		1		
Bright's disease, incipient	1		1		
Bronchitis:					
Acute	1	1			
Catarrhal	1	1			
Chronic	2		1		1
Catarrh, acute, aural	1	1			
Cholangitis:					
Catarrhal	1	1			
Chronic	1		1		
Cholecystitis	2	2			
Cirrhosis of liver	2		2		
Colic	1	1			
Renal	1	1			
Coryza, acute	31	31			
Constipation, chronic	1	1			
Convulsions following exhaustion from the discontinuance of opiates and cocaine	1			1	
Diarrhea	14	11			3
Eczema of hands and feet	1				1
Epididymitis, gonorrheal	1	1			
Enteritis	1	1			
Endocarditis, chronic	1		1		
Erysipelas of face and ears	1	1			
Erythema, specific	1		1		
Eyes, diagnosis of	10	10			
Fever, malarial	1	1			
General debility	1	1			
Hematemesis	1	1			
Hives	3	3			
High blood pressure	2				2
Indigestion:					
Acute	15	15			
Intestinal	6	6			

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Medical diseases treated in the hospital—Continued.

Disease.	Cases.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Remaining.
Iritis:					
Specific	1	1			
Right eye	1	1			
Jaundice, catarrhal	1	1			
Lumbago	3	3			
Lymphangitis:					
Specific	1	1			
Cervical	1	1			
Submaxillary	1	1			
Malaria	2	2			
Chronic	3		3		
Malingering	8	8			
Melancholia	2	1			1
Mitral murmur	1		1		
Morphinism	1	1			
Chronic	36	34			2
Neuralgia	2	2			
Facial	1	1			
Intercostal	1	1			
Toxic	1	1			
Neuritis, left leg	1	1			
Nephrosis	1	1			
Observation:					
Mental	2	2			
Physical	1	1			
Oedema of tongue	1	1			
Pellagra	1		1		
Periostitis, syphilitic	1		1		
Pleurisy, with effusion "L"	1	1			
Pneumonia, left lung	1	1			
Rheumatism:					
Articular	2	2			
Muscular	4	4			
Specific	1		1		
Senile debility	2				2
Spasm, epileptic	1	1			
Stasis, intestinal	1	1			
Syphilis:					
Primary	1		1		
Secondary	1		1		
Tertiary	2		2		
Tapeworm	1	1			
Tonsillitis, follicular	5	3			2
Toxæmia, intestinal	13	13			
Tuberculosis:					
Intestinal	1			1	
Pulmonary (see tuberculosis report)	15		15		
Observation	11	4	6		1
Pulmonary	4			4	
Vertigo	1	1			
Total	272	196	51	6	19

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Surgical report.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Treatment.	Results.
5496	R. G.	37	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Recovered.
6136	A. E. H.	35	Specific iritis	Intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan.	Improved.
5443	J. H. S.	45	Urethral fistula and facial paralysis.	Palliative	Do.
5093	J. B.	28	Hemorrhoids	Ligation	Recovered.
5348	A. F.	41	Inguinal hernia, left	Herniotomy	Do.
6142	J. E.	38	Pyelitis of left kidney	Cystoscopy	Improved.
6209	W. F.	21	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Recovered.
6171	W. C.	24	Pyelitis of right kidney	Cystoscopy	Improved.
6534	R. M.	28	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Recovered.
			Hepatic syphilis	Intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan.	Improved.
			Biliary cirrhosis of liver	Cholecystectomy	Do.
6535	F. F.	28	Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan.	Do.
4343	F. M.	40	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Recovered.
6186	C. E.	40	Hemorrhoids	Palliative	Improved.
6589	J. S.	37	Abscess of abdominal wall	Incised and drained	Recovered.
5213	W. S.	28	Trauma of both eyes	Palliative	Do.
5272	B. B. P.	27	Compound "Colles" fracture of right forearm.	X-ray examination and splinted.	Do.
6566	G. G.	21	Traumatic cataract of right eye	Palliative	Improved.
3595	G. D.	64	Infection of right hand and leg	do	Do.
5610	E. L.	49	Foreign body in eye	Removed	Recovered.
6220	F. C.	26	Ingrown toenail	Excision	Do.
4795	M. D.	33	Stricture of meatus and enuresis	Meatotomy	Do.
6140	S. U.	25	Inguinal hernia, left	Herniotomy	Do.
6452	G. B.	25	Ingrown toenail	Excision	Do.
5710	W. G.	46	Foreign body in eyes	Removed	Do.
6162	J. N.	32	Gunshot wound of thigh	Palliative	Do.
6257	J. R.	29	Pott's fracture, left	X-ray examination and splinted.	Do.
5913	W. B. T.	41	Infected right foot	Palliative	Do.
5843	B. M.	21	Lye burn of right eye	do	Do.
6288	S. M.	25	Foreign body in eye	do	Do.
5429	W. L.	42	Cellulitis of right hand	Incised and drained	Do.
6073	J. J. C.	35	Traumatic synovitis of right thigh.	Palliative	Do.
4795	M. D.	33	Organic stricture of urethra	External ureterotomy	Do.
6611	U. D.	21	Stricture of meatus	Meatotomy	Do.
5446	H. G.	21	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Do.
6411	G. W.	27	Traumatic hematuria urethra	Palliative	Do.
5316	O. D.	39	Fistula in ano	Incised and drained	Do.
5573	W. J.	30	Furuncolosis of face	Palliative	Do.
6475	T. P.	37	Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of diar-senol.	Improved.
5272	B. B. P.	27	Compound "Colles" fracture, right forearm.	Adhesions broken up (general anesthetic).	Recovered.
6518	W. B.	19	Furunculosis of face	Palliative	Do.
6096	C. T. B.	44	Perirectal abscess	Incised and drained	Do.
6278	C. M.	21	Lymphangitis (auxiliary)	do	Do.
6578	C. C. W.	36	Inguinal hernia, left	Herniotomy	Do.
6417	O. P. N.	73	Hypertrophied prostate	Palliative	Improved.
6658	J. P. R.	30	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Recovered.
2144	F. J.	64	Cyst of scalp	Excision	Do.
4152	H. T. J.	46	do	do	Do.
5943	F. N.	25	Sprained back	Palliative	Do.
6259	A. B.	25	Spur, left nostril	Excision	Do.
5907	V. P.	33	Foreign body in eyes	Removed	Do.
6443	S. R.	26	Stricture of meatus	Meatotomy	Do.
6245	A. C.	43	Spur, left nostril	Excision	Do.
6335	J. M.	25	Infected right hand	Palliative	Do.
5316	O. D.	39	Fistula in ano	Incised and drained	Do.
5564	E. D. P.	20	Corneal ulcer	Palliative	Do.
6523	S. L. B.	37	Chronic villous arthritis (traumatic).	Incised and drained	Do.
6057	C. P. C.	30	Fracture of radius (distal end)	X-ray examination and splinted.	Do.
6443	S. R.	26	Organic stricture of urethra	Ureterotomy	Do.
			Tertiary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan.	Do.
3305	W. H.	38	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Do.
6166	H. J. D.	52	Spurs, both nostrils	Excision	Do.
5572	W. S.	26	Infected wisdom tooth	Extracted	Do.
5732	A. R.	27	Alveolar abscess	Incised and drained	Do.
6627	G. D.	32	Chancroidal phimosis	Dorsal incision	Do.
6255	J. N.	24	Stricture of meatus	Meatotomy	Do.
6511	J. W.	28	Specific iritis	Intravenous injection of diar-senol.	Improved.
5610	J. L.	49	Foreign body in eye	Removed	Recovered.
4718	J. W.	50	Organic stricture	Palliative	Improved.

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Surgical report—Continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Treatment.	Results.
6618	M. M. J.	46	Infected foot	Incision and drained	Recovered.
6712	W. A. H.	41	Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neosalvarsan.	Improved.
5710	W. G.	40	Inguinal hernia, left	Herniotomy	Recovered.
4399	D. S. M.	47	Nasal obstruction	Excision	Do.
4782	A. M.	40	do	do	Do.
6163	A. C.	23	do	do	Do.
6441	R. E. M.	43	do	do	Do.
4899	H. H. P.	36	Infected foot	Incised and drained	Do.
4257	H. E. E.	33	Spurs, both nostrils	Excision	Do.
6218	P. S. S.	23	Adenoids	do	Do.
6219	E. O. F.	36	Spur, left nostril	do	Do.
6663	W. J.	21	Syphilitic eczema	Intravenous injection of diarsenol.	Improved.
6039	B. R.	69	Spurs, both nostrils	Excision	Recovered.
5914	D. E.	31	Spur, left nostril	do	Do
6156	M. Z.	28	Abscess of hip	Incised and drained	Do.
6047	G. W. C.	63	Hydrocele and general debility	Palliative	Improved.
6394	C. M.	32	Inguinal hernia, right	Herniotomy	Recovered.
6787	T. A.	27	Varicocele	Doyan's operation	Do.
6788	L. K.	39	Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neosalvarsan.	Improved.
4783	F. L.	30	Abscess of hip	Incised and drained	Recovered.
5971	W. R.	27	Foreign body in eye	Removed	Do.
6330	H. H.	39	Lacerated right thumb	Sutured and dressed	Do.
6826	G. P.	21	Bubo and chancroids	Palliative	Improved.
6638	S. J.	23	Alveolar abscess	Incised and drained	Recovered.
6218	P. S. S.	23	Hypertrophied tonsils	Tonsillotomy	Do.
6650	W. T.	26	Left orbital cavity	Plastic operation	Do.
6280	W. G.	22	Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neosalvarsan.	Improved.
5419	L. M. S.	40	Mole on forehead	Removed	Recovered.
5914	D. E.	31	Post operative hemorrhage	Palliative	Do.
4702	S. F.	24	Chronic appendicitis	do	Improved.
1040	A. A.	40	Lacerated hand	Sutured and dressed	Recovered.
6839	B. J.	37	Lacerations of face	do	Do.
6600	T. R.	36	Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of diarsenol.	Improved.
6331	G. M.	29	Perirectal abscess	Incised and drained	Recovered.
			Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neosalvarsan.	Improved.
6789	J. F.	24	Spur, left nostril	Excision	Recovered.
6734	J. H.	39	Inguinal hernia, right	Herniotomy	Do.
5060	E. B.	39	Spur, left nostril	Excision	Do.
5377	J. J.	38	do	do	Do.
6835	H. J. W.	31	do	do	Do.
6432	E. V. R.	40	Nasal polypus and adenoids	do	Do.
5312	W. H. G.	36	Spur, left nostril	do	Do.
6101	W. T. A.	36	Pterygium, both eyes	do	Do.
6328	D. G.	25	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Do.
4908	A. D.	18	Tuberculosis of knee joint	Aspirating and injection of 10 c. c. Calot's solution.	Improved.
3305	W. H.	39	Chronic appendicitis	Palliative	Do.
6498	L. P.	26	Fractured rib	Strapped	Recovered.
6826	G. P.	21	Inguinal bubo	Incised and drained	Do.
5203	W. A.	19	Sprained knee	Palliative	Do.
6687	F. G. B.	40	Post operative adhesions	do	Improved.
6814	J. P.	24	Stricture of meatus	Meatotomy	Recovered.
			Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neosalvarsan.	Improved.
1040	A. A.	40	Incrustated cystitis	Cystoscopy and palliative	Do.
4817	G. B.	47	Inguinal hernia, left	Herniotomy	Recovered.
6469	W. B.	22	Inguinal hernia, right	do	Do.
5446	H. G.	21	Pyelo-nephritis	Nephrectomy	Do.
4596	I. I.	28	Punctured wound of foot	Antiseptic treatment	Do.
6777	T. T. T.	41	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy	Do.
6482	J. M. H.	28	Spur, left nostril	Excision	Do.
4386	L. J.	39	Sprained back	Palliative	Do.
6156	M. Z.	28	Syphilitic psoriasis	Intravenous injection of neosalvarsan.	Improved.
6822	A. A.	30	Syphilitic periostitis	do	Do.
5616	G. T.	27	Chronic mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	Recovered.
5618	R. K.	27	Fracture, lower third right tibia.	X-ray examination and splinted.	Do.
5316	O. D.	39	Hydrocele	Von Bergman's operation	Do.
6207	L. B.	32	Perirectal abscess	Incised and drained	Do.
4029	C. L. F.	32	Alveolar abscess	do	Do.
6727	G. R. K.	19	Sprained ankle	Palliative	Do.
6895	H. G. N.	32	Inguinal hernia, left	Herniotomy	Do.
6402	S. L.	34	Spur, left nostril	Excision	Do.
4783	F. L.	30	do	do	Do.
6943	G. B.	37	Carbuncle on neck	Incised and drained	Do.

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Surgical report—Continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Treatment.	Results.
4851	H. D	48	Trauma of face	Palliative	Recovered.
6689	F. W	22	Fractured lower third right humerus.	Splinted	Do.
6876	C. J. C	32	Stricture of meatus	Meatotomy	Do.
6621	F. R	30	Infected foot	Antiseptic treatment	Do.
4658	P. R	26	Phimosis	Circumcision	Do.
6213	H. J. N	47	Mole on forehead	Excision	Do.
5025	N. Y. N	(1)	Contusion of testicle	Palliative	Do.
6570	J. H. C	37	Inguinal hernia, right	Herniotomy	Do.
6903	H. Y. P	23	do	do	Do.
5489	F. D	24	Compound dislocation of thumb.	Splinted	Do.
6331	G. M	29	Fistula in ano	Incised and drained	Do.
			Syphilitic eczema	Intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan.	Improved.
6208	J. W	38	Cerebral abscess from mid-ear infection.	Palliative	Died.
6717	J. K	45	Lacerated finger	Sutured and dressed	Recovered.
6740	L. J. S	43	Acute abscessed appendix	Appendectomy	Do.
			Following abscessed appendix	Closure (Murphy button)	Do.
6626	G. D	32	Hemorrhoids	Palliative	Improved.
6652	J. H	31	Inguinal hernia, right	Herniotomy	Recovered.
1704	E. F. L	39	Infected hand	Incised and drained	Do.
5948	R. P	56	Cataract of left eye	Excision	Do.
5489	D. D	24	Infected thumb	Antiseptic treatment	Do.
7070	M. J. C	25	Stricture of meatus	Meatotomy	Do.
7058	T. B	53	Chronic appendicitis	Palliative	Improved.
6835	H. J. W	31	Deflected septum	Excision	Recovered.
7126	W. S	18	Sprained ankle	Palliative	Do.
7053	W. G	18	Catarrhal appendicitis	do	Improved.
5844	W. J	22	do	do	Do.
7235	M. M	28	Chancroidal phimosis	Dorsal incision	Recovered.
			Primary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan.	Improved.
79	C. Y	41	Catarrhal appendicitis	Palliative	Do.
6938	H. H	29	Spur left nostril	Excision	Recovered.
6596	J. R. S	40	Lacerated finger	Sutured and dressed	Do.
7212	P. M. L	43	Hydrocele	Palliative	Improved.
5251	G. C	36	Alveolar abscess	Incised and drained	Recovered.
6218	P. S. S	23	Enlarged tonsils	Tonsillotomy	Do.
5821	W. P	21	Deflected septum	Excision	Do.
6245	A. C	43	Polypus right nostril	do	Do.
4626	J. N	27	Contused finger	Palliative	Do.
6541	F. H	20	Sprained ankle	do	Do.
6788	L. K	39	Varicose ulcer, right leg	do	Do.
6156	M. Z	28	Contusion of left jaw	do	Do.
3880	W. G	28	Fractured rib, right	Strapped	Do.
5711	R. R	22	Internal hemorrhoids	Palliative	Improved.
7084	M. R	38	Catarrhal appendicitis	do	Do.
6795	G. C	31	Stricture of meatus	Meatotomy	Recovered.
6451	A. C	28	do	do	Do.
7220	W. P	39	do	do	Do.
6245	A. C	43	Polypus left nostril	Excision	Do.
5425	J. H. S	59	Paraplegia	Palliative	Remaining.
4893	S. T	85	Hemiplegia	do	Do.
6741	J. M	58	Cystitis, chronic	Cystoscopy and palliative	Do.
4894	G. R	70	Organic stricture and Bright's disease.	Palliative	Do.
7031	L. M	27	Goiter, exopthalmic	do	Do.
5444	F. R. T	34	Fracture of great toe	Splinted	Do.
6745	J. F	28	Goiter, simple	Palliative	Do.
7101	W. B. W	24	Pyelitis of right kidney and chronic morphinism.	do	Do.
7119	T. L	23	Cataract, congenital, left eye	Excision	Do.
7280	J. A. T	28	Phimosis	Circumcision	
			Stricture of meatus	Meatotomy	
			Secondary syphilis	Intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan.	Do.
6845	N. A. H	39	Renal calculus, left	Palliative	Do.
6969	W. J	38	Inguinal and ventral hernia	do	Do.
5742	T. L	29	Organic stricture of urethra	Internal ureterotomy	Do.
6953	J. P. M	26	Internal hemorrhoids	Palliative	Do.
7211	C. H. L	52	Hemiplegia, left	do	Do.
7220	W. P	39	Pyelitis of left kidney	do	Do.

[1] Do not know.

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Report of tuberculosis patients.

Register No.	Weight on arrival.	Weight when admitted to tuberculosis tents.	1916 July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1917 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
2144	125	135	128	124	125	125	124	123	123	124	126	124	118	(1)
3305	124	130	131	131	126	121	124	132	(2)	126	130	129	129	129
5352	126	(3)	137	134	135	136	140	138	150	144	149	145	147	(4)
5402	145	(3)	153	149	150	150	149	150	148	150	150	150	150	148
5427	141	(3)	166	160	160	161	163	164	160	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....
5447	132	(3)	128	126	128	130	131	131	132	128	134	134	135	134
5435	138	(3)	146	145	143	146	149	145	142	145	147	145	144	(4)
5284	107	(3)	(5)	(5)	101	101	101	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5384	112	(3)	129	129	131	129	129	134	132	127	128	129	(4)	.....
4955	126	(3)	138	135	138	139	138	138	138	136	137	132	135	129
5845	125	(3)	130	129	130	130	138	138	136	139	137	132	135	128
5378	148	145	144	143	142	141	145	150	152	155	154	149	146	145
5242	131	132	140	134	137	134	138	135	134	135	138	137	136	(4)—
6036	114	119	147	145	143	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6039	117	122	138	133	132	133	137	140	140	136	144	140	138	(2)
5035	134	140	160	156	155	156	156	155	158	156	156	158	155	153
6158	97	99	106	104	(5)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6261	134	136	139	138	136	138	138	139	139	139	142	139	140	134
6367	124	124	130	134	134	135	134	137	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5495	127	126	125	121	120	118	119	122	120	121	124	121	122	120
6439	129	130	142	145	148	154	154	156	157	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....
5345	193	141	.....	.....	145	147	145	145	144	144	145	145	145	137
6633	149	135	.....	.....	136	139	142	148	149	152	158	153	(4)	.....
6482	138	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	167	164	167	(5)	.....	.....	.....
5965	122	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	148	143	141	135	140	140
6720	123	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	146	147	154	144	144	144
5626	170	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	159	154	(2)	(6)	.....
6755	111	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	115	115	113	116	110
5388	134	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	134	136	132
6972	130	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	138	137	134
6941	145	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	(2)	(6)
6952	115	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	132	131
7051	113	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	118	115
4241	125	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
7115	127	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
7141	112	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116

[1] Transferred to Washington, D. C.
[2] Confined to bed.
[3] No weight taken.
[4] Discharged.
[5] Paroled.
[6] Died.

Tuberculosis patients:		
In hospital June 30, 1916	21	
Admitted to tents during year	15	
		36
Discharged (expiration of sentence)	10	
Paroled	2	
Who died during the year	2	
Transferred to Washington, D. C	1	
		15
Remaining in tents		21

Hospital record.

Cases in hospital as per last fiscal report	37
Cases admitted to hospital during year ending June 30, 1917	432
Total	469
Discharged during year ending June 30, 1917	427
Died during year ending June 30, 1917	7
Cases remaining in hospital June 30, 1917	35
Total	469
Summary of cases remaining in hospital:	
Medical ward	19
Surgical ward	16
Total	35

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Summary of persons reporting sick:	
Attended sick calls	24,909
Treated and returned to duty	22,299
Treated and excused from duty	2,141
Admitted to surgical ward	197
Admitted to medical ward	257
Admitted to tubercular tents	15
Total	24,909
Prescriptions dispensed	40,836
In addition to cases treated in medical and surgical wards of the hospital, the following were treated in the operating room:	
Trivial injuries, such as cuts, sprains, contusions, etc	582
Foreign bodies, such as fragments of steel and stone removed from the eyes	236
Dressings	3,166
Irrigations and sounds passed	2,634

Died in hospital during year.

Name.	Race.	Date of death.	Disease.
Nero Denson	Black	Aug. 28, 1916	Intestinal tuberculosis.
Joseph Moline	White	Dec. 7, 1916	Convulsions, following exhaustion from discontinuance of opiates and cocaine.
Robert Jones	Black	Mar. 24, 1917	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Joe Wilson	do	Mar. 25, 1917	Cerebral abscess, from mid-ear infection.
Earl Davis	do	Apr. 12, 1917	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Andy Goodman	do	do	Do.
Phil Bevins, jr	White	May 25, 1917	Do.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 1, 1917.*

SIR: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, I beg to submit the following report:

THE LIBRARY.

It is hard to estimate the amount of good accomplished through good books. While our prison library is not all that we could wish for, yet we have many good books, and the amount of wholesome reading matter furnished to the prisoners from our library is an indication of their appreciation of what the library really means to them.

Since our last report 340 new books have been purchased out of the library funds, and 936 have come to us by donation from various sources. We are also favored with several magazines and other journals which come to us regularly from the publishers who have kindly placed us on their free mailing list.

Total number of books issued on regular book exchange days aggregate 6,907.

THE BINDERY.

Our facilities for binding and repairing books are meager, but the men of the bindery are to be commended for the amount of work accomplished and the spirit of harmony which has prevailed.

Two thousand and thirty-six books have been repaired, 540 volumes of magazines bound, and 449 books rebound.

In addition to binding and repairing books the bindery is often called upon for such work as can only be done in the bindery, by the different departments of the institution.

THE SCHOOL.

The school has proven a means of real helpfulness to those limited as to their education and particularly to those altogether illiterate.

The session for 1916–17 began September 18, 1916, and closed April 13, 1917.

Total number pupils enrolled 268, and average attendance 157.

Total number who could not read or write when entering school 220. Total number who could not read or write when school closed none.

For the most part those attending school were faithful and their progress was commendable. I desire especially to commend the faithfulness of the teachers, who were men well qualified, selected from among the prisoners.

With better facilities for school work we look with confidence for greater results another year.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The regular services, which are attended by all the prisoners, are held each Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock.

The service consists of music by the prison orchestra, hymns by the congregation, scripture reading, prayers, and a short sermon. It is with much appreciation that we mention the very great kindness of friends from the city, who often come out and take part in our services, giving us songs which are often inspiring and uplifting.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Immediately following the regular service on Sunday morning those who wish to do so remain for Sunday school.

The school is divided into different classes presided over by teachers, some of whom are selected from the prisoners and others from the city, who are most faithful to their trust. The average attendance for the past year was 183.

Through the kindness of the David C. Cook Publishing Co. our school is supplied regularly with 250 copies of the Comprehensive Lesson Leaflet, together with other religious papers from other publishers.

OTHER RELIGIOUS WORK.

In addition to the regular Sunday services other special services conducted by some of the prisoners are held from time to time for those who wish to attend.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the past year we have been favored with several high-class entertainments furnished by professional musicians, by our own prison orchestra, under direction of Prof. Wilhoit, and two very enjoyable plays given by the prisoners.

I wish to express my very great appreciation for the faithfulness and efficiency of Prof. Wilhoit and the orchestra.

DEATHS.

During the past year only seven men have died.

Nero Denson, No. 5848, from Canton, Miss., died August 28, 1916; buried at Dickerson, Miss.

Joseph Holme, No. 6863, from Pensacola, Fla., died December 7, 1916; buried at New York.

Albert Jones, No. 6642, from Jacksonville, Fla., died March 24, 1917; buried at Tampa, Fla.

Joe Wilson, No. 6208, from Albany, Ga., died March 25, 1917; buried in reservation cemetery.

Earl Davis, No. 5626, from Washington, D. C., died April 12, 1917; buried in reservation cemetery.

Andy Goodman, No. 5963, from Atlanta, Ga., died April 12, 1917; buried in reservation cemetery.

Philip Bevive, jr., No. 6941, from Knoxville, Tenn., died May 25, 1917; buried at Madisonville, Tenn.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

Adventists	2	Kingdom	1
Baptist	354	Lutherian	51
Buddhist	1	Menonite	1
Catholic	288	Methodist	215
Christian	29	No preference	70
Christian Science	6	Orthodox Greek	12
Church of Christ	1	Presbyterian	56
Confucian	3	Quaker	1
Congregational	13	Unitarian	2
Dunkard	2	United Brethren	5
Dutch Reform	4	Universalist	1
Jewish	41		

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Common school	770	Collegiate	5
High school	142	Foreign education	80
Normal school	3	Illiterate	144
Business college	7	University	52
Academic	6		

In closing my report I wish to express my feelings of appreciation for the faithfulness on the part of the men in my department and for the very great kindness and cooperation of the entire official staff.

Respectfully,

J. A. SEWELL, *Chaplain.*

The WARDEN.

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REPORT OF CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 1, 1917.*

SIR: The following statement shows the extent of the prisoners' correspondence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

Number of newspapers received for prisoners	88,239
Number of letters received for prisoners	82,570
Number of letters mailed for prisoners	49,768
Amount of money received in prisoners' mail	$30,854.99

Respectfully submitted.

H. A. BERRONG, *Correspondence Clerk.*

The WARDEN.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND ELECTRICIAN.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 1, 1917.*

SIR: I hereby respectfully submit this, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

All machinery is in fair condition and running very well.

There has been installed during the past fiscal year machinery and apparatus as follows:

One, 4½ by 3½ by 4 inch Duplex steam pump for pumping brine in ice plant.

Eight Hill valves with stems, springs, all complete, in Duplex circulating water pumps in ice plant.

One complete expansion leader with nine expansion valves put in on old freezing tank in ice plant.

One set of new crank-pin brasses put in on the Vilter ice machine. Also one set of brasses rebabbited.

There was installed in the baker shop, for driving the rotary oven, a 1-horsepower motor, with switches, rheostat, and wiring complete.

In the chapel two new motor-driven Simplex moving-picture machines were installed and a new feed line run for same, using 300 feet of No. 2 R. C. wire.

Ninety-eight feet of ⅝-inch cable was put on the passenger elevator. Two 50-foot ½-inch cables were put on the freight elevator.

The telephone exchange was equipped with 8 type 5–D chloride accumulator batteries.

One telephone was installed in new cell wing B.

Broken flywheel repaired and replaced on engine B. Also new eccentric bushings for same.

Twenty-five additional wall lights were installed on the north portion of the east wall.

Four new tubes were put in boiler No. 1 and one new tube in boiler No. 3.

One 75-circuit panel board was put in and connected up for new cell-house basement.

Twenty-five 30-foot telephone poles were removed and replaced with new ones.

There were installed one 100-horsepower, 3-phase alternating-current motor, and one 75-horsepower, 3-phase alternating-current motor, 2,300 volts, for use in driving our generators when steam engines are disconnected from same.

Also new bus wire and connections were put in and connected to lighting system, using 220-volt alternating current from the Georgia Railway & Power Co. plant, to relieve load on present generators.

Respectfully,

SAML. E. BIXBY,
Engineer and Electrician.

The WARDEN.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FARM AND TRANSPORTATION.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 1, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my third annual report of this department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, which is itemized in Tables 1 to 7, and shows net results from all departments of the prison farm.

I have added about 4 more acres of fresh ground to the farm this year, which is about all of the available land on the reservation for cultivation.

This has been one of the most disastrous years of my experience for making a crop. As you know, on February 3 we had a freeze that killed our onion, wheat, and oats crop entirely. On May 4 the hailstorm completely destroyed all the crops up or

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planted to that date, Providence making it necessary to plant the entire crop over again, which makes this crop late. We are furnishing the prison with some vegetables, and the growing crop is in good condition, although the hot dry weather at this time is keeping down results.

We lost about 100 head of chickens and 9 pigs by the recent hailstorm, and others were crippled. The fruit crop was entirely destroyed.

The hailstorm damaged the barn and barn shelter roofs; also destroyed the roof on dairy building, and the cattle shelter was blown down. I recommend the building of a new dairy and reroofing the old building for winter shelter for the cattle; also the barn roof and shelters around the barn should be repaired.

While results this year are disappointing to me, taking into consideration the disastrous year we have had and the high cost of feed, each department, and especially the dairy at the low price of 25 cents per gallon for milk allowed, has made a creditable showing under all the circumstances.

TABLE 1.—*Operations of farm for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Articles.	Value (debit).	Articles.	Quantity.	Value (credit).
Seeds and plants	$295.81	Beans, snap...pounds	11,205	$454.75
Fertilizer from oil mills	18.45	Beans, lima...do	3,095	129.66
Fertilizer (commercial)	239.46	Beans, sajo...do	170	8.50
Tools, implements, and repairs	59.77	Beets...do	6,976	279.04
		Carrots...do	5,810	174.30
Total cost	613.49	Cabbage...do	3,566	97.13
		Corn, green cob...do	35,590	533.85
Net profit	5,713.10	Corn fodder, green...do	39,525	197.63
		Corn fodder, dry...do	31,405	314.05
		Cucumbers...do	4,383	131.49
		Hay, dry grass...do	23,200	232.00
		Hay, alfalfa...do	1,810	18.10
		Hay, pea-vine...do	56,425	564.25
		Hay, bermuda...do	27,635	276.35
		Hay, wheat...do	1,470	14.70
		Lettuce...do	4,169	225.55
		Onions...do	148	7.40
		Onions, multiplying...bushels	7½	15.00
		Okra...pounds	3,745	187.25
		Potatoes, sweet...do	72,215	1,083.24
		Peas, whipporwill...do	2,000	100.00
		Peas, black-eyed...do	840	42.00
		Peaches...do	5,850	117.00
		Pears...do	1,330	26.60
		Pepper, green...do	539	21.56
		Pumpkins...do	2,510	75.30
		Plums...do	880	17.60
		Rye, green...do	12,770	79.82
		Radishes...do	1,245	62.25
		Sage...do	70	21.00
		Squash...do	2,475	74.25
		Tomatoes...do	2,890	115.60
		Turnips and greens...do	6,296	118.88
		Turnips and rape greens...do	1,333	39.99
		Watermelons...do	17,370	113.00
		Wood, officers'...loads	210	157.50
		Wood on hand...cords	50	125.00
		Oak posts...lot	1,500	75.00
Total	6,326.59	Total value		6,326.59

TABLE 2.—*Operation of dairy during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Articles.	Amount.	Value (debit).	Articles.	Amount.	Value (credit).
Beet pulp...pounds	29,970	$658.54	Milk...quarts	64,511	$4,032.41
Cottonseed meal...do	47,000	889.60	Beef...pounds	4,063	429.87
Cottonseed hulls...do	91,820	586.70	Hides...number	26	99.75
Bran, wheat...do	36,000	662.80			
Hay, alfalfa...do	35,754	502.37			
Hay, timothy...do	3,500	39.17			
Larro feeds...do	6,000	114.00			
Total cost		3,453.18			
Net profits		1,108.85			
		4,562.03			4,562.03

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TABLE 3.—*Operation of poultry yard during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Articles.	Amount.	Value (debit).	Articles.	Amount.	Value (credit).
Corn.....pounds..	14,112	$325.61	Chickens.....number..	236	$118.00
Oats.....do....	6,720	141.73	Do.....pounds..	1,565	234.25
Bran, wheat.....do....	900	16.58	Eggs.....dozen..	1,124½	374.98
Scratch feed.....do....	5,550	164.10			727.23
Chicken feed.....do....	50	1.50	Lors.....	.....	55.29
Oyster shells.....number..	100	1.00			
Chickens purchased...do....	66	73.00			
Cyphers incubator....do....	1	32.00			
Cyphers hover.....do....	1	27.00			
Total cost.....	.....	782.52			782.52

TABLE 4.—*Operation of hog farm during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Articles.	Amount.	Value (debit).	Articles.	Amount.	Value (credit).
Corn.....pounds..	896	$17.79	Fresh pork.....pounds..	10,929	$1,475.43
Pigs purchased....number..	95	402.50			
Total cost.....	.....	420.29			
Net profits.....	.....	1,055.14			
		1,475.43			1,475.43

TABLE 5.—*Recapitulation showing operation of farm, dairy, poultry yard, and hog farm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Department.	Value (debit).	Department.	Value (credit).
Farm.....	$613.49	Farm.....	$6,326.59
Dairy.....	3,423.18	Dairy.....	4,562.03
Poultry farm.....	782.52	Poultry farm.....	727.23
Hog farm.....	420.29	Hog farm.....	1,475.43
Total cost.....	5,239.48		
Net profits.....	7,851.80		
	13,091.28		13,091.28

TABLE 6.—*Stock report.*

	Debit.	Credit.
Construction mules on hand June 30, 1916.....	.....	12
Changed to maintenance.....	1	.....
Purchased during year.....	.....	2
Sold during year.....	4	.....
Died during year.....	1	.....
	6	14
On hand June 30, 1917.....	.....	8
Maintenance mules on hand June 30, 1916.....	.....	10
Changed from construction.....	.....	1
Purchased during year.....	.....	2
Died during year.....	1	.....
	1	13
On hand June 30, 1917.....	.....	12
Horses on hand June 30, 1916.....	.....	3
Horses on hand June 30, 1917.....	.....	3

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TABLE 6.—*Stock report*—Continued.

RECORD OF CATTLE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

	Debit.	Credit.
On hand June 30, 1916		56
Increased during year		31
Butchered during year	26	
Died during year	2	
	28	87
On hand June 30, 1917		59

RECORD OF HOGS AND PIGS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

On hand June 30, 1916		43
Pigs purchased during year		78
Increased during year		41
Hogs butchered during year	61	
Pigs died during year	13	
Pigs killed by storm during year	9	
	83	162
On hand June 30, 1917		79

TABLE 7.—*Acreage under cultivation.*

Beans, snap	2.0	Pumpkins	0.5
Beans, soy	2.0	Pepper	.25
Beans, lima	2.5	Peas, English	1.0
Beets	1.5	Peas	31.0
Cabbage	3.0	Potatoes, sweet	10.0
Corn	9.0	Radishes	1.5
Corn and beans	7.0	Rape	.5
Carrots	2.0	Rye	10.0
Cucumbers	1.0	Squash	2.0
Collards	1.0	Turnips	2.5
Clover	2.0	Tomatoes	2.0
Lettuce	1.25	Watermelons	4.0
Onions	3.0	Wheat	7.0
Oats	5.0	Total	115.5
Okra	1.0		

Manure, homemade, estimated (loads), 180.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE TUMLIN,
Superintendent of Farm and Transportation.

The WARDEN.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 1, 1917.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of work accomplished in the construction department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

MAIN CELL BUILDING.

As stated in my report of the previous fiscal year the hospital and laundry buildings were completed in the late spring of 1916.

All our efforts were concentrated on the new east and west cell wing and, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, our determination was to entirely complete the interior of the new west cell wing and we were successful in carrying out our program.

West cell wing.—The new west cell wing is ready for occupancy. From a sanitary standpoint I believe I am safe in reporting that the interior is constructed on strictly sanitary lines. The main walls, clothed with enameled bricks on the inside, can be washed down with any kind of antiseptic solution, the concrete cell walls and ceilings received a hard wall plaster and were painted with a good grade of enamel paint, allowing also an antiseptic wash.

All interior iron work has been painted with a battleship gray enamel, while all plastered surfaces received a buff color with slight tint of pink, thus giving a pleasing effect.

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All concrete floors have been finished in the most careful manner so that their surface represents a hard smooth finish not likely to dust which is a common fault found in concrete floors.

A cement base around the brick walls and a floor drain running on the entire north and south sides of the building are valuable adjuncts. Each floor outlet of this drain is equipped with a cold-water faucet and in the center of the building are two hot water faucets, one on the north and one on the south side.

It is noteworthy to state that all plumbing, setting of plumbing fixtures, all electric conduit work and installing of electric fixtures was done by prison labor under the supervision of a civilian foreman.

The interior of this building is another proof of what can be accomplished with prison labor under the guidance of competent foremen, and is certainly a credit to the prisoners as well as to the foremen. I beg to refer to the closing remarks of my last annual report and again desire to state that we have achieved remarkable results with prison labor. To strengthen this statement again I cite as an example that for about three weeks I had 27 prisoners working in the new west cell wing without a foreman or guard and these men have turned out good work.

The amount of all material consumed in constructing the cells is given in the inventory of expendable and unexpendable material, herewith submitted on 13 separate sheets. A very brief statement of some of the material used is incorporated in this report and set forth later on.

Concrete, plaster, steel, paint, electric conduits, and cast-iron and galvanized pipes are the main items of material consumed in the erecting and finishing of the cells.

Mostly all the lumber used in form work has been put to good advantage in constructing the forms for the roof over the east cell wing, thereby reducing the cost per cubic yard of concrete.

It is interesting to note that notwithstanding our rather primitive way of mixing and placing concrete, as we use mostly human power to do this kind of work, the cost per cubic yard of concrete, including form work, is about $8.85 at this institution; a price which compares favorably with the cost given in the engineering papers, which quote $7.35 to $9.51 for concrete in addition to about $3.16 to $5.02 for form work per cubic yard, or a total of $10.51 to $14.53, respectively, as against our cost price of $8.85.

East cell wing.—Considerable work has been done on the east cell wing. The north wall is entirely completed and on the south side only a few stones of the clear story still remain to be set. The east end is up to the height of the main cornice, leaving as a balance of incompleted work the roof over the two flanking towers, the clear story, and the pediment proper of the east gable end.

We have also started in the basement extending out the brick piers and will soon be ready to start with pouring the rough floor. As soon as this job is out of the way we will begin pouring the concrete for the structural slab of the main floor, and then we will be ready for the cell steel.

During this fiscal year our bricklayers set 12 steel trusses, including all purlins, roof, and ceiling beams, and our concreters have completed 9 bays of sawdust concrete for the roof. We expect to have all the roof slab in place up to the stone-hoisting derrick by the middle of July and intend to start by that time with a crew of slaters. If my calculations work out right, by the middle of September the roof over the east wing will be completed except the portion occupied by the stone hoist, which we will have to leave in place in order to set the heavy stone intended for the pediment and roof over towers.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

During this fiscal year our blacksmith and carpenter shops were kept busy in manufacturing iron beds, gratings for the power-house addition, tables, and chairs for the new west cell wing, and on repair work. Other gangs were engaged in building a new road around the east wall, grading the stockade, and crushing stones for the concrete.

Dimension stone:		
Cut, on hand July 1, 1916	cubic feet	4,485.905
Cut during the year	do	12,280.85
Total	do	16,766.755
Set during the year	do	14,451.49
Balance cut on hand June 30, 1917	do	2,315.265
Uncut and on bunkers	do	1,029.935
Total cut and uncut on hand June 30, 1917	do	3,345.2

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Brickwork (kiln count):		
Common, cell building		218,040
Enameled, cell building		58,400
Concrete placed:		
Roof east cell wing	cubic yards	108
Cells and floors west cell wing	do	3,093
Total	do	3,202
Structural steel set: Main cell wing	pounds	85,000
Machine and tool steel: Used in fabrication of doors and window gratings, making tools, repairs, and miscellaneous work	pounds	29,031
Lumber: Concrete forms, scaffolding, and manufacturing doors and windows	board feet	110,456
Wall plaster: Plastering material used	pounds	133,050
Marble: Marble set	square feet	3,500
Portland cement consumed:		
Cell building—		
Brick and stone work	barrels	802
Marble setting	do	65
Steelwork	do	13
Bathroom	do	36
Floors, cells, and roof	do	3,212.57
Roads and sewer	do	55
Total	do	4,183.57
Paint: Paint and white lead used	gallons	1,255
Nails: Nails and brads used	pounds	7,600
Bolts: Machine, carriage, and expansion bolts used	pieces	3,535
Copper: Copper sheets used in the manufacture of down spouts, flashing, gutters, etc.	pounds	2,344
Pipe and conduit: Galvanized, cast-iron, and black pipe and conduit expended	linear feet	27,080

Prison labor expended, fiscal year 1917.

	Days.		Days.
Carpenters	5,187.25	Painters	1,281
Carpenter shop	173	Rock crusher	1,136.36
Concreters	11,630.4	Blacksmiths	6,343
Electricians	641	Miscellaneous	3,326
Machine shop	68	General work	7,841.25
Storeroom	204	Plasterers	2,660.9
Teamsters	476	Plumbers	6,220.75
Bricklayers	5,669.75	Marble setters	586.4
Stone shop	26,013.4	Sheet-metal workers	75.1
Stone setters	6,763.4		
Structural steel	7,190.1	Total	93,487.06

In closing my report I wish to express my gratitude to the warden for his consideration, and the help he has always given to the construction department.

L. ENGELMANN,
Superintendent of Construction.

The WARDEN.

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EXHIBIT NO. 27.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, McNEIL ISLAND, WASH.

JULY 1, 1917.

SIR: I have the honor to submit here following my report of the general operations of the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

TABLE 1.—*Subappropriations and expenditures.*

Subsistence, tobacco, kitchen utensils, seeds, implements, etc	$14,996.17
Clothing, transportation, and other gratuities	9,003.55
Miscellaneous expenditures, fuel, forage, light, and general supplies	16,816.50
Hospital supplies	579.15
Salaries of officers and other employees	17,049.33
Total expenditure for maintenance	58,446.70

TABLE 2.—*Subsistence of prisoners.*

Supplies on hand July 1, 1916		$784.17
Supplies purchased during fiscal year, as follows:		
Apples and other fruits	$4.40	
Beans	916.88	
Butter	381.02	
Canned goods and dried fruits	124.70	
Baking powder, baking soda, coffee, tea, spices, extracts, hops, and yeast	862.88	
Eggs	20.55	
Fish (fresh)	771.58	
Flour	2,506.25	
Compound (cooking)	183.20	
Miscellaneous groceries, rice, macaroni, cereals, peas, cheese, ice, etc	629.35	
Meats	5,442.68	
Salt codfish	31.50	
Potatoes and other vegetables	788.14	
Seed potatoes and garden seed	259.55	
Sugar	602.55	
Sirup	645.94	
Tobacco	765.34	
Kitchen and dining room utensils and supplies	61.66	
		14,996.17
		15,782.34
Supplies furnished officers and guards	2,762.98	
Supplies furnished hospital	.63	
Supplies furnished physician's cottage	5.95	
Tobacco purchased during fiscal year	765.34	
Kitchen and dining room utensils, etc	61.66	
Seed potatoes and garden seed	259.55	
Supplies on hand June 30, 1917	1,295.73	
		5,151.84
Net cost of subsistence		10,630.50
Average yearly net cost per prisoner		45.54
Average daily net cost per prisoner	cents	.1247
Net cost of subsistence, including officers and guards		13,393.48
Average yearly cost per prisoner, including cost of subsisting officers and guards		57.37
Average daily cost per prisoner, including cost of subsisting officers and guards	cents	.1572

TABLE 3.—*Clothing for prisoners.*

Expended under appropriation during fiscal year		$9,003.55
Transportation of discharged prisoners	$3,001.62	
Gratuities to discharged prisoners	2,618.00	
Traveling expenses of officers	81.76	
Parole expenses	366.70	
Parole expenses (paid by the department)	172.50	
		6,240.58
Balance being amount expended for clothing supplies durng fiscal year, as itemized below:		
Clothing materials, overalls, jumpers, etc	1,774.72	
Shoes, sole leather and shoe materials	988.25	
		2,762.97
Average yearly cost per prisoner		$38.571
Average daily cost per prisoner		$0.1057

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TABLE 4.—*Miscellaneous expenditures.*

Belting and packing	$30.17
Barber shop (soap, razors, strops, clippers, scissors)	13.10
Baseball supplies	51.17
Boiler (100 horsepower, steam return tubular)	2,722.00
Broom supplies	63.75
Blankets, woolen	477.70
Bedding, sheeting, etc.	265.20
Cement, lime, plaster, drain and sewer tiling	264.65
Cord wood, and mill slab wood	860.10
Dentist services	33.00
Electrical supplies	187.28
Feed, forage, etc.	2,346.36
Farm machinery, repairs, etc.	27.35
Gas, acetylene (calcium carbide)	90.55
Harness leather and supplies	6.35
Hardware and repair stock	975.18
Kitchen supplies	51.25
Laundry supplies and repairs	12.45
Lumber, fir, cedar, etc., and shingles	832.14
Library books and supplies	3.75
Live stock (Holstein bull and Percheron horse)	315.00
Locks	12.65
Miscellaneous supplies	353.04
Office supplies	187.71
Oils and grease (engine, illuminating, lubricating, etc.)	686.43
Parole expenses paid by department	135.05
Printing supplies and paper	37.18
Paints, oils for painting, and glass	573.24
Power house supplies and repairs	15.83
Plumbing, steam heating, and water system supplies	661.95
Postage (including parole postage, $7.22)	105.56
Photographic supplies	51.81
Shoe-shop supplies (nails, tools, cement, etc.)	12.68
Soaps and cleansers	438.73
Salaries of parole officer and extra employees	3,431.67
Telephone rentals and tolls	24.94
Telegrams	12.28
Tailor-shop supplies (needles, repairs, scissors)	13.56
Tin-shop supplies	34.78
Toilet paper	159.65
Towels and toweling	109.67
Typewriters and typewriting supplies	129.50
	16,816.50
Average yearly cost per prisoner	$72.742
Average daily cost per prisoner	$0.1974

TABLE 5.—*Hospital supplies.*

Amount paid for drugs	$579.15
Average yearly cost per prisoner	$2.481
Average daily cost per prisoner	$0.0068

TABLE 6.—*Gross expenditures for maintenance.*

Total cost of maintenance for fiscal year	$58,446.70
Average yearly cost per prisoner	250.387
Average daily cost per prisoner	.6859
Average yearly cost per prisoner, exclusive subsistence furnished officers and guards	238.525
Average daily cost per prisoner, exclusive subsistence furnished officers and guards	.6535
Total subsistence days	85,200
Average population	233.425

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STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 1.—*Prison population at the beginning of each month, gain and loss, and the number remaining at the end of each month for the fiscal year.*

Date.	In prison at beginning of month.	Gain.	Loss.	In prison at close of month.
1916.				
July	236	5	6	235
August	235	4	13	226
September	226	3	14	215
October	215	24	7	232
November	232	4	8	228
December	228	27	14	241
1917.				
January	241	2	11	232
February	232	14	12	234
March	234	29	16	247
April	247	11	25	233
May	233	9	16	226
June	226	27	27	226
Total		159	169	

RECAPITULATION.

In penitentiary July 1, 1916	236
Gain during year	159
Total	395
Loss during year	169
In penitentiary at close of fiscal year	**226**

TABLE 2.—*Prisoners received, discharged, pardoned, commuted, paroled, escaped, died, transferred, or otherwise released during the fiscal year.*

Date.	Received.		Released.							
	From civil courts.	Total received.	Expiration of sentence.	Commutation of sentence.	By parole.	By habeas corpus.	Died.	Transferred to other institutions.	Out by order of United States courts.	Total released.
1916.										
July	5	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
August	4	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
September	3	3	11	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	14
October	24	24	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
November	4	4	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
December	27	27	9	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1917.										
January	2	2	7	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	11
February	14	14	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
March	29	29	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
April	11	11	13	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	25
May	9	9	9	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	16
June	27	27	24	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Total	159	159	128	2	22	2	1	13	1	169

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TABLE 3.—*Monthly average of prison population for the fiscal year.*

Month.	Average.	Month.	Average.
1916.		1917.	
July	235.762	January	238.568
August	230.875	February	233.875
September	221.568	March	244.817
October	222.593	April	240.635
November	229.576	May	231.871
December	241.864	June	229.100
Total	1,382.238	Total	1,418.866

RECAPITULATION.

Average prison population first 6 months	230.373
Average prison population second 6 months	236.477
Average prison population for year	233.425

TABLE 4.—*Parole statistics from November, 1910, to close of fiscal year 1917.*

Prisoners—	
Released on parole from November, 1910, to June 30, 1916	108
Released on parole during fiscal year 1917	22
Total number released on parole since 1910	130
Discharged while on parole prior to June 30, 1916	84
Discharged while on parole during fiscal year 1917	13
Returned for violation of parole prior to June 30, 1916	7
Escaped while on parole prior to June 30, 1916	1
Remaining on parole at close of fiscal year 1917	25
	130

TABLE 5.—*Disciplinary report for fiscal year.*

Number of reports for bad conduct	51
Number of times reprimanded and excused	2
Number of times tobacco tickets taken	23
Number of times writing tickets taken	9
Number of times in solitary	12
Number of times in solitary once	11
Number of times in solitary two times	1
Total number of days good time lost	458
Total number of days in solitary	100½
Total number of days confined in cell	90
Reduction in grade	26

TABLE 6.—*Labor report for the fiscal year.*

At work, days	66,690
Sick in hospital	733
Sick in cell	1,337
Idle on working days	5,775
Idle on Sundays and holidays	8,798
In solitary cell	190½
Enforced idleness	53
Total days	83,576½

TABLE 7.—*States and districts from which prisoners were committed and released, with the number in confinement at the beginning and close of the fiscal year.*

State.	District.	In prison at beginning of year.	Received.	Released.	In prison at close of year.
Alaska	Alaska, first division	18	20	6	32
Do	Alaska, second division	5	7	3	9
Do	Alaska, third division	11	4	7	8
Do	Alaska, fourth division	22	6	10	18
Arizona	Arizona	18	41	20	39
California	Northern California	20	18	12	26
Do	Southern California	31	26	25	32
Idaho	Idaho	5	4	4	5
Montana	Montana	3	.....	3	.....
Nevada	Nevada	10	7	10	7
Oregon	Oregon	25	13	21	17
Utah	Utah	1	.....	.....	1
Washington	Washington, eastern district	24	6	17	13
Do	Washington, western district	43	7	31	19
Total		236	159	169	226

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TABLE 8.—*Crimes of prisoners received during fiscal year.*

Assault	1
Assault with a deadly weapon	5
Assault with intent to kill	2
Burglary	1
Conspiracy	4
Counterfeiting	8
Counterfeit coin in possession	3
Embezzlement	1
Impersonating Federal officer	1
Forgery	4
Larceny	10
Liquor to Indians	17
Murder	5
Perjury	1
Pocket picking	1
Rape	4
Receiving stolen goods	2
Robbery interstate freight	3
Violation immigration laws	1
Importing aliens	6
Violation Mann Act	3
White slavery	12
Violation postal laws	29
Violation drug act	25
Smuggling	8
Unlawful purchase Government property	1
Living in state of adultery	1
Total	159

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Besides the usual repairing of prisoners' clothing, and the production of much other miscellaneous work, there were manufactured 144 coats, 322 pairs of trousers, 472 overshirts, 139 caps, 26 aprons, 365 undershirts, 331 pairs of drawers, 350 pairs of mittens, 922 towels, 307 sheets, and 343 pillow slips.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the many unfavorable conditions of the past year, there was a general increase in the amount of nearly all farm products. All barnyard manure, both solid and liquid, was carefully conserved and used to the best advantage. The new deep well, in commission for the first time last year, again proved a life-saver to the crops during the dry summer months, pumping an average of about 40,000 gallons of water per day, which was used mainly for irrigation.

All fruit trees were thoroughly pruned and sprayed, as usual, and the younger trees are each year increasing their crop. About 1 ton of prunes was raised this year, which was more than could be used in the green state, and the coming crop indicates an increase of approximately 300 per cent, which will necessitate immediate preparation for its care, and it is planned to devise a small evaporator which can be of service not only for drying any excess of green fruit but can be utilized for drying vegetables as well.

Alterations have been made in the poultry yards, resulting in increased hatching, brooding, and roosting quarters. The egg production has nearly doubled during the year, while the cost of production per dozen has been materially reduced.

A start was made in breeding rabbits, and at this time we are prepared to encourage the natural increase to the utmost. There are in the pens at this time 97 of the Flemish Giant breed. It is hoped that within a reasonable time it will be possible to supply the prison dining room with this variety of meat frequently.

The desirability of having a throughbred bull for breeding purposes was met by the purchase of a thoroughbred Holstein bull, which should be the means of improving the present good strain of the dairy herd.

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In the average year, the present acreage given to the production of hay and pasture barely raises hay in sufficient amount to feed the stock on hand, and is devoted to this purpose at the expense of the remainder of the farm. Increased acreage of good land is one of the greatest needs of the institution.

It has been possible this year to secure the use of a small amount of land from adjoining ranchers, without material expense, upon which potatoes have been grown.

During the year one horse became worthless on account of age and was killed and replaced by the purchase of another, and two cows becoming unprofitable for dairy purposes were slaughtered and used for prison subsistence. There are on hand at the end of the fiscal year, 3 horses, 8 cows, 4 heifers, 1 calf, 1 bull, 29 hogs, 55 pigs, 669 chickens, 20 turkeys, and 341 ducks.

Of land available for crops, 3½ acres were planted with potatoes, 11½ acres were in general farm crops, 6 acres were used for pasture, and 16 acres were in meadow.

The farm production for the year is given in the following table:

Produce raised on farm and delivered for use in the penitentiary during fiscal year.

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Potatoes.....pounds..	15,229	$228.44
Onions, dry.....do....	7,066	211.98
Apples.....do....	10,066	100.66
Parsnips.....do....	8,507	191.41
Beets.....do....	1,827	36.54
Beans, string.....do....	3,084	123.36
Butter.....do....	818½	294.75
Blackberries.....do....	2,545	127.25
Cabbage.....do....	6,102	86.40
Turkeys.....do....	144½	36.12
Turkey eggs.....dozen..	7½	2.55
Hen eggs.....do....	4,338	1,474.92
Duck eggs.....do....	93	31.62
Carrots.....pounds..	42,998	859.96
Lettuce.....do....	2,744	82.32
Greens.....do....	1,010	10.10
Onions, green.....bunches..	10,252	213.58
Preserves.....quarts..	951	95.10
Cherries.....pounds..	860	86.00
Loganberries.....do....	211	12.66
Peas, green.....do....	3,502	179.47
Plums.....do....	150	1.50
Pears.....do....	1,470	14.70
Radishes.....do....	2,076	166.08
Rhubarb.....do....	717	12.54
Sauerkraut.....do....	500	10.00
Squash.....do....	5,367	93.92
Strawberries.....do....	1,320	123.20
Swiss chard.....do....	61	3.66
Gooseberries.....do....	38	1.14
Tomatoes.....do....	11,253	225.06
Turnips.....do....	5,047	113.56
Sweet corn.....do....	611	61.20
Pork, fresh.....do....	16,074	2,397.03
Beef, fresh.....do....	1,806	235.68
Milk, fresh.....gallons..	7,659	1,914.75
Prunes.....pounds..	1,822	18.22
Leeks.....do....	951	95.10
Celery.....do....	363	54.45
Cucumbers.....do....	852	72.50
Rabbits, subsisted.....do....	46	4.60
Chickens.....do....	1,158	115.80
Ducks.....do....	1,581½	158.15
Value of produce delivered to steward.....	.....	10,378.03

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Produce raised on farm and delivered for use in the penitentiary during fiscal year—Continued.

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Feed delivered to barn:		
Hay.....tons..	23	$460.00
Pumpkins.....pounds..	3,500	61.25
Turnips.....do....	5,387	121.20
Mangles.....do....	1,500	18.75
Potatoes.....do....	6,445	96.67
Beets.....do....	3,000	60.00
Milk.....gallons..	611	152.75
Total.....	.....	970.62
Total income from farm.....	.....	11,348.65

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The prison wharf, which was mainly rebuilt in 1913 with creosoted piling, is serving its purpose well except at the shore end where the piling, was not renewed. This old piling, which was untreated, will require renewal during the coming year to the extent of seven bents.

A crane was built and set up on the outer end of the wharf which will facilitate the unloading of heavy freight and allow us to make repairs and adjustments to propellers and rudders of the launches by raising their sterns without being compelled to take the boats from the water onto the marine ways.

The marine cradle and the cables were kept in good running order, but the marine ways will soon require rebuilding for a distance of about 150 feet at the outer end.

Launch *No. 1*, 32 horsepower, was in commission 325 days and in actual use 126 hours and 30 minutes, making 151 trips and traveling 941 miles. For cleaning, painting, and repairs this boat was placed on the gridiron six times, and is in first-class condition at this time. A reversible propeller, together with new tail shaft and brass sleeve, was made and installed, which has resulted in more speed with less engine vibration. New clutch gears from patterns made here were installed, cam shaft and stern bearings were rebabbitted, and all parts of the engine kept in good working order.

Launch *No. 2*, 12 horsepower, was in commission 345 days and in actual use 665 hours, making 662 trips and traveling 4,460 miles. This boat was placed on the gridiron five times during the year for cleaning and painting. Two new gasoline tanks were made and installed and all parts of the engine overhauled and kept in good working order.

Launch *No. 3*, 50 horsepower, was in commission 340 days and in actual use 236 hours and 45 minutes, which included 124 hours and 30 minutes towing, and traveled a total of 1,888 miles, making 136 trips. Eight hundred and fifty-five cords of slab wood from the Still Harbor mill, 102 yards of sand and gravel from Anderson Island, quarterly supplies and various miscellaneous towing was done by this boat. *No. 3* was hauled onto the gridiron four times during the year, a new brass sleeve fitted on tail shaft, gasoline and water tanks, stearing gear and all parts of the engine thoroughly overhauled, the hull kept well painted and is all in good order at this time.

Two new skiffs to replace the two 14-foot skiffs, which were worn out and beyond repair, were built, and we now have on hand three

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14-foot skiffs, one 22-foot skiff, and one 22-foot round-bottom boat, all in good condition.

Scow *No. 1* and scow *No. 3* are in good working order, and the pile-driver scow and the pile driver itself are in good condition, although the steam hoist will require overhauling soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the last fiscal year 25,869 cars or yards of dirt were removed from the bank at the rear and side of the prison yard and dumped into the slough.

The boiler capacity in the heating and power plant became inadequate to the needs of the institution, and the small 40-horsepower boiler which has been in service since a steam plant was first installed here has been removed and a new 100-horsepower boiler purchased, and will be installed as soon as received. The new boiler together with the remaining 80-horsepower boiler will furnish ample power for the necessities of the present institution.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated during the year that further drilling in deep well No. 2 is impracticable under present conditions and with present equipment. An abundant supply of water is present in this well for pumping and no further effort will be made to secure flowing water at this point. An air-lift pump will be purchased and installed during the coming year in well No. 2, which will double the present water supply and should prove sufficient for all needs of the present institution.

The regular weekly religious service has been continued each Sunday afternoon, conducted by the prison chaplain; this service is entirely undenominational, and while attendance is not compulsory it is nevertheless fairly good.

Rev. Father Dynand, of St. Leo's Catholic Church in Tacoma, has made frequent visits, conducting services and mass, which are well attended by Catholic prisoners.

The moving-picture show each Sunday morning furnishes entertainment which is enthusiastically appreciated by all prisoners. The Film Supply Co. of Seattle has continued to furnish several rolls of "Universal film" each week and the Ford Motor Co. provides us with the Weekly Ford Animated Motion Picture Service; all films are carried gratuitously by the Northern Express Co., for which service we hereby express our appreciation.

The baseball games played each Friday and on holidays, when weather conditions permit, and the salt-water bathing in the Sound in front of the prison grounds furnish amusement and exercise that is much appreciated.

The remodeled guards' quarters, just outside the prison inclosure, at its southwest corner, furnished considerable work for the carpenter and painting departments. This building, which will supply quarters for 11 men, contains, in addition to the bedrooms, a large lobby or sitting room, two bathrooms, and full basement, and will relieve the congested condition of the former quarters.

In addition to the work of remodeling the guards' quarters, the carpenter department was busy with the remodeling and enlarging the poultry yards and buildings and performed much general and miscellaneous work.

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The painting department gave the entire roof of the shipyard building a new coat, painted each of the guard towers two coats, the new guards' quarters three coats, the roof of the fruit house one coat, revarnished the prison dining tables, calsomined and decorated the reception room, the dining room, and most of the bedrooms in the administration building, calsomined the interior of cell house No. 1, and performed many odd jobs about the institution.

The tin shop, machine shop, and blacksmith shop have all contributed largely to the work of repairs, renewals, and the upkeep of the institution.

The library has been abundantly supplied with periodicals and current literature, many of the subscriptions being complimentary. A number of gifts of books were received, and the library now comprises a total of 2,391 volumes. The library is the regular recipient of 125 monthly publications, 25 weekly papers, and 7 daily papers. Ten thousand nine hundred and fifty books were drawn by the prisoners during the year.

To a number of talented and philanthropic persons who have favored us with entertainments, we desire to express our gratitude and thanks. Among such are Mrs. Chandler Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Tuttle, Mrs. Elizabeth Nowell, Mrs. Lang, the Young Peoples' Society of Christain Endeavor, our chaplain, the Rev. Joseph Bowron, the band of high school entertainers from Sumner, who furnished our Christmas entertainment, and several others, all of whom generously gave of their time and talent for our enjoyment and benefit.

Attached to and made a part of this report is the report of the prison physician.

To the Attorney General and his associates in the Department of Justice, to the superintendent of prisons, and to those associated with me in the government and management of this institution, I respectfully tender my sincere thanks and appreciation for the many courtesies and valuable support received from them during the fiscal year.

O. P. HALLIGAN,
Warden and Special Disbursing Officer.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

McNEIL ISLAND, WASH., *July 1, 1917.*

Mr. O. P. HALLIGAN, *Warden.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Number of prisoners reporting at sick call and disposition.

Prisoners returned to duty with treatment	2,213
Prisoners excused from duty with treatment	408
Total	2,621

One death occurred during the year, due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

There have been no epidemics among the prisoners with the exception of a mild form of influenza, in which about 40 men were affected during four weeks of December and January, and there has been no case of any contagious disease in the hospital ward.

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There were 13 patients in the hospital during the year, suffering from the following various ailments:

Contusion of knee, 1; influenza, 5; tertiary syphilis, 1; fracture of leg, 1; acute indigestion with suppression of urine, 1; acute rheumatism, 1; operation for hydrocele, 1; operation for necrosis of bone of foot, 1; operation for submucous resection of septum, 1.

Salvarsan was administered twice to same patient.

At present there are two cases of tuberculosis, one of larynx and one of lungs, isolated and in individual buildings.

Two prisoners developed insanity and were transferred to asylums, one to the Oregon State Insane Asylum at Salem, and the other to the Western Hospital for the Insane at Fort Steilacoom, Wash.

Thanking you for hearty cooperation and counsel, I am,

Respectfully,

T. V. BOND, *Prison Physician.*

The WARDEN.

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EXHIBIT NO. 28.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1917.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

At the beginning of this fiscal year the number of boys in the school June 30, 1916, was 424, and the number received during the year was 223, making a total of 647. Those received during the fiscal year were from the following sources: By commitment from the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, 114; by commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 4; by commitment from United States courts, 77; paroled boys returned, 25; escaped boys returned, 3. The number discharged by order of the board of trustees during the fiscal year was 150; on expiration of sentence, 43; on commutation of sentence by the President, 1; transferred to another institution, 2; returned to court by order of court, 2; escaped and still absent, 20, making 218 and leaving in the school June 30, 1917, a total of 429.

Necessary repairs have been made to buildings, walks, roadways, fencing, etc.

Practically all of the tillable land is under cultivation and good crops are reported.

A good report is made of the progress in military training in the school, as well as of the school bands which furnish music for the military battalions.

Throughout the year regular Sunday services have been held at the school, and thanks are due the ministers who have so generously given their help.

In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, there has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States the sum of $110.85, being the net proceeds of the sale of farm and greenhouse products, including other miscellaneous receipts.

Of the income of the school for salaries and for support of inmates the sum of $8,143.03 remained unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, as shown by the report of the treasurer. This sum has been covered back into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

The statement of the treasurer shows that the current expenditures of the school during the fiscal year amounted to $63,762.03. This has been itemized under the following heads:

The expenditures on account of support, farm, repair of buildings, and other current needs during the fiscal year 1917 were as follows:

Groceries	$12,377.25
Butter, butterine, and cheese	1,464.11
Ice	581.56
Flour and table meal	5,909.71
Feed	3,765.07
Meats	9,866.00
Medicines, hospital supplies, medical and dental service	1,882.02
Clothing, dry goods, and notions	7,067.63
Leather and shoe findings	2,917.14
Gas	755.37
Fuel	5,631.20

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Electric current	$1,097.16
Hardware and tools	223.47
Tableware and houseware	859.05
Furniture and furnishings	85.75
Books, stationery, printing, periodicals, and entertainment	828.69
Farm stock and veterinary service	78.50
Farm implements and seeds, and gasoline for farm engines and vehicles	1,915.83
Harness and repairs to same	65.65
Vehicles and repairs, including blacksmithing	1,747.61
Repairs to buildings, fencing, etc	1,479.14
Miscellaneous items, including telephone service, expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped boys, and express charges	2,017.13
Compensation for emergency help	1,146.99
Total	63,762.03

Herewith are inclosed as exhibits the annual reports of the treasurer, Mr. S. W. Curriden, and of the superintendent, Mr. George A. Stirling, reviewing in detail the year's work of the school.

The annual report of the physician of the school, Dr. Guy W. Latimer, is also herewith inclosed.

With the exception of an epidemic of influenza, resulting in some cases of pneumonia, the general health of the school has been good.

CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

The completion of the central school building makes it available for the enlarged course of instruction which the board has had in mind since the building was planned.

The present force of teachers is inadequate and a decided increase will be needed. Especially is this apparent when it is remembered that boys are not committed merely for detention, but, as the name of the school implies, for training as well.

In the estimates submitted by the board of trustees for some years past an increased appropriation has been asked for teachers and family officers. At least $3,720 increase will be needed to give the boys the benefit of this new central school building, as it will be necessary to employ additional competent teachers whose time will be devoted exclusively to schoolroom instruction. Under the present system the teachers are not only on duty in the schoolrooms, but also in the family buildings and are at work on an average of 12 hours a day, under which conditions they can not give their best efforts to teaching. The increased appropriation will provide for the employment of five additional teachers at an average salary of $600 a year each and for a physical director at $720.

Many of the boys who are sent to the school are not in good physical condition on their arrival, owing to neglect or other causes, and need careful instruction and training to bring them up to the normal standard.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIES.

In addition to the classroom work in the rooms of the central school building there are classes in manual training, and instruction is also given in typewriting by those employed in the office of the school.

The industries taught in the school include the following: Baking, blacksmith work, brickmaking, bricklaying, carpentry, cooking, dairying and care of stock, farm and garden work, greenhouse work, hospital attendance, laundry work, plumbing and steam fitting, painting, management of steam boilers and heating plant, shoe making and repairing, storeroom work, tailoring, etc.

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ADDITIONAL LAND.

The matter of the purchase of the two small tracts of land which will carry the school land to the District of Columbia line on the north is still pending. The consummation of this purchase will give the school control of the land in the District on the north from the Bladensburg Road to the Anacostia River, excepting one small tract fronting on that road.

GENERAL WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

From year to year steady progress is shown in the different branches of school work, the underlying purpose and object of all of which is to give the boys who are sent to the school the opportunity to study and work and improve while under its discipline and fit themselves for self-support when they leave it.

In this all-important work of the school, including all its branches, Mr. George A. Stirling, superintendent; Mr. D. A. Roberts, assistant superintendent; and the teachers, officers, and employees have merited by their faithful and efficient services the appreciation and thanks of the board.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM M. SHUSTER,
President Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Statistics.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on Jan. 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1917		5,353
Average age of boys received since the opening	years	14.83
Boys in the school June 30, 1916		424
Total number received during the year:		
By commitment from the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia	114	
By commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia	4	
By commitment from the United States courts	77	
By paroled boys returned	25	
By escaped boys returned	3	
		223
Total for the year		647
Discharged, etc., during the year:		
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole	86	
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole	59	
By order of the board of trustees, United States boys, paroled	5	
By expiration of sentence	43	
By commutation of sentence by the President	1	
Transferred to another institution	2	
Returned to court by order of the court	2	
Escaped and still absent	20	
		218
Remaining in the school June 30, 1917		429
Maximum number during the year		433
Minimum number during the year		384
Average number of boys during the year		407.83
Average age of boys received during the year	years	14.69
Received on first commitment		195
Returned from escape		3
Returned from parole		25
Total number received		223

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Concerning boys received during the year on first commitment we find the following:

Having kept bad company	52
Having a doubtful record	71
Having a doubtful record but coming from a good home	72
Total	195
Having been in other institutions	25
Having been on probation before commitment	103
Having smoked cigarettes	71
Having used tobacco other than cigarettes	14
Did not use tobacco in any form	110
Total	195
Having used intoxicants prior to commitment	11
Employment prior to commitment:	
Not employed in any way	16
Employed a part of the time	71
Employed regularly	66
Attending school regularly	35
Attending school a part of the time	7
Total	195
Cause of commitment:	
Assault	3
Carrying concealed weapons	4
Counterfeiting	2
Destroying private property	2
Disorderly conduct	5
Discharging firearms	1
Embezzlement	1
Grand larceny	3
Housebreaking	1
Incorrigibility	27
Larceny and petit larceny	63
Larceny on military reservation	1
Larceny and sale of United States property	1
Throwing missiles	1
Truancy	7
Violation drug act	1
Violation interstate commerce laws	15
Violation police regulations	3
Violation United States postal laws	53
Violation United States revenue laws	1
Total	195
Religious associations:	
Parents attending Baptist Church services	101
Parents attending Catholic Church services	31
Parents attending Christian Church services	2
Parents attending Episcopal Church services	4
Parents attending Methodist Church services	32
Parents attending Presbyterian Church services	3
Parents attending Protestant Church services	1
Parents attending Congregationalist Church services	1
Parents attending Lutheran Church services	1
Parents attending Seventh-day Adventist Church services	1
Parents attending Jewish Church services	2
Parents not attending any church services	5
Parents' religious associations unknown	11
Total	195
Nationality of boys received during the year:	
American	68
Foreign born	5
Afro-American	122
Total	195
Parental relations when received:	
Having both parents living	85
Having both parents living, but separated	17
Having lost father by death	50
Having lost mother by death	25
Having lost both parents by death	18
Total	195
Number having lost one or both parents by death or separation	110

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Educational standing of boys when received:	
Class A—those who could read with ease	58
Class B—those who could read only with effort	80
Class C—those who knew only the letters of the alphabet	38
Class D—those who did not know the letters of the alphabet	8
Never attended school	11
Total	195

You will note from the above statistics that 25 of the boys committed to the school had been in other institutions and 103 had been placed on probation by the courts having jurisdiction. So when a boy comes to the school he is committed because other means have failed to get the required results. The record shows that but 35 boys had attended school regularly and 11 never had attended school at all, and 8 did not even know the alphabet.

It is evident from the above facts that there has been neglect in caring for these delinquents, and the question at this time is: Are we prepared to give what they need with our present facilities? Our school system should be changed, and this can be brought about only by the employing of more teachers whose time will be devoted exclusively to teaching and preparation for the classroom work. In my last report I recommended the employment of more teachers, and feel sure that Congress does not appreciate the crying needs of the wards the Government undertakes to educate and start on a higher plane of living. We should at least do as much for our boys as the States do for their delinquents.

The progress made during the year has been encouraging. Boys who come to us usually have no respect for authority and when restraint is placed upon them it is very irksome for a while, but they soon learn that obedience to authority is the first principle of law. More than 95 per cent of the boys respond to the new conditions of living without the least friction. They soon learn they are among friends who are interested in their future welfare. We can teach a boy how to live and warn him of the many pitfalls he will encounter upon leaving the school, but the real reformation must take place in his own heart. We are pleased to state here that the many letters received from boys who have gone out and found their place in the business world give us great pleasure and encouragement.

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION.

Under this head we are striving to teach the rudiments of the following vocations, which means a great deal to a boy. We do not claim to fit him to go out as a finished workman, but we do start him in one of the following trades, and on leaving the school he may continue the line of work started while here, to wit: Carpentry, painting and glazing, plumbing and steam fitting, care and management of steam boilers, general blacksmithing, tailoring, shoe making and repairing, baking of bread and all sorts of pastry, sloyd work and cabinetmaking, cooking, floriculture, gardening and general farming, care of stock and dairy.

REPAIRS.

Repairs and improvements have been confined to those deemed necessary for the preservation of the buildings, to put and keep them in good repair, and to improve the discipline and add to the comfort of the boys. Having all work of the school of whatever nature done by the boys so far as possible, under proper supervision, has been the policy of the management of the school.

Cement walks and roadways have been kept in repair and several hundred feet of cement walks have been laid where needed.

GRADING, FENCING, ETC.

Considerable grading has been done, which makes the grounds more attractive.

Several hundred rods of wire fencing, placed on iron posts set in concrete, were erected on both sides of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through the school grounds.

Several hundred feet of tile were laid for drainage purposes.

Several thousand feet of lumber have been sawed at our sawmill—cut from the logs taken from the clearing on the farm. Much of this lumber has been used on the general repair work and has reduced this item of expense considerably.

FARM AND STOCK.

The farm is in good condition. By clearing land of trees, shrubs, and rocks we are able each year to add more land for cultivation. From a farming standpoint we are somewhat handicapped, as the land is poor to begin with and requires a great deal

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of labor and fertilizer to make it productive. By the use of soiling crops we hope in time to build the land up in fertility, which will assist very much in the support of the school.

Our grade Holstein dairy herd is in good condition. During the year tuberculin tests were made by the Department of Agriculture which showed the herd entirely free from tuberculosis. There are now about 60 head of cows, heifers, and calves.

We now have about 200 hogs, shoats, and pigs, all seeming to be in good condition.

Our venture in poultry raising has been a success. We now have about 800 white Leghorn hens. The enlargement of the poultry plant enables us to care for this number.

Below is given a tabulated list of farm products, with the value of each, the prices being based on the local wholesale market values submitted by the wholesale dealers at the time the products were used:

Meats, milk, poultry, and eggs	$5,157.67
Fruits and vegetables	5,402.95
Feed and forage	3,782.80
Total	14,343.42
Less amount paid for fertilizer, seeds, dairy and poultry feed	3,081.75
Net earnings of the farm	11,261.67

ORCHARD.

The young orchard of apple and peach trees, planted a year ago, is in good condition and free from blight or disease.

MILITARY.

Capt. Greager has charge of this most important feature of the school's work. Military drill tends to promote better order and discipline than any other system of instruction that can be devised. It teaches system and obedience, precision, punctuality, and exactness, and as the boys pass through the various gradations and ranks these things become the more deeply impressed as their object becomes more apparent and is better understood. It teaches self-respect, makes a boy desire to appear well, to be neat in his apparel, clean in person; it gives an erect manly bearing, energetic quick movements, and an honest straightforward look in place of a slouchy style, shuffling gait, a surly, shamefaced look, and averted eyes.

BANDS.

Our bands are a source of much pleasure to the school and one of the branches of endeavor of which we are proud. Boys are taught to play some instrument well, or as well as could be expected, during their stay in the school. It has been very gratifying to receive letters from boys who are using their musical training—acquired here—as a means of making a living.

HOLIDAYS.

Holidays of the year have been properly observed.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Our moving-picture machine has proved to be all we had expected in the way of imparting instruction to the boys; also in presenting good, clean amusement. The boys look forward to these weekly entertainments with pleasure.

We desire to express our gratitude and appreciation to the friends of the school who have made possible the weekly entertainments by the loan of films and by illustrated lectures.

HEALTH.

Dr. Guy W. Latimer has continued at the head of this most important branch of the school's work, with the able assistance of Dr. Lewis Taylor as surgeon, Dr. E. G. Seibert as oculist, and Dr. G. J. Sibley as dentist. A graduate trained nurse, Mrs. Kathryn M. Zeller, has personal charge of the hospital.

GYMNASIUM.

During the winter months the gymnasium was used as a recreation and drill hall. We are not able to organize classes in physical training owing to the fact that we have no instructor. A very large percentage of the boys who come to us could be helped physically if we had an instructor to teach the boys what to do in order to overcome physical defects. We hope that Congress will provide means to enable us to employ some one for this important duty.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

We desire to thank the ministers of Washington and near-by towns who come to us on the Sabbath day and present the word of God in such a way that the youngest boys in the school can understand, and we feel that the seed thus sown will in due time make them better men.

CONCLUSION.

Sincere appreciation is due Mr. D. E. Roberts, assistant superintendent, and all officers and employees who have so faithfully discharged their duties during the past year in the effort to uplift the boys who have come to us.

In conclusion permit us to thank your honorable board for the untiring interest you have manifested in the affairs of the school, and assistance rendered in advice and words of encouragement. Whatever success the school has acquired has been through your interest and constant supervision over its management.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. STIRLING, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1917.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report as school physician for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Total number of dispensary calls	8,109
Contagious cases	103
Emergency cases	132
Minor operations	103
Major operations	2
Average daily number in hospital	10
Cost of medical department:	
Drugs	$417.41
Dental	238.75
Spectacles	141.85
Oculist	230.00
Surgical and medical	854.00
Total	1,882.01
Cost per capita	4.61

Of the 103 contagious cases many were diphtheria carriers detected upon admittance, the balance were simple infections like mumps and chicken pox.

During the winter we had a severe epidemic of influenza with pneumonia as a complication in a number of cases. Several of these boys were very ill, but fortunately we lost none, thanks to the efficient and faithful service of our nurse, Mrs. Zeller.

The number of boys treated at the hospital is large in proportion to our population, but is accounted for by our custom of administering all medicine at the hospital and retaining there any boy suffering from any complaints disqualifying him for the regular performance of his duties.

We have an arrangement with the Public Health Service to do our laboratory work, and I wish to express my appreciation of their untiring efforts in our behalf.

As each boy is received at the school he is sent to the hospital. A culture is taken from his throat and nose to see if he is a diphtheria carrier, and he is kept in quarantine until a negative report is received from the health office. Then I make a complete physical examination of him and note all defects. He is given three doses of typhoid vaccine 10 days apart. He is vaccinated for smallpox. A blood smear is taken for malaria, and a fecal specimen is obtained for hookworm and other intestinal parasites. A blood specimen is also taken for the Wasserman test. A record of these various tests is kept, and those cases reported positive are treated until a specimen is obtained which shows a cure.

A Binet-Simon mental test is made, and those boys found backward are again examined from time to time to ascertain their progress.

The boy is also referred to the dentist and a record of his findings is kept, and the defective teeth repaired.

He is also examined by the oculist for eye defects and fitted with glasses or given proper treatment when needed.

It is with a sense of great loss and real sorrow that I record the death of Dr. A. L. Hunt, who served the school so skillfully as anæsthetist.

I wish to express my gratitude to all my coworkers and especially to Dr. Lewis Taylor, surgeon; Dr. Seibert, oculist; and Dr. Sibley, dentist.

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We need a physical director to give special attention to those boys suffering from effects of adenoids, tonsils, and similar diseases impairing development. Such attention will do much to bring these undersized boys up to standard.

I advise that a pair of scales be provided for each family and that the boys be weighed each week and a report made. In this manner I may obtain information upon the proper development of each boy and detect chronic disease in its incipiency. This will also give us information upon the proper nourishing of the boys. When a boy is found not to be properly gaining in weight he may be placed upon a special diet and more closely watched.

Respectfully,

GUY W. LATHER, M. D.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1917.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit this report of my receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, last.

Receipts:		
From appropriations—		
For salaries and support of inmates		$44,778.80
For support of prisoners, transportation of boys to their homes		1,347.48
For painting, repairing, heating, and light and repairs		1,598.68
From fines for fencing railroad right of way		246.35
From District of Columbia, contract with Board of Charities for care of boys committed by District of Columbia courts		60,267.58
		110,239.64
Disbursements:		
For salaries and pay rolls	$37,471.19	
For support of inmates and current repairs	60,761.37	
For printing annual report	7.97	
For transportation of boys to their homes	964.46	
For central steam heating, construction, etc.	1,778.75	
For fencing railroad right of way	259.36	
		99,743.55
Leaving unexpended the following:		
Salaries and pay rolls	$2,344.98	
Support of inmates and current repairs	1,962.11	
	4,307.09	
Transportation	385.14	
Buildings	1,791.40	
Fencing railroad right of way	7.12	
		10,296.00

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shop, the sum of $1,019.85. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

Very respectfully,

SAML. W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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EXHIBIT NO. 29.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the condition of the National Training School for Girls for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, with recommendations.

As shown by the report of the superintendent, the population of the school on June 30, 1917, was 89.

On account of the increased cost of living the appropriation for supplies should be increased from $16,500, which was the amount of the appropriation for the present year, to $22,000. Last year we asked for an additional deficiency appropriation of $4,000, and Congress appropriated only $2,500, which proved to be insufficient, and we will be compelled to ask for another appropriation from Congress to cover a deficiency for the year (ending June 30, 1917) as well as for an anticipated deficiency which is certain to occur for the year ending June 30, 1918.

The trustees renew their recommendation of last year for an additional building for the superintendent, and refer to the report of last year for the reasons therein given. The need therefor is just as urgent now as then.

An appropriation of $15,000 is recommended for the acquisition of additional land. Congress appropriated $5,000 for additional land, but it is impossible to obtain a tract large enough for the erection of a building for white girls with this amount of money ($5,000) and the additional appropriation ($15,000) is respectfully recommended. To build a suitable building or buildings for white girls, an additional appropriation of $20,000 should be made. The trustees have had the plans made for a building or buildings and find that adequate accomodations for the white girls now in the school can not be made in a building to cost only $15,000, the amount of the present appropriation.

Other small appropriations were asked in last year's estimates, but not made, such as $1,100 for screening the buildings, $2,000, for painting, $750 for furniture, $750 for a force pump and motor. I respectfully repeat these recommendations of the board of trustees for the coming year.

The recommendation of five additional teachers and for clerk to the superintendent is again made. The number of teachers is at present too small and when the additional building or buildings for the white girls are erected, additional teachers will be adsolutely necessary, and are at present much needed. The superintendent is now required to use a portion of the time of one of the parole officers for clerical assistance, in addition to her regular duties.

The reports of the superintendent and treasurer accompany my report.

An estimate of the appropriation required for the coming year is submitted herewith.

Respectfully,

CHAPIN BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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ESTIMATES FOR THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Superintendent, $1,600; matron, who will act as superintendent in her absence, $840; treasurer, clerk, and seven teachers, at $600 each; overseer, $720; two parole officers, at $600 each; nine teachers of industries, at $480 each; engineer, $720; assistant engineer, $600; night watchman, $480; two laborers, at $300 each; in all $16.460.

For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, typewriting, stenography, and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding $500 for additional labor or services, for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates and for rewards for their capture, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls, not exceeding $150; $22,000.

For additional building, to be used by the superintendent for administrative purposes, $15.000; for completing a building or buildings or erecting additional building or buildings for white girls, or for doing both, $20,000; for additional land to be acquired by purchase or by condemnation proceedings, $15,000; and the Attorney General is authorized to institute proceedings under sections 483 to 491, both inclusive, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, or under any other appropriate sections of said code for condemnation of any land heretofore, now, or hereafter authorized to be acquired for or in connection with said school, the title of which land so to be acquired shall be taken in the name of the United States; for screening all of the buildings, $1,100; painting the buildings, $2,000; furniture to replace that worn out, $750; auto truck, $750; automobile (passenger), $600; force pump and motor to replace worn-out pump, $750.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Another 12 months have passed and it is a real pleasure to report the record made, a good one, for the wards of this school. It would be hard to determine the longest stride, but perhaps we should first recognize that despite many limitations we have cared for and are training a larger number of white girls than our capacity warrants. The cottage which was erected for the most incorrigible of the colored girls was pressed into service when white girls were committed, and although the capacity is 19 we have placed 4 beds in the sewing room and have accommodated 23 girls—4 girls have been paroled—26 girls have been committed in all. The girls have responded eagerly to the appeal to their better natures and we have seen them triumphantly learn the conquest of self, and notwithstanding many impediments, due to a limited staff (there having been no additional teachers provided for this branch), the girls have done marvelously well in their educational, physical, domestic, moral, and religious training. One fact is eminently proven, viz, that we have been able to parole within periods of 12, 14, and 16 months three girls on merit and achievement, is due to the small group in the beginning and the possibility of giving proper attention to the groundwork. I still recommend the erection of small cottage units. We are proud of the happiness, thrift, and development of these young girls, who will so soon be required to set an example in the world.

The general population has increased this year together with the cost of living. We had begun two years ago the elimination of waste and the conservation of food so that we were early cooperators with the Food Conservation Adminitration. The problem of living was a consuming one, with increased cost on every hand and inferior qualities confronting us at every stage. In an effort to come within our appropriation we utilized, perhaps too closely, storeroom supplies, and notwithstanding our marvelous crop of potatoes we were forced to ask for a deficiency of $4,000. We were granted $2,500, but this did not prove sufficient; shoes, cotton goods, food, and coal a constant burden to procure, as we did not receive our appropriation in time to accept bids which were submitted in response to our advertisements for same. This has been most unfortunate and has required much time in securing them month by month.

The obvious need of the dental operating room was met and we had the good fortune to learn of an up-to-date equipment which we were able to secure at a very low cost. A room was prepared, washstand, hot and cold water installed. We are fortunate in securing the services of a well-recommended woman dentist. She found the teeth of the white girls in very bad condition, and the colored girls, while much better comparatively, needing much attention. This modern way of caring for the teeth of the wards of the institution has brought a distinct relief to the administratio

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Incidentally much less is heard of toothache, since there is no accompanying trip to the city six or seven times for treatments, which seemed never to be completed. We know this prompt and efficient treatment and care of the teeth will be a great aid to the pupils in overcoming obstacles which have created restlessness and many disorders.

This expenditure, and the purchase of a moving-picture machine which has afforded much joy, both recreational and educational, complete our list of purchases beyond absolute living necessities. The anticipation of movie night is a deterrrent to certain degrees of self-expression most wholesome for the individual, to say nothing of the group. Two of our staff have learned to operate the machine and, isolated as such a school must be, we feel that we have a real force for self-development as a permanent factor in the school life—the girls even suggested among themselves greater care of their clothing that the expense of the moving pictures be met.

POPULATION.

Number of girls in school June 30, 1916		77
Received during the year:		
Number of girls by commitment, Juvenile Court (16 white, 12 colored)		28
Number of girls by commitment, Federal courts (1 white, 1 colored)		2
Number of girls returned from parole		15
Number of girls returned from hospitals		12
Number of girls returned (runaways)		7
		144
Dismissed during year:		
Number of girls paroled (4 white, 20 colored)	24	
Number of girls matured	5	
Number of girls sent to hospitals	14	
Died at hospitals	2	
Escaped from hospitals	1	
Number of girls escaped from school	7	
Number of girls released by Juvenile Court	1	
Number of girls commitment recalled by Juvenile Court	1	
Number of girls committed to workhouse	1	
Number of girls Federal sentence expired	1	
Number of girls discharged	1	
		55
Number of girls in school June 30, 1917		89

HEALTH.

The good health of our girls continues, with small need or the services of the visiting physician. The situation of the school on an appreciable elevation, the fine air, the excellent ventilation, the "open-window" existence, regularity, good, wholesome food, hard work and hard play, all make for good constitutions. The first month's residence produces a great change in manner and appearance of newly committed girls, which usually continues.

We have had two deaths, one girl of 20 years and 9 months, who had had a long, tempestuous residence in the institution, after hard work had earned the promise of parole, and was taken suddenly ill, with a complete breaking down of the organs, and meningitis was feared. She was removed to the hospital upon physician's recommendation, and the hospital reported she could not live. Her mother begged to take her home to her clean and tidy apartment, and this wish was granted. She died there in a few days, ministered to by friends at the institution and the visiting nurse association cooperating. The other case was that of a girl returned from parole for misconduct. When admitted into the institution she was running a very low temperature, at the same time insisting she was very well and resisting care. Blood tests by physicians not determining the cause, she was sent to a hospital for observation in August. Tuberculin tests continued to prove negative, and in October an X-ray showed lung involvement, and she was taken to the tuberculosis hospital, where she died December 23. While our wards are in the hospital they are regularly visited by a parole officer and correspondence is carried on with the superintendent.

Throughout the winter attention was given to physical exercise under the direction of a competent teacher. Military tactics were an important part of our daily schedule, and every girl in the institution had almost daily training out of doors when the weather permitted.

A number of girls have had eyes examined and have been fitted with glasses. Several have been much improved by removal of diseased tonsils.

I should like to recommend again a more thorough physical examination of our wards upon admission, in order that symptoms developing could be readily recognized and treatment recommended and pursued.

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EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

Under the care of college women the academic work has been pursued during the cold weather with unremitting energy, and the alertness of mind which has been surely, if slowly, aroused is a real reward. The effort has been made to stimulate interest in lessons by using current events of the war and all its ramifications, thrift, conservation of all products, etc. The industrial work should, perhaps, have first place in this section, so all important it is. The training in domestic arts is dignified and respected. "Nothing good without labor" is a good motto, but the prescribed daily routine of any establishment becomes drudgery unless it is presented and followed with interest, and to alone accomplish the necessary work in these large buildings for so large a family requires greatest patience and unremitting supervision; but to make it interesting to this type of girl requires rare gifts in the teachers, and the process is often uphill and "never runs smoothly."

The school work has been varied in the small morning groups by manual training—building bird houses which have been placed among the beautiful trees, the making of rag rugs, reed baskets, fine crocheting, and hemstitching, etc. On gala days practical exhibits in each department of the work done by the girls are to be found with a display of fancy work done during their recreational periods.

In May the school was honored by having the members of the Monday Evening Club hold their annual meeting on the campus. The club appropriated $50 for the supper, which was to be prepared and served by the girls of the National Training School for Girls. Notwithstanding the fact that it was the first time we had had opportunity, and the number of guests present, 158, was larger than anticipated, the girls deserve credit, which was generously accorded by the club, for their work and the nanner in which they served so large a party.

Contact with the outside world is one of the greatest factors in broadening and developing their lives.

RECREATION.

Hours of recreation are arranged so that there is ample time for relaxation and recreation. All holidays are suitably observed.

July 4 was the scene of an historic pageant full of beauty and humor. The historic characters in costumes, elaborte and correct, included George and Martha Washington, Betsy Ross, Lafayette, Columbia, William Penn, the treaty Indians, and colonial ladies and gentlemen made a spectuacular parade across the playfield. The Battle of Monmouth, with the nurses carrying off the wounded on an old shutter, was thrilling, with Molly Pitcher bringing up the rear. Flag Day was celebrated with appropriate exercises in the morning and an inter-cottage baseball game in the afternoon.

Labor Day gave the opportunity to present the child labor play, "Sunshine and Shadow," written by the national labor committee, an allegory that was well done by the colored girls of the preparatory building out of doors.

During the early fall a very animated one-ring circus by the honor cottage delighted an appreciative audience, followed by supper out of doors.

In October the girls of the white cottage gave "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" very creditably.

Halloween found the cottages appropriately decorated with distinctive programs in each cottage. A ghost dance on the lawn by the white girls after dark was very novel and effective—witches and ghosts, bobbing for apples, and all Halloween sports were indulged in to the great delight of everyone.

Thanksgiving was observed as usual with the morning service, good dinner, decorations, and baseball game.

The Christmas cantata was very beautiful and successful. It included the three wise men, a moving, lighted star, and the manger scene, with especially adapted music, which was admirably rendered. The entire program, requiring about one and a half hours, was carried out without one announcement. The cantata will be standardized for this school.

On Christmas day a "Christmas play" was given by the white girls, which introduced Santa Claus with his pack well laden with individual gifts, which he personally distributed. And on through the year each red-letter day gave opportunity of planning for, anticipation of, and enjoying in the most appropriate manner special programs.

Two delightfully illustrated lectures on "The Life of Christ" and "Birds" were given this spring by devoted friends. The appreciation of the girls is usually most apparent, and contributing guests are greeted with up-to-date cheers of appreciation.

The entire school, in three divisions, enjoyed a visit to the Women's National Service School through the courtesy of the commander, not only being shown every detail of the work but generously treated to ice cream, signal flags, etc.

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With musical evenings by the staff, occasional programs of the girls' own accomplishments, and moving pictures, the pupils should be contented and feel rewarded for work well done. The honor-roll girls in each cottage have a special privilege of remaining up an hour and a quarter later each Friday evening, when they pop corn, make candy, etc. We believe in "work hard, play hard, rest well."

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The moral and religious training goes hand in hand with the educational, physical, and recreational, and the girls are taught that wrongdoing is sin. The commandments are ours to obey, and the fact that lying, stealing, profanity, and immorality are almost eliminated from this school within a period of less than two years must mean that the effort to make religion really a living thing has in a measure been realized.

I would first speak in appreciation of the valuable contribution the ministers of the Gospel, together with the members of the board, have made to the girls and staff each Sunday during the year. The first Sunday is popularly known as board Sunday; second, as Episcopal; third, as Methodist; and fourth, as Catholic. At each of these services we are edified and inspired for further efforts. There is no intolerance of any kind, and a helpful cooperation on the part of everyone is evident. The volunteer Sunday school teachers, both Protestant and Catholic, colored and white, have been most welcome and most faithful, and we appreciate deeply their self-sacrificing service. The International Sunday School lesson is used and together with the individual girl's interpretation of verses of Scripture the mornings are short and most interesting.

Two societies of "Christian Endeavor" have been organized, affiliated with the Christian Endeavor Union—one in the cottage for white girls and one in honor cottage for colored girls. Membership and attendance are not compulsory. The organization is simple and effective. This self-government, with the guests regularly from one of the city's prominently active Christian Endeavor societies, makes for splendid development. Our guests seem to gain equally with the girls.

All services are held on the campus, weather permitting. Sunday school groups here and there about the yards, with always good singing, which is recognized as a part of worship, mark Sunday at the National Training School for Girls as a holy day. This program would not be possible except for the cooperation of the girls themselves. There is supreme effort being put forth by the wards of this school to attain the best things—to distinguish between worth-while and the useless and to prepare to fill the place in the world which is planned for each life.

AGRICULTURE.

When compiling our report last year we were eager to report the wonderful yield of early Irish potatoes—572 bushels from 2½ acres—but were obliged to refrain as we had entered upon the then new year, of which this statement is the record.

More and more of the work of the farm has been done by the wards of the school. The small acreage is a great disadvantage, as there is not room for three large groups to work without contact. The services of a woman graduate of Cornell College of Agriculture was secured and directed the girls' work. Two difficult girls were made farm girls and were taught to take charge of the cleaning of the barn, carting about the cottages, care of chickens and pigs. This responsibility has developed them and has been a great help. The campus is cared for entirely by the girls, and Friday mornings groups are busy with lawn mowers, rakes, clippers, and trowels keeping edges in order and taking pride in the beauty of the place. Letters home to the family bear record of the appreciation of the growing beauty of the grounds.

Our greenhouse was not complete until December, but during the early spring beautiful sweet peas rewarded us and small bulbs blossomed early, and it is true that almost the entire year there are some blooms to adorn the main rooms of the institution. Young plants were started and the greenhouse has proved a decided acquisition.

The early hard rains have played havoc with our potato crop this year. Three times were the newly planted potatoes washed out and spread with valuable top soil over the boulevard below us. Weeds were so abundant they have kept us all busy, but weeding and farming are not as popular as we could wish, but the benefits to the girls are very obvious and the contribution to the menus most acceptable. The use for cultivation of the acreage occupied by the National Service School for Women early in the spring has been granted us by the War Department and we have planted corn for fodder, which will be a great help to the institution. This property will be restored to condition satisfactory to the Engineer officer. All daily surplus was cared for in each cottage, corn and string beans dried, tomatoes canned, and with the quan-

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tity of dried vegetables and the stock of potatoes and winter vegetables, viz, salsify, parsnips, turnips, beets, cabbage, we did not need to use canned vegetables until March, and then only tomatoes and corn. Grills removed from the windows of the honor cottage have been converted into trays for the drying of corn, beans, apples by covering with cheesecloth and exposing to the sun and air until evening and then bringing into the kitchens near the ranges to finish the process. All work is planned and modified to appeal to the grades we minister to.

We planted during the year 900 bulbs, 200 asparagus roots to renew old bed, 50 Montmorency cherry trees, 40 rose bushes, 24 peonies, 12 horseradish plants, 10 Lombardy poplars.

The following table will show the quantity and variety raised during the year. The quality of vegetables has been superfine.

Apples	bushels	47	Peas	bushels	10
Asparagus	bunches	175	Peppers	do	25
Beets	do	622	Potatoes	do	715
Blackberries	quarts	12	Potatoes, sweet	do	249
Cabbage	heads	1,237	Pumpkins		224
Cantaloupe		772	Radishes	bunches	333
Carrots	bunches	141	Raspberries	quarts	3
Cauliflower	heads	94	Rhubarb	bunches	41
Celery	stalks	703	Rye	pounds	1,000
Cherries	quarts	76	Salsify	bunches	64
Corn	dozen	773	Spinach	bushels	42
Cucumbers		617	Squash		452
Eggplants		712	Strawberries	quarts	621
Grapes	bushels	18	String beans	bushels	37
Hay	tons	700	Tomatoes	do	157
Kale	bushels	255	Turnips	do	212
Lettuce	heads	1,197	Watermelons		230
Onions	bushels	20	Chickens		74
Lima beans	do	49	Eggs		2,478
Parsley	do	39	Milk	pounds	28,874
Parsnips	do	29	Pork	do	1,311

PAROLED GIRLS.

The appointment of a colored parole officer, a woman of large-hearted interest in girls, has proven of great benefit to the girls. An innovation is to have paroled girls want to come back to the school for week-end visits and to celebrate twenty-first birthdays. Two girls who have no parental homes come once a month from their good places of employment and enjoy old associations, about which they continuously write when away from the school.

The parole officer brought a group of paroled girls out to visit the school, who conducted a very worthy program and demonstrated an interest in the school and developed a good feeling between old and new girls. The table of paroled girls will show 18 returned; a number were old girls who had been out some time, but who were making poor records. In each instance it has been an excellent thing for them to return, and they have made splendid progress. Of the 25 girls paroled during the year 3 were white girls who were given a chance because of their good records, when additional girls were committed, overcrowding the cottage.

Number of girls on parole June 30, 1916	78	
Number of girls paroled during year	25	
		103
Number of girls returned to school from parole	16	
Number of girls matured during year	40	
		56
Number of girls on parole June 30, 1917		47

We are facing problems in the parole of our white wards. Where they are from good homes it is comparatively easy to find positions for them. Opportunities must be watched for earnestly. The smaller group is decidedly the best for the new girl. The country homes in which we are securing opportunities are proving all we expected.

OUR NEEDS.

The only clerical assistance is afforded by the unoccupied time of the white parole officer, and as the school continues to grow it will be essential to have more assistance for the making, filing of reports, and usual office work. Forty dollars a month should be appropriated for an office secretary, as the parole officer will soon be entirely occupied in the distinct duties connected with the paroled girls. In our last report the superintendent recommended appropriations for the proper screening of the two old buildings, interior and exterior painting of same, supplying much needed stands and bed springs, bureaus for the 19 rooms in the new building and in the 25 rooms of the

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colored honor cottage. These are most obvious needs, and the superintendent urges an appropriation of $5,000 for screening, painting, and necessary new furnishings throughout the institution.

The need of a centrifugal force pump, and Westinghouse motor to replace the worn-out old type cog pump, which is used at least twice daily to pump water to the field tank, is urgent.

The maintenance and care of four horses is considerable. Trips to town by horse-power is wasteful and inefficient; a motor truck is indispensable at a school situated as this is. A small auto would be most useful, facilitating trips to the city to bring committed girls, visit paroled girls, investigate possible future homes for girls anticipating parole.

Inability to keep the various clocks adjusted is the cause and excuse for inaccuracies in assemblies, classes, etc. A system of master and secondary clocks would be most useful and would greatly increase the efficiency of the institution in all departments.

Again, the house for the residence of the superintendent is needed for the reasons originally stated, to provide that essential touch of domesticity to the institution, for testing out the girls who are preparing for parole, and affording a center for relaxation and sociability for the teachers, many of whom have no contact in Washington and are far from friends and relatives, and who of all people need inspiration and variety if they are to contribute to their charges the best things.

At this time I wish to express sincere appreciation for the sympathetic cooperation received from the board of trustees.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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EXHIBIT NO. 30.

FORMS ISSUED UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917, RELATIVE TO ALIEN ENEMIES.

The forms mentioned in the circulars referred to in this report, page 61, appear below:

No. ....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO—

Continue to reside within[1]
Come within [1]
Pass through [1]
Be employed within [1]
Conduct business within [1]

AN AREA OF ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS FROM ..... UNDER REGULATION NO. 4 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917.

Any person who has made the above application must look to the officer before whom he takes the oath herein prescribed to communicate to him the result of his application.

The application must be in duplicate and accompanied by three unmounted photographs of the applicant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size. The photographs must be on thin paper and should have a light background. All should be signed by the applicant across the face of the photograph, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

This blank must be completely filled out.

I, ..., a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of a country at war with the United States,[2] being male and 14 years of age or over, residing at ....., hereby apply to the United States marshal for the ..... district of ..... for a permit to ..... an area within one-half mile radius from..... for the purpose of .....

I solemnly swear that I was born at .....
(Give town, province, or district and country.)

on or about the ..... day of .....[3]; that I have resided ..... years in the United States from ....., 1 .., to ....., 1 .., at the places and been employed since July 1, 1914, in the occupation and by the employers [4] hereinafter stated:

Name of place.	Occupation.	Employer.[4]
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

[5] that I conduct a business or establishment under the name of ..... at ....., in connection with the following person or persons:

[1] Applicant must indicate clearly for which one of the enumerated objects he desires this permit.
[2] This includes any person born or naturalized in a country with which the United States is at war (other than a citizen of the United States).
[3] If naturalized as a citizen or subject of a country at war with the United States, state below place and date of naturalization .....
[4] When the applicant has been at school or college or the like, state under the word "employer" such school or college or the like.
[5] Only to be used in case the applicant is himself the head of a business.

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.....

.....;

[1] that I am employed as a .....
(Give exact position or office.)

by ..... at .....; that ....., who is
(Name of employer.) (Give name of street, etc.)

my employer or from his or its office, has certified in writing, a copy of which certification is attached hereto, that.....desires to [2]{continue me in employment;/employ me;}
(Name of employer.)

that I will conduct myself while in the forbidden locality peaceably and so as in no way to harm, injure, or assist or aid in the harming or injury of any fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the Army or Navy; that I have .....[3] been arrested [[4] on the following charges and no others: .....

.....

.....

.....]

I further solemnly swear that all of the above statements are true and that I am not seeking to come or remain within the above area with any purpose or intent, either directly or indirectly, to violate any law of the United States or of any State, Territory, or possession thereof, or the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, or to injure, impede, or interfere with, by word or deed, the United States or its officers, agents, or representatives in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged, and, further, that I will commit no act of hostility against the United States, and that I will give no aid, comfort, or information to its enemies.

.....
(Signature.)

(The United States marshal, or a deputy United States marshal, whenever specifically authorized for the purpose by the marshal, in pursuance of Revised Statutes, section 4067; the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917; the Executive order of April 6, 1917, to the Attorney General; and the direction of the Attorney General of April 20, 1917, to the above officers, is authorized to administer the above oath to persons entitled to make application to reside, come, be employed, or conduct business within or pass through areas forbidden under regulation No. 4.)

Sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 191...

.....
(Name and office.)

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

(To be filled in by the officer administering the oath.)

Age: ..... years. Weight:	Eyes: .....
Stature: ..... feet, ... inches.	Nose: .....
Forehead: ..... Hair:	Mouth: .....
Complexion:	Chin: .....
Distinctive marks:	Face: .....

Remarks: .....

[Photograph.]

[1] To be used in case where the applicant is employed by others.
[2] Scratch out the statement which is incorrect.
[3] Insert the word "never" here if applicant has never been arrested.
[4] The part in brackets is to be filled in only if the applicant has previously been arrested..

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYER REQUIRED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER REGULATION NO. 4 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917.

I, ... residing at ..... being duly
(Name. (Street, city, town, and State.)

authorized for this purpose, hereby certify that ..... [1] of which I am
(Name of employer.)

..... is desirous of {[2] employing / continuing to employ} .....
(Office held by person making certificate.) (Name)

an alien enemy of the United States, residing at .....
(Street, city, town, and State.)

I further certify that, having been acquainted with ..... for .....
(Name of alien.)

years ..... months, neither I nor ..... know of anything concerning
(Name of employer.)

..... which would lead ..... to suspect that his .....
(Name of alien enemy.) (State what alien

..... within an area within one-half of a mile radius
enemy desires to do in the forbidden locality.)

of ..... will cause any injury or harm to any fort, camp, arsenal, air craft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war, or cause or tend to cause any violation of any law of the United States or of any State, Territory, or possession thereof, or of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, or injure, impede, or interfere with the United States, or its officers, agents, or representatives, in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged.

I agree to take every reasonable precaution that ..... does not in
(Name of alien enemy.)

any way damage any of the above-mentioned places or engage in any activities detrimental to the United States.

I further agree that upon the termination of the employment of .....
(Name of alien enemy.)

by ..... I will immediately notify the United States marshal.
(Name of employer.)

.....
(Signature.)

---

[1] To be used only when the person making this certificate is not himself the employer of the alien enemy.
[2] Indicate statement which describes the fact.

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No. N.....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FORM OF BOND TO BE GIVEN BY PERSONS GIVING SECURITY FOR AN APPLICANT FOR A PERMIT TO ENTER A FORBIDDEN AREA UNDER REGULATION NO. 4 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917.

Know all men by these presents, that {I, / we,} .....

....., of the town of ..... in the ..... of ..... {am / are} held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ..... dollars, lawful money of the said United States, to be paid to the said United States; for which payment, well and truly to be made, {I / we} bind {myself, my / ourselves, our} heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Signed with {my hand / our hands} and sealed with {my seal / our seals} this ..... day of ....., 19 ...

The condition of the above obligation is such, whereas, pursuant to the President's proclamation and the instructions of the Attorney General relative thereto, ..., an alien enemy of the United States, has made application for a permit to ..... an area of one-half mile radius from
(State what alien enemy desires to do.)
..... subject to all the conditions, limitations, and
(Describe location definitely.)
obligations specified in the said application.

Now, if the said ..... shall have made no false statement in his application and if upon receipt of said permit he shall, during the life of the permit, faithfully abide by the terms of the application and the obligations therein assumed, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

☞ The following instructions should be carefully observed and fully complied with, viz:
First. The Christian names must be written in the body of the bond in full, and so signed to the bond.
Second. Each signature must be made in the presence of two persons, who must sign their names as witnesses.
Third. Bond to be dated.
Fourth. A seal of wax or wafer to be attached to each signature.

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No. M....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE TO BE GIVEN BY PERSONS STANDING SPONSOR FOR AN APPLICANT FOR A PERMIT TO ENTER A FORBIDDEN AREA UNDER REGULATION NO. 4 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917.

Whereas ..... has made application for a permit to ..... an area of one-half mile radius from ....., under regulation No. 4 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917.

I, ..., a citizen of the United States, residing at ....., do hereby certify:

That I have known the said ..... for ..... years and ..... months in such a manner that I can vouch for his good behavior; that I believe that the statements made in the application of the said ..... are true; that I know nothing concerning him which would lead me to suspect that his use of the permit applied for will cause, or tend to cause, any violation of any law of the United States or of any State Territory, or possession thereof, or of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, or in any way injure the United States in the prosecution of the war in which it is engaged.

If permit is issued to ..... I, ..., agree to take every reasonable precaution to see that he fulfills the obligations assumed in the application, and

I further agree that if I learn of anything tending to show that he is not using his permit in good faith, or is not fulfilling the obligations assumed in the application or is engaged in any activity detrimental to the United States, I will at once notify the United States marshal.

.....
(Signature.)

.....
(Address.)

.....
(Date.)

No. HH....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[This permit is revocable at the pleasure of the Attorney General if any violation of law or of the President's proclamation occurs within the prohibited locality above mentioned, or if the interests of the United States so require, or for any other reason.]

This is to certify that permit has been granted to ..... to reside at
(Name and address.)
....., to be employed or conduct business at .....,
to pass through other forbidden areas in ..... except .....
.....

.....
United States Marshal.

Employer or surety .....
(Name.)

.....
(Address.)

DESCRIPTION.

Age:	Mouth: .....
Stature: ..... feet, ... inches.	Chin: .....
Weight:	Hair: .....
Forehead:	Complexion: .....
Eyes:	Face: .....
Nose:	

Distinctive marks: .....

[Photograph.]

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No. H....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Permit to ..... to ..... an area of one-
(Signature of applicant in ink.)
half of a mile radius from .....

.....

[This permit is revocable at the pleasure of the Attorney General if any violation of law or of the President's proclamation occurs within the prohibited locality above mentioned, or if the interests of the United States so require, or for any other reason.]

This is to certify that permission has been granted to ..... to
(Name and address.)
..... an area within one-half of a mile radius of .....

.....
United States Marshal.

Employer or surety .....
(Name.)

.....
(Address.)

DESCRIPTION.

Age:	Mouth: .....
Stature: ..... feet, ... inches.	Chin: .....
Weight:	Hair: .....
Forehead:	Complexion: .....
Eyes:	Face: .....
Nose:	

Distinctive marks: .....
[Photograph.]

In the enforcement of regulation No. 9 a form of application was transmitted on April 16 to all the local officials of the department with the following circular:

To all United States attorneys, assistant United States attorneys, all United States marshals and their deputies, and to the special agents of the Bureau of Investigation:

The President of the United States, in pursuance of the powers granted him by sections 4067, 4068, and 4069 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, has issued a proclamation dated April 6, 1917, in which he declared and established the following regulations relative to alien enemies found by him to be necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes."

Further, by Executive order dated April 6, 1917, the President of the United States charged the Attorney General of the United States with the duty of executing the aforesaid proclamation and the regulations therein contained and of issuing and causing to be issued permits or licenses as were therein provided for and of taking any other action prescribed or authorized therein.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the powers therein conferred upon me, and in order more effectively to execute the aforesaid proclamation, I have caused certain forms to be issued for the use of all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of countries with which the United States is at war who are desirous of leaving the territory of the United States, and I hereby authorize you to administer the oath therein prescribed to all such persons who avail themselves of the privilege thereby conferred. And I further authorize and direct where and whenever any such person makes application for leave to depart from the United States on the forms prescribed that you forward immediately such application, together with such information concerning the applicant as may be in your possession, to me at Washington, D. C., and hold yourself in readiness to transmit to the person concerned such conclusion as I may come to and take such other action in the matter as may seem necessary in the premises as soon as notified by me.

By order of the President:

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

APRIL 18, 1917.

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No. D....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO DEPART FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER SUBSECTION 9 OF PARAGRAPH 8 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917.

Any person who has made an application for leave to depart from the United States must look to the officer before whom he takes the oath herein prescribed to communicate to him the result of his application.

The application must be in duplicate and accompanied by three unmounted photographs of the applicant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, which must be attached to this application. The photographs must be on thin paper and should have a light background. All should be signed by the applicant across the face of the photograph, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

This blank must be completely filled out.

I, ..., a native citizen, denizen, or subject of .....,[1] being male and 14 years of age or over, hereby apply for a permit to depart from the United States.

I solemnly swear that I was born at (give town, province, or district, and country) ....., on or about the ..... day of .....;[2] that I have resided ..... years in the United States, from 1.... to 1...., at the places and been employed in the occupations, and by the employers[3] hereinafter stated:

Name of place.	Occupation.	Employer.[3]
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

that I am departing from the United States for ..... via .....
(Give destination.)
..... for the purpose of.....
(Give places by which you intend to proceed.)
.....;
that I intend to return to the United States within ..... (months or years).

(Form to be used if departure is to be by water.)

I intend to leave the United States from the port of ....., sailing on
(Port of departure.)
board the ..... on ....., 19..
(Name of vessel.) (Date of departure.)

(Form to be used if departure is by land.)

I intend to leave the United States from (city or town, if possible) .....
in the State of ....., by means of (state mode of conveyance, and, if by railroad, name of railroad, and, if possible, number of train), ...
on .....
(Date of departure.)

I further solemnly swear that the above statements are true and that I am not seeking to depart from the United States with any purpose or intent, either directly or indirectly, to injure, impede, or interfere with, by word or deed, the United States or its officers, agents, or representatives in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged, and further, that I will commit no act of hostility against the United States, or give any aid, comfort, or information to its enemies.

.....
(Signature.)

[1] This includes any person born or naturalized in a country with which the United States is at war (other than a citizen of the United States).

[2] If naturalized as a citizen of a country with which the United States is at war, state below place and date of naturalization:

.....

[3] Where a person has been at school or college or the like, state under the word "Employer" such school or college or the like.

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(The immigration officer or his deputy, or a United States attorney, or an assistant United States attorney, or a United States marshal or his deputy, or a special agent of the Department of Justice, in pursuance of Revised Statutes, section 4067; the President's proclamation of Apr. 6, 1917; the Executive order of Apr. 6, 1917, to the Attorney General; and the direction of the Attorney General of Apr. 18, 1917, to the above officers, are authorized to administer the above oath to persons entitled to make application to depart from the United States.)

Sworn to before me at ....., in the State of ....., this ..... day of ....., 19..

.....
(Name.)

.....
(Office.)

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

(To be filled in by the officer administering the oath.)

Age.....years.	Mouth.....
Stature.....feet, ... inches.	Chin.....
Weight.....	Hair.....
Forehead.....	Complexion.....
Eyes.....	Face.....
Nose.....	

Distinctive marks.....
[Photograph.]

The letter transmitting the amended form read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 674.

To all United States attorneys, assistant United States attorneys, all United States marshals and their deputies, and to the special agents of the Bureau of Investigation:

There are inclosed herewith amended application forms for permission to depart from the United States under subsection or regulation No. 9 of paragraph 8 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, which include certain additional questions to be found directly below the spaces left for the names of the place where, the occupation in which, and the person by whom, the applicant is employed. Substitute these amended applications for the previous ones, and destroy the latter.

In the instructions dated April 18, 1917, accompanying the previous forms, you were requested to forward to this department such information concerning the applicant as might be in your possession. It has since been found necessary to request that in all cases you make an investigation and submit it and a recommendation as to whether or not the application should be granted, together with the application.

By order of the President:

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

Regulation No. 10 was enforced by the Department of Labor to a large extent and therefore the specific regulations in regard to it emanated from that department. The application, however, for permission to enter the country was prepared by this department, and a copy of it is attached hereto:

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No. E....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES UNDER SUBSECTION 10 OF PARAGRAPH 8 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917.

Any person who has made an application for leave to enter the United States must look to the officer before whom he takes the oath herein prescribed to communicate to him the result of his application.

The application must be in duplicate and accompanied by three unmounted photographs of the applicant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, which must be attached to this application. The photographs must be on thin paper, and should have a light background. All should be signed by the applicant across the face of the photograph, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

This blank must be completely filled out.

I, ..., a native citizen, denizen or subject of .....[1], being male and 14 years of age or over, hereby apply for a permit to enter the United States.

I solemnly swear that I was born at (give town, province or district, and country) ..... on or about the ..... day of .....[2]: that since the 1st of July, 1914, I have resided at, been employed in the places, occupations, and by the employers hereinafter stated [3]:

Name of place.	Occupation.	Employer.[3]
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

[4] that since the first of July, 1914, I left the territory of the United States at..... on .....; that I desire to enter the United States for the following purpose or purposes (state object or objects of visit) .....

.....

that I intend to proceed directly (or via .....) to (state name of place or places) ....., where I expect to remain (give time of proposed stay)..... for the purpose of .....

.....

[[1] and whence I expect to proceed to ....., for the purpose of .....]

I do solemnly swear that the above statements are true and, further, that while within the jurisdiction of the United States I will not in any way violate or aid in the violation of any of the laws thereof or of the laws of any of the States, Territories, or possessions thereof or of any proclamations or regulations concerning alien enemies issued by the President, and, further, I will in no way, either directly or indirectly, injure, impede, or interfere with, by word or deed, the United States or its officers, agents, or representatives in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged, and, further, that I will commit no act of hostility against the United States.

.....
(Signature.)

(The immigration officers and their deputies, in pursuance of Revised Statutes, section 4067; the President's proclamation of Apr. 6, 1917; the Executive order of Apr. 6, 1917, to the Attorney General; and the direction of the Attorney General of Apr. 18, 1917, to the above officers, are authorized to administer the above oath to persons entitled to make application to enter the United States.)

Sworn to before me at ..... in the State of .....
this ..... day of ....., 19...

.....
(Office.)

[1] This includes any person born in a country with which the United States is at war (other than a citizen of the United States).

[2] If naturalized as a citizen of a country with which the United States is at war, state below place and date of naturalization.

[3] Where a person has been at school or college or the like, state under the word "Employer" such school or college or the like.

[4] This part is to be filled in only in case the applicant has left the territory of the United States since the first of July, 1914.

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DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

(To be filled in by the officer administering the oath.)

Age: ..... years.	Mouth: .....
Stature: ..... feet, ... inches.	Chin: .....
Weight:	Hair: .....
Forehead:	Complexion: .....
Eyes:	Face: .....
Nose:	

Distinctive marks: .....

[Photograph.]

Application permit cards to enter were given to alien enemies to whom permission to enter was granted the permit card taking the following form:

No. B 447.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE TO BE GIVEN TO PERSONS WHO, BEING NATIVES, CITIZENS, DENIZENS, OR SUBJECTS OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS AT WAR, ARE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES WITHOUT PASSPORTS.

[This permit is revocable at any time and the person to whom it is issued shall at all times be liable to arrest and detention or deportation in case of violation of law or of the proclamation of the President.]

This is to certify that ....., an alien enemy, of.....,
(Give name of country.)
has been permitted by the Attorney General to enter the United States and to proceed to ..... via ....., to remain there for.....
..... for the purpose of ..... in connection with.....
.....
(Give name or names of person or persons you are employed by or connected with.)
[[1] with the expectation of proceeding to ..... on or about .....
.....].

Issued at ..... on ....., 1917, by .....
.....
(Give title.)

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age: ..... years.	Mouth: .....
Stature: ..... feet; ..... inches.	Chin: .....
Weight:	Hair: .....
Forehead:	Complexion: .....
Eyes:	Face: .....
Nose:	Distinctive marks: .....

Remarks: .....

[Photograph.]

[1] The part in brackets may be omitted only if the period of expected residence in the place previously mentioned exceeds a year.

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